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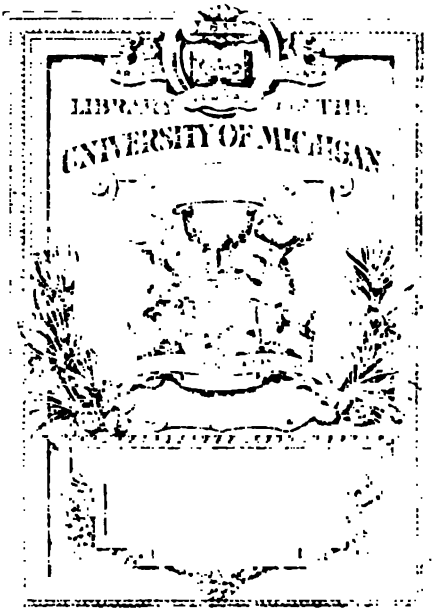
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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCV.

VOLUME LXXV.

PART THE FIRST.

ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

NDON, Printed by and for J. NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
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ld ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
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TO CAPTAIN SYLVANUS URBAN,

ON BRINGING

THE GOOD SHIP GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE SAFE INTO PORT, DECEMBER 31, 1805.

I.

A Nation's plaudit, juſtly due
To URBAN and his loyal crew,
The Muſe would fain invoke:
Their gallant bark, as we diſcern,
Is, every plank from ſtem to ſtern,
Sound Britiſh heart of oak.

II.

URBAN, a ſtormy year has paſt!
Borne down the gulph of time, at laſt,
Full many a conſort's gone;
Though, ſafe amidſt the torrent's roar,
Our barks ſtill float along the ſhore,—
How Life and Fate roll on!

III.

Wondrous viciſſitudes, I ween,
Of good and evil have we ſeen,
Before, behind, around;
Nay, often, when the track ſhone clear,
Have found it trend o'er breakers drear,
And very treacherous ground.

IV.

To Honour as the Needle true,
Her glorious beacon kept in view,
Thou ſtemm'ſt the billows' force;
Steady thy helm, well-trimm'd thy ſail,
Though rough the tide and bleak the gale,
Right onward ſpeeds thy courſe.

V.

May Heaven direct and guard thy way;
While gentler currents round thee play,
And winds propitious court:
May thy freight thrive from year to year;
And never may one cloud appear
To block thy ſight of port!

WEEDEN BUTLER, JUN.

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

PREFACE TO VOLUME LXXV.

THE emotions with which we addreſs our Readers on the preſent occaſion are of a very mixed kind indeed. When we contemplate the height of Glory to which this Nation has arrived by a ſeries of Naval Victories to which the Hiſtory of the World affords no parallel; when we conſider the extent of our Commerce, the wonderful increaſe of our National Wealth; when we examine the progreſſive improvement of Learning and the Arts among us; we feel the value and importance of the Engliſh Character; our hearts expand with confidence and hope, and we glance forward to ſucceeding years of proſperity and happineſs. But, looking far beyond ourſelves to the Nations around us, the ſcene is very different, the aſpect of the heavens gloomy and lowering. We are compelled to ſee antient and hereditary Kingdoms tottering to their fall, Sovereigns degraded, the Nobles of the Earth ſcattered before the deſolation of War. We behold principles of the moſt pernicious tendency and operation daily increaſing in force and ſtrength, and as it were a new Epoch commencing in the Hiſtory of Mankind. From this repreſentation, and theſe appearances, what is the inference that every Briton ſhould draw as a rule of conduct for himſelf and his Countrymen? The dying words of the departed and immortal NELSON here preſs upon our recollection; and we record them as an indelible maxim, which, to ourſelves at leaſt, ſhall be a path from which no chance or changes

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changes of the world ſhall make us deviate—"LET EVERY ENGLISHMAN DO HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY." With this determination, under the bleſſing of Providence, we may laugh to ſcorn the malice of our Enemies, we may proſecute our Commerce, enlarge the ſources of our Wealth, cultivate Learning and the Arts, and ſtill farther promote and extend the Glory of our Country.

The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE poſſeſſes this proud diſtinction. It has been reſpected uniformly for its EQUANIMITY, neither too much elated by temporary ſucceſſes, and never depreſſed to deſpondency by the ſevereſt reverſes of our National hopes.

In this we ſhall firmly and ſteadily perſevere. We ſhall eagerly look for brighter ſuns and fairer ſkies to thoſe Powers of Europe who have moſt ſuffered from the viſitations of Providence, and the calamities of War, in defence of their Liberties and Laws. We ſhall vindicate our own independence, and attach ourſelves ſtill more cloſely to the venerable fabrick of our Conſtitution. We would willingly live and die, with and for it.

Profeſſions of our zeal in the cauſe of Literature muſt needs be ſuperfluous; we can make an honourable appeal to a long ſeries of Volumes, which are eſteemed by our Countrymen, as containing ſome of the earlieſt, and many of the beſt productions of Genius in every branch of Learning. Whilſt life and health ſtill remain to us, they will continue to do ſo; and, in the hope that we may yet be acceſſary to much that is uſeful, inſtructive, and ornamental, we bid our Readers and our Countrymen heartily

FAREWELL!

Dec. 31, 1805.

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NICHOLS and SON, *Printers*, *Red Lion Passage*, *Fleet Street*.

THE

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London;

where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1805.

Meteorological Table for January, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1805.
Dec.	o	o	o		
27	34	35	34	29,59	cloudy
28	34	33	30	,72	cloudy
29	30	32	25	,92	cloudy
30	24	31	33	30,12	fair
31	31	32	30	29,94	fair
Jan. 1	30	32	35	,78	cloudy
2	36	39	36	,88	rain
3	36	38	38	30,00	cloudy
4	37	42	36	29,98	fair
5	39	44	40	,85	cloudy
6	41	45	42	,98	small rain
7	44	47	40	,78	rain
8	32	41	31	30,38	fair
9	34	33	27	,30	foggy
10	25	29	28	,05	foggy
11	32	32	28	29,66	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1805.
Jan.	o	o	o		
12	25	29	17	29,40	cloudy
13	36	43	42	28,98	fair with wind
14	38	44	35	29,16	fair
15	33	42	36	,30	fair
16	34	45	34	,65	cloudy
17	35	46	36	,50	fair
18	34	40	34	,72	fair
19	32	40	37	,20	fair
20	41	45	38	28,96	rain [at night
21	32	37	32	29,18	cloudy, snow
22	33	36	32	,09	cloudy, ditto
23	33	33	33	,28	snow
24	30	32	31	,61	cloudy
25	30	35	32	,68	cloudy
26	29	29	28	,75	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Jan. 19, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	95	6	57	7	45	5	33	1	50	11
Surrey	102	4	50	0	46	0	32	4	49	6
Hertford	85	8	40	6	49	6	28	8	35	3
Bedford	85	11	66	4	42	1	29	3	41	5
Hunting.	86	1	00	0	33	4	23	10	39	7
Northam.	80	2	56	0	43	2	25	4	44	0
Rutland	89	0	00	0	43	6	22	0	47	0
Leicester	80	8	00	0	43	5	25	5	44	3
Notting.	92	2	51	0	45	3	20	5	45	1
Derby	85	0	00	0	47	0	29	6	49	6
Stafford	85	9	00	0	47	11	30	4	53	1
Salop	80	5	57	2	47	4	26	10	00	0
Hereford	77	4	48	0	47	1	26	5	48	2
Worceft.	81	10	46	0	46	7	30	9	51	2
Warwick	86	5	00	0	48	6	27	7	52	1
Wilts	89	4	00	0	47	8	28	10	58	4
Berks	93	2	00	0	47	1	27	7	50	5
Oxford	85	1	00	0	44	11	26	6	45	10
Bucks	88	1	00	0	45	0	28	8	44	5
Brecon	81	7	48	0	44	0	26	8	00	0
Montgo.	78	1	00	0	41	7	22	8	00	0
Radnor	79	2	00	0	45	5	25	3	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	86	7	53	0	44	2	26	10	48	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter.	73	2	36	2	36	3	22	9	35	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.
Effex	95	4	53	0	47	0	30	8	47
Kent	101	0	00	0	46	2	34	4	52
Suffex	99	3	00	0	44	10	35	10	50
Suffolk	95	5	48	11	44	1	27	0	43
Cambrid.	82	11	00	0	39	11	21	11	40
Norfolk	94	10	00	0	42	2	25	0	41
Lincoln	79	1	54	4	41	5	23	10	40
York	76	4	57	9	39	1	20	0	45
Durham	80	10	00	0	39	2	24	11	00
Northum.	79	6	58	0	41	9	26	0	00
Cumberl.	78	6	43	11	34	4	26	4	00
Weftmo.	84	0	53	4	36	0	26	2	00
Lancaft.	80	10	00	0	46	5	30	8	47
Chefter	81	10	00	0	50	11	34	8	54
Flint	91	7	00	0	41	4	24	11	00
Denbigh	93	4	00	0	44	9	24	10	57
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	40	0	20	0	00
Carnarv.	77	4	00	0	38	8	21	0	00
Merioneth	96	0	64	0	43	4	24	8	00
Cardigan	76	3	00	0	36	8	20	0	00
Pembroke	69	2	00	0	41	10	20	1	00
Carmart.	88	0	00	0	46	5	20	4	00
Glamorg.	91	4	00	0	53	4	25	0	00
Glouceſt.	83	2	00	0	46	2	26	3	53
Somerſet	84	11	00	0	49	10	26	1	56
Monm.	91	4	00	0	49	6	27	10	00
Devon	90	6	00	0	42	8	28	4	02
Cornwall	84	0	00	0	41	1	24	6	00
Dorſet	95	8	00	0	49	4	32	6	58
Hants	98	5	00	0	47	11	32	3	38

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	95	4	58	0	49	6	31	4	49	0
2	92	3	48	11	45	0	25	9	42	9
3	94	10	53	0	42	0	25	4	41	3
4	77	4	54	4	39	4	24	7	40	7
5	80	2	58	0	41	2	25	5	48	0
6	80	4	47	0	35	0	26	3	48	0
7	81	2	53	0	47	0	31	4	48	6
8	89	5	04	0	41	8	23	2	57	8

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Be s.
9	79	8	53	0	43	6	26	10	48
10	85	8	53	0	48	6	26	6	53
11	91	2	53	0	41	8	25	11	48
12	97	4	53	0	48	6	32	4	58
13	78	8	40	1	36	7	23	3	34
14	69	6	36	1	38	11	22	5	48
15	77	8	36	1	43	2	24	7	09
16	63	8	34	2	42	4	24	3	38

E GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1805.

ER XIV. ON PRISONS.

Sambrook Court, Dec. 28.

R. URBAN,

THAT idleneſs is the parent of vice is not leſs certain than that induſtry begets morality; and, conſequently, me of the moſt powerful means venting the former is by pro- the latter; and it is more arly requiſite, where vicious s have been long contracted, ciſe conſtant energy, in order ſtitute induſtry for idleneſs, turn the vicious to the prac- virtue. But the management Priſons and Bridewells, as ſhall in the ſubſequent letter, to be diametrically oppoſite e policy and eſtabliſhed expe- . The puniſhment of con- ent ſeems to be inflicted for ke of confinement, and not of mation. Can any incarcerated emerge from chambers too to admit of ſeeing how to , were even the inducements ſhould promoted, and re-enter world with the leaſt propenſity idleneſs? Independently of the of ſuffocation from the condenſed in a moiſt room few yards in dimenſion, with s as big as piſtol-balls, the requiſite for the purpoſes of is excluded. But if they are ſhut where they ſhould be en- , they are ample enough they ſhould be cloſed to ad- the priſoner's head through, ſuch quantities of intoxicating as to endanger the ſafety gaoler from their inebriating on the uninformed priſoner. complete the triumph of in- morality, we read, "no religious attention; no chaplain (except in Peterborough gaol); no employment, and the rooms too dark to admit of any; the act for the preſervation of health, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors (Spalding bridewell excepted), not hung up!"

Theſe painful repetitions may fatigue and diſguſt; but the diſguſt that ought to be excited, in the breaſt of every man who enjoys the comforts of life, ſhould be againſt the infliction of uſeleſs confinement, and the neglect of moral inſtruction. Can any Chriſtian, can any man, view the degraded ſtate of a fellow-creature, as faithfully recorded in theſe pages, without a thrill of commiſeration bordering on remorſe, when he reflects that theſe facts are eſtabliſhed, and he has not exerted a finger to remove them? Is apathy to human woe no degradation of his own character? What preſent means of relief are afforded for the conſolation of the impriſoned object, or future proſpects of reward for the promotion of moral and religious reformation are ever preſented?

"He looks around
For ſome to ſuccour, to ſupport, ſome friend
Whoſe ſympathizing eye might beam upon him,
And with a moment's glance of pity cheer
His deſolated ſpirit. All around
Is vacant horror, ſolitary, dark.

CUMBERLAND'S Calvary, b. IV. l. 58.

True religion owns an active principle; and the exertion which miſery claims for its removal is an individual duty, not to be transferred in order to inſure our own eaſe, and beget oblivion to another's woe, after the manner of the temporizing Felix to Paul when his priſoner: "Go thy way for this time; when I have

I have a *convenient ſeaſon* I will call for thee."

Should the calm and perſuaſive expoſtulations of that patriot and friend of the friendleſs, who ſo inceſſantly endangers his own life to alleviate that of the priſoner, rouſe attention, and excite energy in the Magiſtrates and others not to protract *the convenient ſeaſon*, the time employed in theſe letters will not be regretted by

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Lincoln, Aug. 12, 1802.

My dear Friend,

YOU have ſo ſtrongly impreſſed my mind, that pure air is one of the greateſt ſources of health, and, in an impure ſtate, the moſt pernicious to every human being, that it has become the firſt object of my attention. It is much to be regretted (as will appear by the ſubſequent account) that, where circumſtances have prevented many old gaols from being re-built, no regard has been paid to improve their ventilation; nay, that priſoners are ſuffered to ſtop with rags or ſtraw the very ſcanty admiſſion of air which the old ſyſtem of impriſonment allowed. Hence it is that their cells are more offenſive in winter than in ſummer; and that, on opening the doors of their different wards, the putrid ſteam is almoſt ſufficient to ſtrike a perſon down.

PETERBOROUGH *Gaol*, for the liberty called the *Soke*, which contains 32 towns, is the property of Lord *Exeter*. It is now alſo the priſon of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral-church of the borough of St. Peter, otherwiſe Peterborough.

The gaoler, William Millwood, is a ſheriff's officer; his ſalary, 30l.; fees, 6s. 8d.; the table neither ſigned nor dated. A ſmall court, 21 yards by 7, with a pump and a neceſſary in it. Three dungeons, about four yards ſquare each; two of them are four ſteps below the ground; and the third two ſteps, with ſtone floors and no fire-places, built under the arches of the old Minſter. One of theſe dungeons is called the *gaol*-room, and the window being ſtopped up, there is only an iron-grated aperture in the door, 13 inches by 7, for the admiſſion of light and air. The other two dungeons have each an iron-grating over th The boards on which priſone are raiſed two feet above th which would otherwiſe be ver there being no fire-place. T allows ſtraw, two blankets, an to each priſoner. As there is court, the two priſoners (a ma woman) were together in it was there. Allowance to felo day. Surgeon, Mr. Beetham a bill. Chaplain*, the Rev. Jo dred (as vicar of St. John the to thoſe under ſentence of de court having the power of death. Debtors have a ſpaci room up-ſtairs, and, if the ke niſhes a bed, pay 2s. 4d. p each. They have no allowan employment provided for ar gaol very clean. Number of Aug. 9, 1802, two, viz. one one woman. My remarks on as well as the wretched bridew about to deſcribe, I ſent to th Marquis whoſe property it is this I was encouraged by the thropic character he bears.

PETERBOROUGH *Bridewell Soke*, as above, has on the floor a room about 7 yards lo feet wide, formerly a work-ſho opens into a narrow ſlip, (9 feet 4 inches wide), not ſec the priſoners (always locked not the uſe of it. No neceſſ water acceſſible to the priſone ther the act for the preſer health, nor the clauſes againſt liquors, hung up. The two rooms, 9 feet by 6, cloſe and lated. The *Soke* allows ſtraw bedſteads, two blankets, and each priſoner. No employm gaol being too dark to admi When a perſon is committe labour, he beats hemp in a d which leads to the priſon. N attention. If a ſurgeon is Mr. Beetham attends. Th John White (a penſioner); and commitment fee, 3s 6d. ance, 6d. a day. The whole p be more unhealthy, and is cleaner, than a pig-ſty; it did

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* Peterborough gaol has chaplain, nor religious attend when a priſoner is under ſ death, the vicar of St. John t (whoever he may be) is requ ſend them.

…e been whitewaſhed for many …

Priſoners, Aug. 9, 1802. three …

…ORD *Town Gaol.* Charles …ſcreiner; ſalary, 31l. (of which …paid by a rate, and 7l. by the …wn treaſurer) for gaol and …l. This priſon, built at the …ſal., has one good room for …n in the keeper's houſe. I was …o be informed none had been …ned here for ten years. A ſmall …rd for all deſcription of pri…, the uſe of which is *now* per…d. the wall's being raiſed of ſuf…t height to be ſecure. Water is …d by a pipe, for which the gaoler …0s. a year. For criminals there …o offenſive unhealthy cells, 10 feet …and 7¼ high; the only light or air …h is admitted is through a niche …e wall, 2 feet in length and 5 …s in width, and an aperture in …or about 8 inches ſquare. The …ell-room is 10 feet by 8, and has …ne ſmall window, 2 feet by 1 …inches; a perforated door, and …th room a neceſſary. Allowance …tors, none; to felons, 8d. a day. …Surgeon. If a ſurgeon is wanted, …is ſent by the Mayor. No em…ment, and the Bridewell-room too …o admit of any. The act for the …tion of health, and the clauſes …t ſpirituous liquors, not hung …There is a table of fees, ſettled …24, 1729, hung up, and which I …ed for their ſingularity. They …ſtom it; and, having been long …ſe, would exceed the limits of …per, and the general your pa…. Gaoler pays *window* and all …taxes. Priſoner, Aug. 10, 1802, …

…OLKINGHAM *Houſe of Correction.* …m Speight, keeper; ſalary, 50l. No …Surgeon, Mr. Headley; makes …l. No chaplain or religious atten…. Allowance, 1½lbs. of bread *per* …k, and 2s. *per* week for oatmeal …ſalt, each priſoner. The oatmeal …boiled with crumbs of bread into …ridge, and given to them twice a …in tin pans which hold one quart …h. No ſunday. Men and women …e each a ſeparate court-yard, but …ſee and converſe with each other …rough an aperture in the door a foot …are. This priſon is under the keep…'s houſe, and conſiſts of four ſleeping…s, about 10 feet ſquare and 6 feet …h, which open into a day-room with …replace, 19 feet by 9, and 6 feet high. Three of the cells have iron gratings in each door, about a foot ſquare, for light and ventilation; the fourth, called the *dungeon,* is totally dark, having no light nor air but what is admitted by means of four ſmall holes perforated through the door about the ſize of a piſtol-ball. The day-room has three iron-grated and glazed windows; the floors are boarded, and not damp *now*. The county finds ſtraw on the floor with a rug to each, and firing to the day-rooms. The women have two rooms, about 8 feet ſquare and 6 feet high; the front-room has a fire place and a glazed window. Priſoners, Aug. 10, 1802, two men, three women, one of them with a child at her breaſt.

SPALDING *Bridewell.* Thomas Ives, keeper; ſalary, 48l. 8s., fees, as *per* table, which being ſigned, I copied, *viz.*

	s.	d.
"For every commitment	3	0
"——— diſcharge -	1	0
"Turnkey, 6d. in and 6d. out	1	0
"Bed *per* night -	0	4
	5	4

"Samuel Abbot, Clerk of the Peace." And for every vagrant half the ſum, 2s. 8d. paid by the chief conſtable.

Allowance, 6d. a day. When the priſoners work they have three-fourths of the profit, the turnkey the remainder. The county allows ſtraw on boarded floors, two blankets, and a rug, to each priſoner. If the keeper furniſhes a bed, he receives 4d. a night from each, if one, or if two ſleep together. Surgeon, Mr. Vyſe; ſalary, 12l. No chaplain. Clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors conſpicuouſly hung up, as is alſo the act for preſerving the health of priſoners, neatly painted on a ſmall board. The aſcent to this priſon is by 12 ſteps, and the doors open into a boarded lobby. The eight upper rooms (the work room being divided into two) are 13 feet by 10: chimneys in two of them; airy, and well ventilated. The eight under rooms are vaulted, 12½ feet by 9½, and 7 feet high. The entrance to four is by a trap-door from the upper rooms. The doors of the other four open into the court, in which there is a pump, but not being ſecure the priſoners have no acceſs to it. The Court of Requeſts for the hundred of Elloe ſend their priſoners here, and the coſts of execution, together with 6d. a mile for conveying the defendant to priſon, ſometimes exceeds the original debt.

This

This priſon was very clean, and excellent rules for its government painted and fixed up. Priſoners, Auguſt 11, 1802, four. Amongſt them was Mary Allam (a lunatick), who had been confined there 24 years.

BOSTON *Town Gaol.* This is alſo the *Bridewell.* William Vaux, keeper; ſalary, 81l. for gaol and bridewell; fees on diſcharge, 2s. 6d. No chaplain, or any religious attentions. Surgeon, when wanted, is ordered by the Mayor.

This wretched gaol ſeems to have been made under the arches of an old monaſtery, on the ground-floor of which are two damp offenſive rooms, 14 feet ſquare, with a privy. The iron-grated window is wide enough to admit the priſoners' heads through; and, when I was there, they were converſing with people in the ſtreet. The keeper told me they had liquor brought to them at all hours of the night, ſo that his life was in danger from their frequent intoxication. Over the felons' rooms are two for women (one the bed-room, 9 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 4 inches,) quite cloſe, the aperture in the door being ſtopped up. Allowance, 4d. a day; ſtraw on plank bedſteads, two blankets, and a rug. Adjoining are two rooms for debtors who are ſent hither from the Court of Requeſts. No thorough air. The debtor who was confined here complained of exceſſive heat; he appeared to be in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption; and, being a medical man, ſaid it was owing to want of air. *Debt, one guinea!* Commitment, 40 days, which were nearly expired when I was there. No water; the keeper fetches what he wants for his own uſe from the adjoining ſtreet. No allowance to debtors. No court-yard. Neither the act for preſervation of health, nor the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. It did not appear ever to have been whitewaſhed: and its filthy ſtate did not ſurprize me when I conſidered the communication with the ſtreet, and the unruly behaviour of the priſoners. Auguſt 11, 1802, debtor, 1; criminals, &c. 8 men, 1 woman, who, being young and dreſſy, was nodding and converſing with her admirers in the ſtreet.

I have juſt been viſiting the *Caſtle* and *Stone Bow-gate* priſons, which will afford as ſtriking a contraſt, when compared together, as the bridewells above deſcribed, and which will be the ſubject of the next letter from, dear Sir, your moſt obliged and faithful humble ſervant, JAMES NEILD.

*** The letter by the reſpectable Dr. Booker, vol. LXXIV. p. 1063, as well as the communications by the Rev. James Round and P. R. Newell, ſhall be noticed in ſome future Eſſay.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

HAVING juſt read ſome anecdotes of the late Edward Wortley Montagu in your very uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany (vol. LXXIV. p. 1090), I take the liberty to add a few particulars, equally authentic, of that moſt eccentric character. Being at Venice in the Autumn of 1775, in attendance upon a certain royal perſonage, I became acquainted with Mr. Montagu, by the circumſtance of his paying his duty to H. R. H. along with other diſtinguiſhed Engliſh Travellers. In his appearance and manners he ſeemed a complete Turk. He wore the yellow turban as a Prince of the Turkiſh empire, and ſhewed me his diploma of dignity, ſigned by the Grand Signior, with the imperial ſeal affixed by a ribbon. On viſiting him, I always found him ſitting upon a carpet in the manner of the Turks, generally with a long pipe in one hand, and with the other ſtroking down his long beard, which reached to his girdle. There was a certain brilliancy in his eyes, for which he was partly indebted to the Eaſtern cuſtom of tinging the edges of the eye-lids with black, by drawing between them a ſmall bit of thin deal dipped in the powder, a little box of which he always carried about with him, and had frequent recourſe to. In perſon he was rather low, thin, and ſwarthy, but had the mein of a man of faſhion. A mute conſtantly attended him, ſtanding in a corner of the room with his hands acroſs his breaſt. At times he would take up ſome looſe manuſcript ſheets, a parcel of which was always lying by him, and write in my

resence, resting the papers on
t-hand in the Eastern manner,
g me he had long been in the
of committing to paper the
us incidents of his life, as they
ened to occur to his memory.
hould one day give his Me-
to the world. I cannot help
ing, there was a certain air
mance in his conversation,
h precluded implicit belief.
gh of a lively imagination, he
ar from being a man of sound
ent; and, while I acknow-
his not being deficient in clas-
arning, I can by no means
that he could be the author
ery ingenious work he was so
o present me, as purporting to
itten by him, intituled, "Re-
ns on the Rise and Fall of an-
Republicks." It seemed above
pacity, and is indeed gene-
much admired. I also shrewdly
t he was assisted by some
s in the account he gives of
Written Mountains," and some
papers, published in the
actions of the Royal Society—
ps by none more than that *one*
en consulted by some of our
writers of travels, yeleped
.

. Montagu seemed to have
delight in relating circum-
s of his life during the last
y years, which he had chiefly
at Constantinople and dif-
parts of Egypt. He had a
omfortable residence at Ro-
to which he proposed re-
g; and assured me of a wel-
in the true style of Eastern
ality, should I ever happen
t that charming country. I
ently found with him a very
ome Negro youth, about 16
of age, dressed very elegantly
Turk. He said he was his son,
e intended making him his
When I remarked his *com-*
n, he added, "he is my son
option, and I shall spare no
and expence in his educa-
' How far this was fulfilled,
not take upon me to say: but,
after the death of Mr. Montagu, he was sent to England by our resident at Venice, the late Mr. Strange, consigned to the care of the two executors, the late Earl of Sandwich and Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Montagu always evaded any discriminations relative to the various modes of worship adpted by mankind. He said he was an *universal believer*; but had a great partiality to the principles and morality of the Turks, who, he sincerely believed, were the best people upon earth. He added, "I have long resided among them, and had every opportunity of studying their manners."

The great Personage before alluded to having expressed a wish to see a Turkish entertainment, Mr. Montagu very politely invited H. R. H. to dinner. No tables or chairs were seen; an incredible number of dishes were placed in the middle of the room on a rich carpet, filled with a variety of articles dressed in the Eastern fashion, fruits, ices, sherbet, &c. but no wine. After he had a little enjoyed our embarrassment, by a signal two folding-doors flew open, and a splendid table was discovered, exhibiting every delicacy of the season in the true English style, where roast-beef and plum-pudding were not forgotten, with an excellent assortment of the best wines—and London porter.

In the Spring of the following year, 1776, while at Rome, Mr. Strange, our resident at Venice, wrote me an account of Mr. Montagu's death at Padua, on the eve of his setting out for England. It was occasioned by the bone of the wing of a becca-fica, or ortolan, sticking across his throat, which no art could remove; an abscess was accordingly formed, and his death quickly followed. He was buried in the principal church in Padua, and a handsome table-monument erected over his grave.

Yours, &c. J. C. PLEYDELL.

P. 16, b. l. 96, for Breslau r. Breslau.

Air.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

I AM afrdid your correſpondent Mr. J. H. (vol. LXXIV. pp. 1098, 9) will, in the eſtimation of all liberal minds, loſe more than he will gain by his late anecdotes of the Hollis family. Where the intereſt of the writer is ſo cloſely concerned, and his paſſions ſo warmly engaged, an indifferent reader may not, perhaps, impeach the general veracity of the narrative; but he will certainly ſuſpect the colouring, and will be ſlow to admit the inferences of the narrator. And when a gentleman comes forward to denounce one of his collateral anceſtors, of whom the publick was content to know little, as "having diſſipated his fortune by extravagance," and to charge another, of whom the publick knew nothing but what was generous and noble, with "imperious" behaviour to his brother, and "unmerited" partiality to his *(unprovided)* nephew; when that gentleman condemns the late Thomas Hollis (whoſe "memory he yet very ſincerely honours") for not leaving his property to a ſecond couſin, the late Timothy Hollis (who had acquired and enjoyed an ample fortune of his own; when that gentleman, to faſten on "the good Mr. Hollis" the imputation of conduct "altogether unjuſtifiable," goes back to their grandfathers for a charge of "*alienated property*;" when that gentleman deals out invective and inſinuation againſt the character of the lately-deceaſed Brand Hollis, whom, as his "dear friend and fellow-traveller," Mr. Thomas Hollis had appointed his executor and heir, and whom Mr. Timothy Hollis, from "kindneſs for his old acquaintance," ſo handſomely afterwards complimented in his will; and, finally, when that gentleman criminates Mr. Brand Hollis for not reſtoring to him the "*alienated property*," which yet, by his own confeſſion, he "never expected he would reſtore;" when one ſees all this, with the intereſted principle which creeps at the bottom, or more truly float at the top, of the whole that he has written; one cannot but lament that a worthy and reſpectable man, like Mr. J. H. of High Wycombe ſhould betray the weakneſs of his feelings in ſo ſtrange and unguarded a way, and, in the pique of diſappointment, *diſcredit* both his family and himſelf, without any proſpect of benefit to the living, or of public inſtruction to be derived from the dead.

It will hardly be diſputed, I think that, where relationſhip becomes ſo remote as that of ſecond couſins except indeed the looſe cord is drawn tight again by habits of perſonal benevolence and intimacy and by the frequent exchange of mutual good offices, the mere conſideration of deſcent from a common great grandfather may well give way to the ſtronger motives of general utility or private endearment; and eſpecially when diſtant relatives are ſeparately poſſeſſed of comfort and competence. If the laws of their country leave the property at their free diſpoſal; neither will the rules of "equity" interfere with the partialities of friendſhip, but reciprocal attachment will then take the place of kindred betwixt ſtrangers in blood; eſteem and affection may naturally give riſe to more than fraternal tenderneſs; and expectations knowingly excited on the one hand, and habitually felt on the other, often create an obligation more ſacred than all the entails in the Peerage.

Yours, &c. FACUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 18.

I SHALL be much obliged to any correſpondent, who will give information reſpecting the arms and deſcent of the family of *Wynell*, formerly of Arſcot Wells, in Dorſetſhire, whoſe name is now merged in *Mayne* of Baſſy, co. Cornwall. I underſtand there was an account of the firſt-mentioned family in the Gentleman's Magazine about 20 or 30 years ago. J. M.

J. Basire Sc.

Ancient Portrait from the Collection of

Charles B. Robinson Esq.r of Hill Ridware.

URBAN, *Lichfield, Jan.* 1.
[illegible] inclosed drawing (*Plate I.*) [illegible] faithfully copied from an an- [illegible] in the collection of C. B. [illegible], esq. of Hill Ridware, near [illegible]; and, if entrusted to the bu- [illegible] Mr. Basire, may, perhaps, re- [illegible] elucidation from your learn- [illegible] respondents. H. W.

URBAN, *Jan.* 4.
[illegible]ROUGH the kindness of a [illegible], I am in possession of a [illegible] of letters left by a near relative [illegible] since deceased. Amongst them [illegible] from the late Lord Chatham [illegible] Mr Pitt, Gray, Mason, and [illegible] Algarotti. Those from Gray [illegible] evidently communicated to Ma- [illegible] most of them appear, with some [illegible] variations, in his edition of [illegible] Works, printed in 1775. There [illegible] copy (taken by himself) of one [illegible] Algarotti, dated Sept. 9, [illegible], and part of another to William [illegible] How, esq. dated Nov. 1768, [illegible] I am not aware were ever before [illegible]. The former of these two [illegible] upon the same paper, [illegible] from Mason to the same person, [illegible] in the hand-writing of Gray, [illegible] I also think was never pub- [illegible]

[illegible] from Lord Chatham (or ra- [illegible] Mr. Pitt), with the exception of [illegible] Thomas Hollis, esq. are all ad- [illegible] to Mr. How. They are short, [illegible] upon the subject of a le- [illegible] by Count Algarotti to Mr. [illegible] This subject of itself will excite [illegible] interest; but the most un- [illegible] trifles of so vigorous and [illegible] a mind deserve, and will al- [illegible] insure, attention. The letters of [illegible] character, recently published, [illegible] a proof that, even in this species [illegible], an Englishman may with [illegible] dispute the superiority so ge- [illegible] assumed by foreigners, and so [illegible] conceded by ourselves.

[illegible] allowed by my friend to lay [illegible] before your readers. Algarotti's [illegible] in Italian, and therefore not [illegible] for your Miscellany. J. O.

[illegible] Sir, *Cambridge, Sept.* 9, 1763.
[illegible] some time since the unex- [illegible] honour of a letter from you, [illegible] promise of a pleasure which till [illegible] I had not the opportunity of [illegible]. Forgive me if I make my [illegible] wledgments in my native tongue, as I see it is perfectly familiar to you; and I (though not unacquainted with the writings of Italy) should from disuse speak its language with an ill grace, and with still more constraint to one who possesses it in all its strength and purity.

I see with great satisfaction your efforts to reunite the congenial arts of Poetry, Musick, and the Dance, which, with the assistance of Painting and Architecture, regulated by taste, and supported by magnificence and power, might form the noblest scene, and bestow the sublimest pleasure, that the imagination can conceive. But who shall realize these delightful visions? There is, I own, one Prince in Europe that wants neither the will, the spirit, nor the ability: but can he call up Milton from his grave? Can he re-animate Marcello, or bid the Barberina or the Sallé move again? Can he (as much a King as he is) govern an Italian *Virtuosa*, destroy her caprice and impertinence without hurting her talents, or command those graces and tricks of voice to be silent that have gained her the adoration of her own country?

One cause that so long has hindered, and, I fear, will hinder that happy union which you propose, seems to me to be this, that Poetry (which, as you allow, must lead the way, and direct the operations of the subordinate arts,) implies at least a liberal education, a degree of literature, and various knowledge; whereas the others (with a few exceptions) are in the hands of slaves and mercenaries, I mean of people without education, who, though neither destitute of genius nor insensible to fame, must yet make gain the principal end, and subject themselves to the prevailing taste of those whose fortune only distinguishes them from the multitude.

I cannot help telling you that, eight or ten years ago, I was a witness of the power of your comic musick. There was a little troop of Buffi that exhibited a burletta in London, not in the Opera-house, where the audience is chiefly of the better sort, but on one of the common theatres, full of all kinds of people, and, I believe, the fuller from that natural aversion we have to foreigners. Their looks and their noise made it evident they did not come thither to hear; and on similar occasions I have known candles lighted, broken

J. Basire Sc.

Ancient Portrait from the Collection of

Charles B. Robinson Esq.r of Hill Ridware.

URBAN, *Lichfield, Jan.* 1.

E inclosed drawing *(Plate I.)* faithfully copied from an an- ortrait in the collection of C. B. son, esq. of Hill Ridware, near ; and, if entrusted to the bu- Mr. Basire, may, perhaps, re- me elucidation from your learn- respondents. H. W.

URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

HROUGH the kindness of a rend, I am in possession of a of letters left by a near relative since deceased. Amongst them eral from the late Lord Chatham Mr Pitt), Gray, Mason, and Algarotti. Those from Gray evidently communicated to Ma- s most of them appear, with some variations, in his edition of 's Works, printed in 1775. There copy (taken by himself) of one ount Algarotti, dated Sept. 9, , and part of another to William r How, esq. dated Nov. 1768, h I am not aware were ever before blick. The former of these two companied upon the same paper, e from Mason to the same person, d in the hand-writing of Gray, h I also think was never pub- l.

ose from Lord Chatham (or ra- Mr. Pitt), with the exception of n Thomas Hollis, esq. are all ad- d to Mr. How. They are short, chiefly upon the subject of a le- left by Count Algarotti to Mr. This subject of itself will excite little interest; but the most un- ificated trifles of so vigorous and t a mind deserve, and will al- insure, attention. The letters of peat character, recently published, a proof that, even in this species iting, an Englishman may with ity dispute the superiority so ge- ly assumed by foreigners, and so y conceded by ourselves.

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1. SIR, *Cambridge, Sept.* 9, 1763.

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broken bottles and pen-knives flung on the ſtage, the benches torn up, the ſcenes hurried into the ſtreet, and ſet on fire. The curtain drew up; the muſic was of Cocchi, with a few airs of Pergoleſi interſperſed. The ſingers were (as uſual) deplorable, but there was one girl (ſhe called herſelf the Niccolina), with little voice, and leſs beauty; but with the utmoſt juſtneſs of ear, the ſtrongeſt expreſſion of countenance, the moſt ſpeaking eyes, the greateſt vivacity and variety of geſture. Her firſt appearance inſtantly fixed their attention; the tumult ſunk at once; or, if any murmur roſe, it was ſoon huſhed by a general cry for ſilence. Her firſt air raviſhed every body; they forgot their prejudice; they forgot that they did not underſtand a word of the language; they entered into all the humour of the part, made her repeat all her ſongs, and continued their tranſports, their laughter, and applauſe, to the end of the piece.

Within theſe three laſt years, the Paganina and Amici have met with almoſt the ſame applauſe, once a week, from a polite audience, on the Opera ſtage. The truth is, the Opera itſelf, though ſupported here, at a great expenſe, for ſo many years, has rather maintained itſelf by the admiration beſtowed on a few particular voices, or the borrowed taſte of a few men of condition, that have learned in Italy how to admire, than by any genuine love we bear to the beſt Italian muſic. Nor have we yet got any ſtyle of our own; and this I attribute, in great meaſure, to the language, which, in ſpite of its energy, plenty, and the crowd of excellent writers this nation has produced, does yet (I am ſorry to ſay it) retain too much of its barbarous original, to adopt itſelf to muſical compoſition. I by no means wiſh to have been born any thing but an Engliſhman; yet I ſhould rejoice to exchange tongues with Italy.

Why this Nation has made no advance, hitherto, in Painting and Sculpture, is hard to ſay. The fact is undeniable; and we have the vanity to apologize for ourſelves, as Virgil did for the Romans, *excudent alii*, &c. It is ſure, that Architecture had introduced itſelf in the reign of the unfortunate Charles the Firſt; and Inigo Jones has left us ſome few monuments of ſkill, that ſhew him capable of greater things. Charles had not only a love for the beautiful arts, but ſome taſte in them. The confuſion that ſoon followed ſwept away his magnificent collection; the artiſts were diſperſed or ruined, and the arts diſregarded till very lately. The young Monarch now on the throne is ſaid to eſteem and underſtand them. I wiſh he may have the leiſure to cultivate, and the ſkill to encourage them, with due regard to merit; otherwiſe, it is better to neglect them.

You, Sir, have pointed out the true ſources and the beſt examples to your countrymen. They have nothing to do, but to be what they once were; and yet, perhaps, it is more difficult to reſtore good taſte to a nation that has degenerated, than to introduce it in one, where, as yet, it has never flouriſhed. You are generous enough to wiſh, and ſanguine enough to foreſee, that it ſhall one day flouriſh in England. I, too, muſt wiſh, but can hardly extend my hopes ſo far. It is well for us, that you do not ſee our public exhibitions: but our artiſts are yet in their infancy, and therefore I will not abſolutely deſpair.

I owe to Mr. How the honour I have of converſing with Count Algarotti; and it ſeems, as if I meant to indulge myſelf in the opportunity: but I have done, Sir: I will only add, that I am proud of your approbation, having no reliſh for any other fame than what is conferred by the few real judges, that are ſo thinly ſcattered over the face of the earth. I am, Sir, with great reſpect, your much obliged humble ſervant, T. Gray.

A Monſieur Monſieur Le Comte Algarotti, Chamberlan de S. M. Le Roi de Pruſſe, à Bologne, en Italie.

2. Sir, *York, Sept.* 20, 1763.

I think myſelf more honoured than I can expreſs, both by your moſt obliging letter to myſelf, and the very flattering account you have condeſcended to give of my dramatic poems in the Venetian Journal. The ſuffrage of a name, ſo well known and greatly reſpected in the literary world, as that of Count Algarotti, makes me much more than ſufficient amends for all the abuſe, which the nameleſs Critics here have choſen to throw out againſt my writings.

Pleaſe, Sir, to be aſſured, that I ſhould much ſooner have paid you this tribute

e of my gratitude for the great
r you have done me, had I not
d (though alas! in vain) for the
ne of returning you, at the ſame
my thanks for the very valuable
t * which you intended me.
alone made me defer writing;
s is now, with extreme concern,
I can only add I never received it.
friend Mr. Gray, I find, has the
loſs. As I live at a diſtance
the metropolis, it is by his means
I endeavour to tranſmit this to

hope in a few months to compleat
llection of my Poems, which I
already reviſed with ſome care;
particularly Elfrida, which I have
ed of many luxuriant puerilities.
e I ſhall have the honour of ſend-
you by the aſſiſtance of Lord Hol-
eſs, who is now at Paris, and
ds to winter there. If Mr. How
ll at Piſa, I beg you to make my
mplements acceptable to him,
that you will believe me to be
the moſt ſincere and profound
em, Sir, your moſt obliged and
obedient ſervant, W. Maſon.
nt *Algarotti*.

S. Sir, *London, Nov.* 1763.
am aſhamed of my own indolence
nt anſwering your former letter;
ond, which I have ſince received,
to my ſhame, and quickens my
ſes. I can ſee no manner of ob-
on to your deſign of publiſhing
A.'s works compleat in your own
try †. It will be an evidence of
r regard for him that cannot but be
acceptable to him. The Glaſgow
s, or that of Baſkerville, have given
mens of their art equal at leaſt in
ity to any thing that Europe can
duce. The expence you will not
th regard on ſuch an occaſion;
, if you ſuffer them to be ſold, that
ld be greatly diminiſhed, and moſt
ably reimburſed. As to the notes
(and I think ſome will be neceſſary), I eaſily believe you will not overload the text with them; and, beſide, every thing of that kind will be concerted between you. If you propoſe any vignettes, or other matters of ornament, it would be well they were deſigned in Italy, and the gravings executed either there or in France; for in this country they are woeful, and beyond meaſure dear. The reviſing of the preſs muſt be your own labour, as tedious as it is inglorious: but to this you muſt ſubmit. As we improve in our types, &c. we grow daily more negligent in point of correctneſs, and this even in our own tongue. What will it be in the Italian?

I did not mean you ſhould have told Count Algarotti my objection ‡, at leaſt not as from me, who have no pretence to take ſuch a liberty with him; but I am glad he has altered the paſſage. He cannot wonder if I wiſhed to ſave to our own Nation the only honour it has in matters of taſte; and no ſmall one, ſince neither Italy nor France have ever had the leaſt notion of it, nor yet do at all comprehend it when they ſee it.

Mr. Maſon has received the books in queſtion from an unknown hand, which I take to be Mr. Hollis, from whom I too have received a beautiful ſet of engravings as a preſent; I know not why unleſs as a friend of yours.

[I ſaw and read the beginning of this year the "Congreſſo di Citéra §," and was exceſſively pleaſed in ſpite of prejudice; for I am naturally no friend to allegory, nor to poetical proſe. *Entre nous*, what gives me the leaſt pleaſure of any of his writings that I have ſeen, is the Newtonianiſm. It is ſo direct an imitation of Fontenelle, a writer not eaſy to imitate, and leaſt of all in the Italian tongue, where character and graces are of a higher ſtyle, and never adapt themſelves eaſily to the elegant

* Theſe ſmall Treatiſes, on Painting, the Opera, and the French Academy for ſtters in Italy. See Maſon's edition of Gray's Works, p. 386.

† Mr. How (in a letter from Spa, dated Sept. 24, 1763) had aſked Gray's opinion, ther an edition of all Count Algarotti's Works, ſuppoſing it practicable in England, ld be acceptable to the lovers of Italian literature, and to the ſenſible few.

‡ Algarotti, in one of his treatiſes, had obſerved, that the Engliſh method of gar-ing, or rather laying out grounds, was borrowed from the Chineſe. This opinion ntroverted by Gray in a letter to Mr. How (inſerted in Maſon's edition of Gray's rks, p. 386). Mr. How had informed Gray, nearly in the words uſed by Maſon in ve, of the Count's politeneſs in altering the paſſage in queſtion.

§ That he had read the "Congreſſo," and with great attention, is manifeſted from Italian notes upon the whole of it, which I have now before me, under the title of *ſervazioni ſopra il Congreſſo di Citéra.*"

ladinage

ladivage and *legereté* of converſation that ſits ſo well on the French*.] But this is a ſecret between us.

I am glad to hear he thinks of reviſiting England; though I am a little aſhamed of my Country at this preſent. Our late acquired glory does not ſit becomingly upon us: and even the author of it, that *Reſtitutor d'Inghilterra*†, is doing God knows what! If he ſhould deign to follow the track of vulgar miniſters, and regain his power by ways injurious to his fame, whom can we truſt hereafter? M. de Nivernois, on his return to France, ſays (I hear) of England, *Quel Roy, quel peuple, quelle ſociété!* and ſo ſay I.

Adieu, Sir, I am your moſt humble ſervant, T. GRAY.

A Monſ. Monſ. Taylor How, *Gentilhomme Anglois, à Bruxelles.*

Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, Nov.* 29.

HAVING in my poſſeſſion a very curious antient ſhrine of blue enamel, around the ſides of which are depicted the twelve apoſtles, curiouſly gilt, with the Crucifixion, and the following inſcription on the lid:

VINEA MEA ELECTA QUO MODO CONVERSA IN AMARITVDINEM MI CRVCIFICIS;

I ſhall feel myſelf obliged to any of your correſpondents to favour me with a tranſlation. WM. BARTH.

*** The ſhrine in queſtion may be paralleled with that belonging to Mr. Aſile, engraved in the Vetuſta Monumenta, vol. II. pl. LI. LII. The inſcription is to be tranſlated, "How is my choſen vine turned into bitterneſs? Thou crucifieſt me." The firſt ſentence alludes to the text in Jerem. ii. 21, in the Vulgate tranſlation: "Ego plantavi te *vineam electam*; quomodo ergo converſa es mihi in pravam, vinea aliena." Or, as the LXX. ἀμπελος Καρποφορος; αληθινη σταφης ει; ΠΙΚΡΙΑΝ ἀμπελος η αλλοτρια: "How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of ſtrange vine unto me." D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

DR. JOHNSON'S character of Mr. Pope is that of a man who would fain be a *miſanthrope*, and could not. "He very frequently profeſſes contempt of the world, and repreſents himſelf as looking on mankind ſometimes with gay indifference, as on emmets on a hillock, and ſometimes with gloomy indignation, as on monſters more worthy of hatred than of pity. Theſe were diſpoſitions apparently counterfeited. How could he deſpiſe thoſe whom he lived by pleaſing, and on whoſe approbation his eſteem of himſelf was ſuperſtructed? Why ſhould he hate thoſe to whoſe favour he owed his honour and his eaſe? Of things that terminate in human life the world is the moſt proper judge: to deſpiſe its ſentence, if it were poſſible, is not juſt, and, if it were juſt, is not poſſible. Pope was far enough from this unreaſonable temper; he was ſufficiently a *fool to fame*, and yet he pretended to neglect it. His levity and his ſullenneſs were only in his letters; he paſſed through common life, ſometimes vexed and ſometimes pleaſed, with the natural emotions of common men. His ſcorn of the Great is repeated too often to be real; no man thinks much of that which he deſpiſes; and, as falſhood is always in danger of inconſiſtency, he makes it his boaſt at another time that he lives among them." (Vol. IV. p. 154, 155.)—Is not this another ſpecimen of the *hypocriſy* deſcribed by your correſpondent B. vol. LXXIV. p. 911? and was not the Poet the happier man than the Philanthropiſt whom he deſcribes—by all the difference of real and affected contempt? the one expreſſing itſelf in the mind and behaviour, the other in the converſation and writings. A lamentable paradox this—that the *philanthrope* ſhould be the *miſanthrope*.

The avarice which your correſpondent C. p. 1028, makes a national characteriſtick, was noted in the laſt century by Lord Cheſterfield; who ſays, "all great and noble-minded ſpirit is dead in England; and that nothing now remains but *the love of the guinea*." (Wilkes's Letters, vol. I. p. 192). Others may extend this farther, and fancy that merchants and bankers are rogues and cheats; but neither you nor I ſhall follow theſe refined ſentimentaliſts. D.

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* This paſſage within brackets appears in Maſon, p. 300. The letter in Maſon, of which this paſſage makes a part, is compoſed from two, the one of them dated November, 1763, the other January, 1768.

† From ſeveral expreſſions in the letters of Mr. How and Mr. Hollis, it appears that Mr. Pitt (the late Lord Chatham) is here intended.

THE

PROJECTOR. N° XL.

:'s the mistress of the world
ow; [charms:
it was for man that pleasure
d all stagnate, but for pleasure's
[cease!
d the frozen stream of action
e pulse of this so busy world?
'pleasure: That, thro' ev'ry vein,
ction, warmth, and shuts out
th from life." YOUNG.

e commencement of a New
r, it is usual, with persons of
disposition, not only to in-
mselves in reflections on the
nd uncertainty of time, but
the attention of others to to-
h, if they are not often re-
nd improved, will, one day,
h such irresistible force, and
a weight of conscious ne-
to overwhelm them with de-
e Clergy generally lay hold
portunity of exhorting their
a due consideration of the
time; and some of my pre-
ave not been less attentive to
siderations which are parti-
seful at a season when it is
possible for the most insen-
s entertain some memory of
nd some apprehension for the

ile we must applaud the zeal
labour to fix the thoughts
ldy, and check the levity of
iderate, it has often occurred
, in speaking of the *shortness*
they seem to have accom-
hemselves to the feelings and
of only one part of their
To that part, time does, in-
ar so short, that they are
y must frequently miss the
of duty, or neglect the interests
s; that they must either be-
at the expence of happiness,
at the expence of riches. If
e be perplexing, it is dan-
nd such, therefore, need fre-
s be reminded, that virtue
ry cannot be interrupted with
, and that pleasure and idle-
g continued, will weaken the
r which only the business of
e carried on with advantage,
which only the approach of
y be viewed without dismay.
ere is another class to which
rs must have often perceived I
a respect in these lucubrations,
l an opinion so very different
from the above, that it would be perhaps an insult to address them on the *shortness* of time. So firmly are they convinced that time is intolerably *long*, that it is their whole employment to devise the means of making it shorter and more bearable: by them it seems to be considered as an immense fund, of which they can neither calculate the amount, nor see the end; a fund not like those in the Bank, of which the interest only is drawn out, but so apparently inexhaustible, that they imagine the principal can never be seriously affected by the most profuse deductions. Indeed, the language of this class so clearly marks their opinion, that I cannot and need not illustrate it more forcibly, than by appealing to their peculiar phraseology, their "spending" or "consuming" time; which, as they say, "hangs heavy on their hands, which they know not what to do with," and which in certain situations (as in the country, or at home, or in sickness, or during a rainy season) becomes intolerable, and has introduced a disease peculiar to this class, called *ennui*, a word imported from France, where, however, some travellers tell us, it does not rage with such violence as in our own country, probably owing to their using a preventive called *Vive la Bagatelle*.

But it is more usual with this class of persons to consider Time as an *enemy*, whom they are bound to kill, and kill, I am sorry to say it, in the most cruel manner imaginable; namely, by peice-meal. That Time is their enemy I am very ready to allow; every man will find an enemy in the person whom he ought to employ, and yet will not employ; but I would submit it to their consideration, both with respect to the articles of humanity and courage, whether they really think that they take the most liberal or honourable means to conquer him. To me it appears that not one of them will attack him single-handed: two or three will sometimes make an attempt, and perhaps kill an hour, but they seem to deal most in conspiracies, which are no proof of valour; and of late years it has been found to require numerous confederacies and combinations of force to effect any great purpose with their enemy; and even that great purpose, as they would fain affect to call it, is of so little consequence, that at the end of a campaign no progress

greſs whatever ſeems to be made in weakening the enemy, or providing for their own ſecurity from his future attacks; in proof of this, the moſt aged combatants in ſuch engagements have often confeſſed that it was "all vanity and vexation of ſpirit."

There are ſome circumſtances, however, which diſtinguiſh this warfare from all others, and which it may not be amiſs to point out. It may properly be ſaid to laſt the whole year, for what in other wars forms the period of winter quarters, during which there is a ceſſation of hoſtilities, is here the briſkeſt part of the campaign, when the combined powers are in greateſt force, and, in their opinion, are able to make the principal ſtand againſt the enemy; on the contrary, in the ſummer, which is the period of moſt vigorous action between other enemies, their powers are very languid, although then aſſiſted by certain operations on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, where the enemy is in conſiderable force; and by maſquerades, aſs races, publick breakfaſts, and other light troops, which are not known in the armies of any other potentate in Europe. The winter, in fact, whatever the ſeverity of the weather may be, is the hotteſt period of the campaign between Time and his enemies, and the period when, by the vaſt acceſſions made to their troops, they are enabled to entrench themſelves in the metropolis, and defy his attacks, or ſally forth in great numbers and diſplay their contempt of him. It is alſo peculiar to this warfare, that no man thinks himſelf accountable for what he does, and that no ambition of rank or precedency is known. Hence it is that their commanders are of a very ſingular kind, and ſuch, I am afraid, as will not rank with the Marlboroughs and Eugenes of future hiſtory. It may look a little ſingular that laſt year, about this time, they were commanded by a dog, and this year by a boy; circumſtances which will require an extraordinary portion of gravity in the hiſtorian to prevent his narrative from running into burleſque. Indeed, I remember the time when a learned pig commanded large detachments; and ſuch is their innate courage, or natural zeal for the combat, that they will exert theſe qualities without the leaſt concern for the rank, ſex, or even ſpecies of the perſonages who call them forth. A bottle conjuror, an old woman fencing, an Egyptian Bey, a mad horſe, a prattling auctioneer, or a Middleſex candidate are equally acceptable.—Routs, ſuch as are common in the winter ſeaſon (that is in May and June), may be reckoned pitched battles between the belligerent powers; and let it not be thought that they are altogether bloodleſs engagements; unleſs, indeed, with Shakeſpeare's clown, we reckon "breaking of limbs ſport for the ladies." But on this laſt ſubject I have expatiated ſo largely in ſome of my former lucubrations, that I hope I may be excuſed from farther notice of them. I muſt add, however, with a reference to our preſent conſiderations, that they are eſteemed the beſt military ſchools for this ſpecies of warfare; and the youth of both ſexes are accordingly recommended to take leſſons at them, and are regularly introduced by their careful parents for that wiſe purpoſe. In ſuch places, if they do not learn how to combat the enemy, they at leaſt acquire a due contempt for him, and all that hoſtility of mind which is a perpetual bar to peace.

It may be remarked, however, that although this ſpecies of warfare differs from all other, in the points I have juſt mentioned, and in more which might be mentioned, particularly that active co-operation of both ſexes in the "tented field;" yet it perfectly agrees with them in this one reſpect, that the ſeat of war is as frequently changed. It reſembles our Engliſh wars in this particularly, that the ſeat of it is ſeldom at *home*. About two years ago it was removed to France, where a conſiderable body of our beſt troops, well equipped and cloathed, went to make a diverſion in favour of thoſe they had left behind; but circumſtances, not worth detailing here, obliging them to turn their diverſion into a precipitate retreat, they have remained ſince in conſiderable diſorder, and have never been able to rally againſt the enemy in any great force. Their idea, however, of an alliance with the French was a maſter-ſtroke, and the failure of it muſt be deeply regretted by every enemy to Time, who now hangs on the rear of the troops. If he catches a few ſtraggiers, he exerts all his cruelty on them, and at all times is particularly inhuman to the ſick and wounded. The latter, indeed, ſuffer ſo much in this war, that upon their ac-

only it were to be wished
accommodation could be pro-
while they continue to set
on the enemy, I despair
able a termination.
of matters, and with the
of another year before us, it
the duty of every person, to
is an enemy, to consider
means he is to be assailed,
preparations may be required
reaching season. Of these I
few, and I fear there is a
want of vigour prevailing
department. It is no doubt
as a Projector, to apply
all extraordinary emergen-
as I have not the honour to
the class of whom I am
I do not sympathize so ten-
them as to feel any remark-
on the occasion: indeed,
been known that any Pro-
to this class. Our stock
like all our other stocks,
sufficient for our necessities,
husband the little we have
care, instead of flattering
that we are burthened with
I shall, however, propose
of whom I have been
should assemble in some spa-
room, and take into con-
the wants of the approaching
how they are to be pro-
what additional absurdities
introduced, and what farther
be offered with impunity
or laws of the land;
I seldom descend so low
an advertisement, yet, per-
following may afford an out-
it is very much at their

CONSUMERS of TIME are
meet at the Rocket Tavern,
— day of —— to take into
the present gloomy state
affairs, and provide for the
of the six months fol-

I observed that few schemes
been announced to fill up the
vacancies of time and thought
season, I ought to have men-
, according to the informa-
newspapers, a new theatre
built, and supported by sub-
on which all the performers,
female, are to be children
certain age. This, as far as
looks well, as it has in so
many instances been found, that children's play is highly attractive. It will also have another powerful recommendation, by affording a more easy, because a more early way, of training up young females in the way that many of the subscribers will wish them to go, and from which, when they are old, there is not much chance that they will depart.

But, if we except this equally rational and philanthropic plan, I am afraid that the class of persons, who complain of the length of time, are entering upon another year very scantily provided with the means of existence, or of living with any degree of comfort. Should they, therefore, decline the proposal I have made, to assemble together and endeavour to do something for themselves, which, I allow, is at all times particularly difficult and irksome, I would fain hope that some charitable and well-disposed persons may take their unhappy case into consideration, and invent some means of furnishing them with such a quantity of frivolities and frolics as may make life bearable. We have an admirable society for bettering the condition of the poor; but I cannot help thinking, that the condition of the rich is fully as deplorable. Difficulties, indeed, would naturally present themselves in obstruction to the wisest plan humanity might propose; and one of the chief of these difficulties is, the wonderful conceit of these objects. This is well described in an old book, which being scarce among them, and the passage not very long, I will transcribe. "Thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing, and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked."—Surely, such objects, wherever difficulties be in the way, deserve the pity and active benevolence of a nation, so dignified by its many publick and private charitable establishments; and I am happy to observe, that some means of relief have been very strongly recommended of late years, both from the pulpit and the press; and I shall be yet more happy, if the addition of my feeble testimony can in any degree corroborate the fact, so often repeated and so seldom remembered, that a lover of amusement is the most foolish, and an idle person the most miserable of all human beings.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

THE late Mr. Unwin, of Stock, has been held out by ſome as methodiſtically inclined. But if it be true that he had the happy faculty of reforming the pariſh profligate to a proverb, does it not become every incumbent to enquire by what means he effected this public benefit? Your correſpondent Amicus (vol. LVII. p. 4) declares that, "among his many acquaintance of reſpectable Clergymen of the Eſtabliſhment, he never found Mr. U.'s equal both for exertion and ſucceſs. He held weekly religious meetings at his own houſe; gave fervent exhortations to poor people from the pulpit; familiar catechetical lectures to their children; affectionate viſits to their families; vigilant attention to their temporal intereſts: liberally ſupplied their wants, of which he kindly impelled the approach, or prevented the preſſure; inflexibly oppoſed the oppreſſion of the powerful, and exerted himſelf to curb the libertiniſm of the poor. The ſweetneſs of his addreſs, and, above all, the ſhining example of his life, both in the world and in his family, formed altogether ſo ſtrong an argument for virtue and religion, as only a very few of the moſt abandoned of his people could reſiſt. Accordingly, the pariſh of Stock is now an example of public decency to the neighbourhood; the congregation in few country villages are ſo numerous, and in none that I have ever heard of ſo orderly and devout. Where there is a general external reformation there muſt be ſome genuine piety."

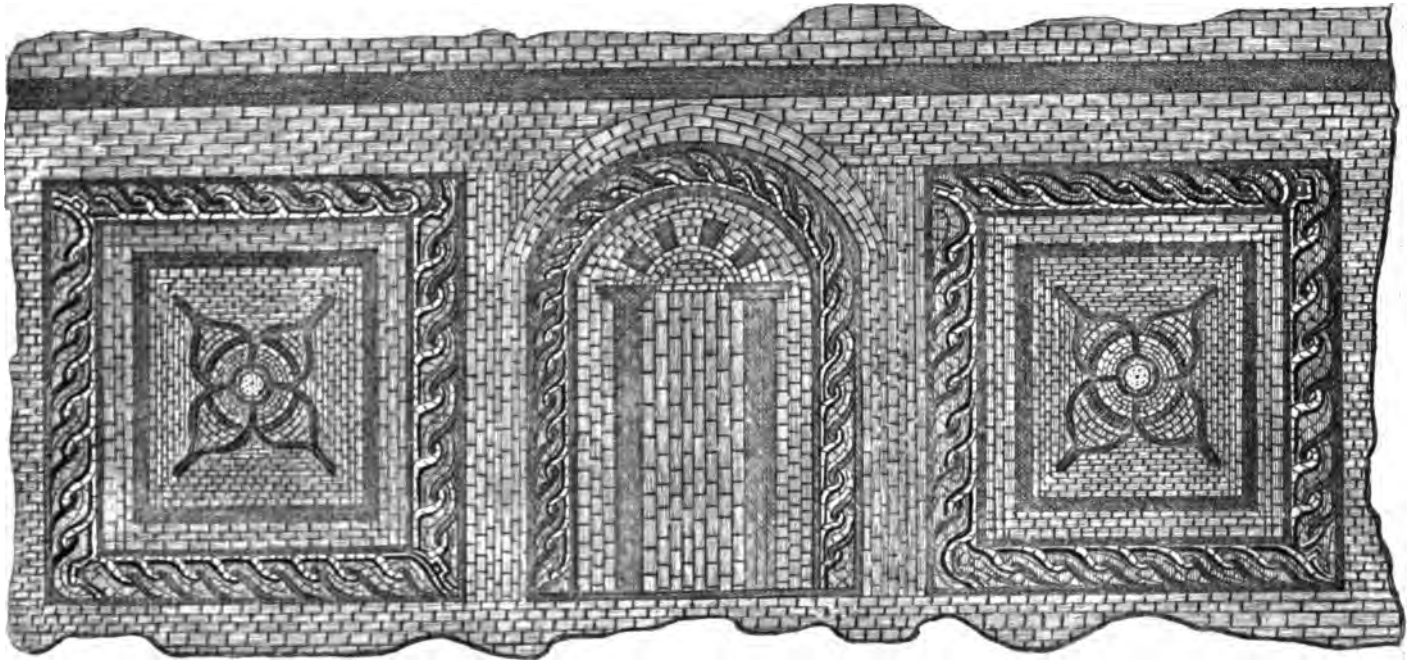
We ſee here, Mr. Urban, that the reformation of the people muſt begin with the miniſter. But are there no villages at the ſame diſtance from London, or the other great cities of the kingdom, that ſtand in need of reformation, or have received it—by the calm and gradual mode of perſeverance and aſſiduity; for nothing is to be done in a hurry, in a paſſion, or in a pet? Human reformation, like human ingenuity, is progreſſive. Teaching is not inſtantaneous, nor knowledge to be beat into the brains, or reflection into the heart. We all know that a dunce cannot be made bright by the rod, nor a bad man made a good one in an inſtant. If any pariſh prieſt expects all the charms of language or delivery to work converſion, he will find himſelf miſerably miſtaken; and if he leaves the effect of his diſcourſe to ch without farther co-operation, he as well leave the ſermon on the or his gown on the pulpit-door. upbraids the people with their p gacy, he hardens them in it, and will never come to hear him. H viſits them only when ſent for, c techiſes only quarterly in publi might paſs for the mereſt form and the hearts of his pariſhione alienated from him inſtead of bein tached to him. But, while I d what he *ſhould* be, how much every true Chriſtian lament that miniſter *is not*. CHRISTIAN

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.*

AN American traveller over p the Continent of Europe, a niſter Plenipotentiary from the U States to the Court of Berlin, an the eldeſt ſon of the late Pre Adams, muſt have viewed with d ent eyes from travellers of our country a puppet-ſhew exhibiti the Paſſion of our Lord.

"The greateſt curioſities of Bu are two mechanical geniuſes by the of Jacob and of Hiittig, a carpente a weaver, who are next door neigh to each other. The firſt has made chine, in which, by the means o turn clock-work, a number of pu about ſix inches high, are made to upon a kind of ſtage, ſo as to repr in ſeveral ſucceſſive ſcenes, the paſſ Jeſus Chriſt. The laſt exhibits P the garden at prayer, while the apoſtles are ſleeping at a diſtanc the laſt he is ſhewn dead in the ſepu guarded by two Roman ſoldiers. intervening ſcenes repreſent the tre of Judas, the examination of Jeſus Caiaphas, the dialogue between and the Jews concerning him, the of Peter, the ſcourging, and the fixion. It is all accompanied by a t ful dirge of muſick; and the mul way of explanation, repeats th p of Scripture which relate the eve has undertaken to ſhew. I nev ſtronger proof of the ſtrength of t preſſion of objects, which are brou mediately home to the ſenſes. heard and read more than one el ſermon upon the paſſion; but I n none of their moſt laboured efforts pathetic ever touched my heart w half the force of this puppet-ſhow traitor's kiſs, the blow ſtruck by th prieſt's ſervant, the ſcourging, th ing to the croſs, the ſponge o gar, every indignity offered, and

TESSELATED PAVEMENT found at CANTERBURY, 1758.



...fiebid, occasioned a sensation, ...has made perceptible to the eye, ...l had never felt at mere descrip-

... large library belonging to the ... of St. Elizabeth at Breslau ...many valuable MSS.; one of ...is an unmutilated copy of Froif-... Chronicle, written on parch-... and beautifully illuminated. ...Mr. Johnes has procured to be ...d for him. H.

URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

...Roman Tesselated Pavements ...d become an object of general ...y, I send you a faithful draw-...*ate II.*) of one which was dif-..., June 20, 1758, at three feet ...he surface of the ground, in dig-... cellar at the house next to the ...Head in the city of Canterbury. ...awing was purchased, out of the ...ou of the late Edward Jacob, ...Faversham, by

Yours, &c. S. E. B.

URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

...KNIGHT'S letter, p. 1095, ...gave me much pleasure, because ...e always been of opinion, that ...orsyth's discoveries owe more to ...ashing assertion than their own ... When, upon his receiving the ...mentary Reward, his plaster was ...blished, a friend of mine, a na-... the island of Jersey, told me, ... plaster, almost exactly similar, ...en used in that island from time ...morial, and was always applied ...ver a tree lost a large limb, either ... violence of wind, or sawed off; ... such renovating powers as Mr. ...h boasted were there ever ascri-... it: certainly it does require a ...portion of faith to believe, that ... hollow trunk or shell of a tree ... its application be filled with ...ed. In regard to his treatise ...ounting and training fruit-trees, ...ous may be his own; I cannot, ...er, speak decidedly, having read ... hastily indeed; a friend accom-...ed me with it for a few hours. ...of the plates describes a new or ...ine mode of training vines (a ...by-the-bye, that does not ap-... that is borrowed from a treatise ... fruit-trees by Hitt; a work ..., to my mind, has not met with ...ccess it merits, and is so fallen into neglect as only to be found at old bookselling shops in Holbourn and Middle-row. Let any one turn to the plates in Hitt, and he will be immediately satisfied my description is correct. Hitt's work was published about 40 years ago.

Yours, &c. HANTONIENSIS.

"There is hope of a Tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease." Job xiv. 7.

To T. A. KNIGHT, Esq.

THE publication of our letters in the Gentleman's Magazine did not occur to me as any breach of private correspondence, as the first letter addressed to me was previously inserted in several public papers. Had I thought that it would have appeared so, or have given the least uneasiness, I would not have suffered their admission.

The proposal made by my correspondent, of laying before the Horticultural Society (vol. LXXIV. p. 1095) some of the specimens on which the process recommended by the late William Forsyth had been tried, and on which my conviction of its utility had been in some measure founded, is liberal and candid; and as I never entertained the least hostile opposition to the opinion of others, but acted under a persuasion that, in giving the sanction of my name, I was promoting this department of science, I approve and accept the proposition of producing the subjects of experiment alluded to, and of submitting them to the examination and decision of the gentlemen who may attend the Horticultural Society; or to any other persons of information, if desired.

I shall hope for a line to be informed when T. P. Knight shall have returned to town, that due notice may be given on the occasion by

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Sambrook Court, Jan. 16, 1805.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

IF it be allowable to refer from one Monthly Miscellany to another, I would express my satisfaction that Mr. Rutt of Hackney, in the last month's Monthly Magazine, has cleared up a difficulty respecting Mr. Brand Hollis's patronage of Mr. Wakefield, which, he states, did not extend to "pecuniary encouragements to bring them before the

the publick. If ſuch be the writer's meaning, Mr. R. can confidently aſſure him he is quite miſtaken." Mr. R. goes farther, and adds, that he "apprehends that a very reaſonable doubt may be entertained that the late Mr. Hollis, while he reſpected men of talents, poſſeſſed a mind ſufficiently enlarged to eſtimate the importance of literary or ſcientific purſuits, or that liberality of diſpoſition which prompts to generous efforts for their advancement." He adds, "the ſubject of the article in the Obituary appears, with the advantages of commercial habits, to have enjoyed during a long life a very ample fortune, part of which fell to him with an implied deſignation of it to public purpoſes, at leaſt from the example of the former."

To this all who knew Mr. Brand Hollis, and did not offer incenſe to him as an imaginary patron of literary *virtù*, muſt ſubſcribe. Q. P.

Mr. Urban, *Wirkſworth, Oct.* 24.

THE maps of the world, p. 896, are conſtructed by the ſtereographic projection of the ſphere on the plane of the meridian; or, in plainer words, the eye is ſuppoſed to be in the equator on the ſurface of the globe, and the oppoſite hemiſphere projected on *its baſe*, or plane of *that meridian*, which is 90 degrees diſtance from the eye of the ſpectator.

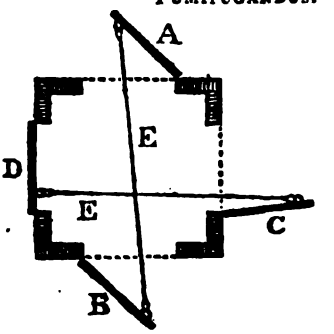
Yours, &c. W. Sherwin.

Mr. Urban, *Wells, Dec.* 26.

MANY of your ſmoke-dried readers muſt conſider themſelves highly indebted to the ingenious communication of your correſpondent, *Olim Fumigabundus*; for, where the evil is occaſioned by eddy winds, the remedy is frequently ſought for at the lower extremity, inſtead of the top of the chimney; but as he has not, in my humble opinion, made himſelf clearly underſtood to every claſs of readers—on the ſubject of placing the ſmall iron rods, that are to regulate the efficacious movements of the doors; I preſume that he will not be offended at my requeſting you, to preſent to your readers the annexed drawing, explanatory (I flatter myſelf) of his meaning, in this intereſting particular, nor at my venturing to recommend the whole apparatus to be made with plate iron, which for obvious reaſons muſt be preferable to a wooden box: nay, I ſee no reaſon, why the doors might not, by means of ſlight iron frame work, be fixed to a common brick chimney.

In the ſketch, two of the doors A B are repreſented at reſt, forming an angle of 45°; the others, C D. one open and the other cloſed; E E the iron rods running one under the other.

Fumifugandus.



Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 4.

HAVING before ſent you extracts from Mrs. Montagu's letters (ſee vol. LXXIII. p. 1106, vol. LXXIV. pp. 412, 1090), I now tranſmit the copy of one entire, except a paragraph already printed. S. E. B.

Mrs. Montagu *to Mrs.* Robinson, *at* Rome.

My dear Madam: *Sandleford, Oct.* 18, 1762.

I have blamed myſelf, that the indulgence with which you receive the letters of your friends in England has not made me venture to write to you oftener; but we, who tread the ſame dull track of life every day, are apt to imagine our letters muſt appear flat and unamuſing to thoſe engaged in ſeeing, as it were, a new world. Perhaps will judge wrong, and at a diſtance from home domeſtic objects become endeared: ſo I will not tranſgreſs in this kind, and you and my brother ſhall rather complain of the frequent importunity of my letters, than of hearing too ſeldom.

The agreeable deſcription you give of the things you have ſeen abroad animates one's curioſity, and gives one a very lively deſire to make the ſame tour; and one fancies one has nothing to ſend from England worthy to divert your attention from the objects that ſurround you.

I can

I cannot [illegible] letter without [illegible] accounts of [illegible] and strength [illegible] sure imaginable. I long to [illegible] the [illegible] Neapolitan. I am out [illegible] the air of Naples and his Gre[illegible] may make him too cunning for us. I cannot doubt but, having since breathed the air of the Sacred Coll[illegible] he will be first minister in [illegible] and the first politician in Europe. [illegible] almost wish he was to assist in [illegible] present negotiations on the impo[illegible] affair of peace.

Our last conquest of the Havannah must humble the pride of Spain. The Family Compact makes but a foolish figure *vis-à-vis* the Articles of Capitulation for Martinico and the Havannah. Ambition has received its merited chastisement; but we are not much nearer to a Peace; for, as ambition subsides or crouches in the House of Bourbon, it rises in the Court of Aldermen in London. W[illegible] we shut the temple of Janus, we [illegible] up the trash of Change-alley; [illegible] the City finds its account in a W[illegible] and they clamour against any Pe[illegible] that will not give us the commerce of the whole world.

We are now under great apprehensions for our army in Portugal: 50,000 Spaniards, with 10,000 French, are advancing toward Lisbon. The Portugueze, who have no sense of honour, nor love of their country, will use neither sword nor buckler in its defence. Six thousand English are to make head against this vast army. In our attack of Valencia de Alcantara, the Portugueze rather embarrassed than assisted us. I saw a particular account of the affair; my lord Bath being then at Sandleford with us, and lord Pulteney commanded the dragoons; and though he was very modest in his account, I hear from others his lordship's behaviour was extremely gallant.

We have lately had a very fine public ceremony; the instalment of the new Knights of the Garter at Windsor. The King's assuming the throne of Sovereign of the Order gave great lustre to the *spectacle*. I should have liked to have seen so august a ceremony; and my lord Bath was so good as to ask us to go to Windsor with him, from his house near Maidenhead-bridge; but Mr. Montague not being fond of [illegible]blic shews, and apprehending his [illegible]ship offered to go out of complaisance, I declined it, and my lord spent those days here; so it is plain his politeness to me was his only inducement to go to the instalment. I must own, I should have taken some pleasure in being led back into former ages, and the days of our great Plantagenets. I have a reverence too for the institutions of Chivalry. The qualities of a Knight were, valour, liberality, and courtesy; and to be *sans peur*, and *sans reproche*; and though the change of government and manners makes this knightly character now appear a little extravagant, the redresser of wrongs was a respectable title before a regular police and a good system of laws secured the rights and properties of the weak.

I hear the late Instalment was extremely brilliant; the helmets of the Knights were adorned with gems; military honours, indeed, did not sit proudly on their crests; but if they have the virtues suited to the times they live in, we will be contented. The Knights of Edward III. were indeed very great men; the assembly of British Worthies might have disputed personal merit with perhaps the greatest heroes of antiquity, considering them singly, and independantly; but to enjoy an extensive or a lasting fame, men's actions must be tied to great events; then they swim down Fate's innavigable tide; otherwise they soon sink into oblivion.

We are yet doubtful when to expect the blessings of Peace. The great men out of employments are upon the watch to find fault with the terms; and the delicate situation we are now in seems to require the skill of as deep a politician as Richelieu; and we have reason to doubt whether there is any one in the Cabinet Council quite equal to him.

I am sorry we have Portugal to defend. I believe too we may ransom it by the Havannah; but, I think, we cannot defend it by our arms; and, sooner or later, the weak and the cowardly must fall a prey to the stronger and more valiant. I do not remember an instance in History, of a nation which

* The chil[illegible] a year old, before his parents re[illegible] from abroad. His only brother is no[illegible]ector of Burfield, near Reading.

which had loſt its own virtue, being preſerved by the virtue of an ally.

Our French Ambaſſador is a man of great talents, improved by learning and experience, and qualified to make a diſtinguiſhed figure in the Cabinet Council, or the polite circle, or the academy of *belles lettres*; he has all the ſolidity of the Engliſh character, with the *agrémens* of a French one. If the French do not ſay as much of our Ambaſſador at Paris, they muſt allow I am a candid enemy.

* * * * * * * * * * * †

I am ſure my brother will be glad to hear that Mrs. S—, of S—, is wet-nurſe to our Prince of Wales: and is much liked by the King and Royal family; ſo that I hope ſhe will be able to make intereſt to eſtabliſh all her children. A little of the royal favour and protection will bring them forward in their profeſſions; and the girls may have little places in the houſehold; and I hope this ſcheme, which * * * * * * * will ſave an ancient and honourable family from ruin. She is vaſtly pleaſed and happy in her ſituation; and her royal nurſling is as fine and as healthy a child as can be.

I had the happineſs of my ſiſter's‡ company here about three weeks. It was a great mortification to me to part with her ſo ſoon, but Lady Bab's§ ill health made her unwilling to be abſent any long time.

I have rambled a good deal this ſummer, much to my amuſement, and the amendment of Mr. Montagu's health, who was greatly out of order in the ſpring. We went to Lord Lyttelton's in Worceſterſhire with a large party, conſiſting of my Lord Bath, Mr. and Mrs. Veſey, and Dr. Monſey. Lord Lyttelton had his daughter, his ſiſter, Mrs. Hood, and the Biſhop of Curliſle, with him; ſo we made a pretty round family. The weather was fine, and the place is delightful beyond all deſcription; and I ſhould do it wrong, if I was to attempt to deſcribe it. Its beauties I will give you ſummed up in two lines of my favourite Italian Poet:

Culte pianure, e delicati colli,
Chiare agne, ombroſe ripe, e prati molli.

Theſe lines ſeem to have been written for Hagley; but, beſide theſe ſoft beauties, it has magnificent proſpects of diſtant mountains, and hills ſhaded with wood. The houſe is magnificent and elegant. We had ſeveral agreeable entertainments of muſick in different parts of the park, and adapted to the ſcenes. In ſome places the French-horns reverberated from hill to hill; in the ſhady parts, near the caſcades, the ſoft muſick was concealed, and ſeemed to come from the unſeen Genius of the wood. We were all in great ſpirits, and enjoyed the amuſements prepared for us. Mr. Montague grew better every day by the air and exerciſe; and returned to London quite well, though he had been much pulled down by the faſhionable cold called *l'influenza*. He is now very well; but his ſtomach not good.

He carried me to ſee Oxford, which, indeed, I had been at before; but, when there are ſo many cities built for trade and commerce, it is always a pleaſure to me to ſee there are places dedicated to the improvements of the human mind, and the nobler commerce with the Muſes; and though it is eaſy to find faults in every thing, yet I think theſe places of education and ſtudy muſt have been of great ſervice in advancing the nobleſt intereſts of mankind, the improvement of knowledge, and humanizing the mind.

We went to Blenheim, which I ſaw with great pleaſure, as the monument of England's foreign glory and national gratitude. In our return to town we ſaw Warwick caſtle, the ſeat of the great Nevile, ſurnamed the Make-king. We viſited his tomb, and the monuments of Beauchamps, Neviles, and Brookes. I walked an hour under ſome trees on a beautiful terrace, where Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sydney uſed to take their morning walk, bleſſing, I dare ſay, as in his Arcadia, wiſdom of ſtate and ſchemes of great enterprize with rural talk.

In our next ſtage we ſaw Kenelworth caſtle, once the ſtrong place of Simon de Montfort, ſince the ſeat of the Earl of Leiceſter. He entertained Queen Elizabeth there in all the pageantry of the

† Here follows, in the original, the account of Lady M. Wortley Montague's death, already printed in this Magazine. See vol. LXXIII. p. 1145.

‡ Mrs. Scott, wife of George-Lewis Scott, eſq. and author of Millenium-hall, &c. She died November, 1795.

§ Lady Bab Montagu, her intimate friend, ſiſter of Lord Halifax.

the old times o[illegible] like a lady cam[illegible] is rude [illegible] land there ever [illegible] days of [illegible] lin, but her majesty's power h[illegible] her free. The lake is now dried up; the place no longer belongs to [illegible] tion or luxury; laughing Ceres h[illegible] re-assumed the land; and what the [illegible] nd rebel and the assuming favourite [illegible] is enjoyed by a farmer. There are great remains of this stately castle, made more venerable by the finest ivy I ever saw. I could wish this object placed rather at the edge of a bleak mou[illegible], and that it frowned on a desart; [illegible] it unhappily overlooks a sweet pastoral scene. However, the memory of illustrious persons it has belonged to gives the mind that serious solemn disposition its situation wants. But you, who walk on classic ground, will despise my Gothic antiquities. I will own my Neviles and Montforts dare not stand equal with your Gracchi, nor my Earl of Leicester with any of the favourites of Augustus; but, perhaps, to the rough virtue and untamed valour of these potent rebels we owe part of our present liberty and happiness, and even our taste for the venerable remains of ancient Rome.

I am in hopes of getting leave to go to Bath for a few days to see my sister before we go to London, which will not be till the meeting of the parliament. I hope you will soon think of revisiting old England; but I imagine that my brother and you will sometimes take a ramble in the summer season to France or Germany. The pleasures and advantages of travelling are many, and are attained with less difficulty, I believe, than people by their fire-sales imagine. Mr. Pitt's account of the accommodations and roads in Spain will hinder my ever visiting the Alhambra, though I shall have a distant respect for it. If there is any thing in which I can be useful to you here, I beg to receive your commands. I desire my most affectionate love to my brother, and to my nephew and godson my best wishes; and I desire that he will be a Roman, and not an Italian. I beg him to go back as far as before the ruin of Carthage for his morals. Mr. Montag[illegible] respects attend you, my brother [illegible] Mr. Richardson, to whom I desire leave to present mine. I am, dear [illegible]lam, your most affectionate sister,

E. MONTAGU.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1798.

(Continued from vol. LXXIV. p. 1124.)

MY last letter gave an account of my journey from Brussels to Alost, and from thence to Ghent, the capital of Flanders, which, under the sway of the Burgundian Princes, and before the dismemberment of the Netherlands, was the most fertile, populous, and rich, of all the XVII provinces. This charming country is bounded on the South by Artois and Hainaut, on the East by Hainaut and Brabant, on the North by the German Ocean and the mouth of the Scheld, which separates it from Zeland, and on the West chiefly by the sea, which divides it from England. Its greatest length is about 25 leagues from Sas de Ghent to the environs of St. Omer, and its greatest breadth about 20 leagues, from Nieuport to Alost. Flanders, for upwards of 200 years, had been under the government of military chiefs, named Foresters, who were feudatory vassals of France, till towards the end of the ninth century, when, Baldwin the Forester having married a daughter of Charles the Bald, king of France, the title of Forester was changed to that of Count. During the middle ages, the Counts of Flanders ranked very high in power and wealth among the petty sovereigns of the Low Countries, and, by the assistance of England, often proved themselves formidable neighbours to the kings of France. Towards the end of the 14th century, the House of Burgundy first gained a footing in the Netherlands, by the marriage of Philip Duke of Burgundy, fourth son of John King of France, with Margaret, heiress of Flanders; and, by a rare concurrence of fortunate circumstances, in little more than half a century the House of Burgundy acquired the sovereignty of almost all the Netherlands, which, in the end of the 15th century, was transferred to the House of Austria, by the marriage of Mary, the sole heiress of the House of Burgundy, to the Archduke Maximilian. "The rich possessions of Mary of Burgundy," says Dr. Robertson, in his History of Charles V. "had been destined for another family, she having been contracted by her father to the only son of Louis XI. of France; but that capricious monarch, indulging his hatred to her family, chose rather to strip her of part of her territory

territory by force, than to ſecure the whole by marriage; and by this miſconduct, fatal to his poſterity, he threw all the Netherlands into the hands of a rival."

Under the three firſt Princes of the Auſtrian line, Flanders and the adjacent provinces were pre-eminent in arts, commerce, and manufactures. Many beautiful arts, which had been introduced from the Eaſt by the Venetians, were carried by the Flemings during that period to great perfection. They were unrivalled in the arts of embroidery and tapeſtry, in the various branches of jewellery, in the fabricks of velvet, ſatin, and damaſk; and they lay claim to the invention of the manufacture of gilded or figured leather, and the art of painted glaſs; but the woollen trade was the grand ſource whence Flanders at that period derived her wealth; and, to conſer honour on this lucrative branch of commerce, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, inſtituted the illuſtrious order of *The Golden Fleece*. At the abdication of Charles V. Flanders had arrived at the pinnacle of its glory: its fertile and well-cultivated plains; its large and magnificent cities, and continued ſucceſſion of towns and villages; its fine caſtles and ſtately abbeys; the induſtry, ingenuity, and wealth of its inhabitants, all conſpired to render it, perhaps, the moſt delightful ſpot in Europe. From the acceſſion of Philip the Second, the waters of bitterneſs began to flow over that devoted country. The oppreſſions of that unfeeling deſpot and mercileſs bigot diſperſed the Flemiſh merchants and manufacturers, and drove vaſt numbers of them into England, where they enjoyed repoſe and comfort under the foſtering care of Queen Elizabeth, and laid the foundation of our preſent ſuperiority in the woollen trade, as Dyer thus ſings in his beautiful poem "The Fleece:"

"Our day aroſe
When Alva's tyranny the weaving arts
Drove from the fertile vallies of the Scheld. [they fled
With ſpeedy wing and ſcatter'd courſe
Like a community of bees diſturb'd
By ſome relentleſs ſwain's rapacious hand;
While good Eliza to the fugitives
Gave gracious welcome.
Then from fair Antwerp an induſtrious train [ſeas,
Croſs'd the ſmooth channel of our ſmiling
And in the vales of Cantium, on the banks
Of Stour alighted, and the naval wave
Of ſpacious Medway; ſome on gentle Yare
And fertile Waveney pitch'd, and made their ſeats
Pleaſant Norvicum and Colceſtria's towers;
Some to the Darent ſped their happy way.
Soon o'er the hoſpitable realm they ſpread
With cheer reviv'd, and in Sabrina's flood
And the Silurian Tame their textures blanch'd."

After various turns of fortune, Flanders came at length to be divided between three powers, the Auſtrians, the French, and the Dutch; in which ſtate it was at the time I viſited the country. It is now ſcarcely diſcernible on a map of the French empire. The annexation of Belgium to France, and the ſubjugation of Batavia, are alarming conſiderations to Britain. Unleſs the wings of France are clipped, I fear we muſt not indulge the hope of permanent independence; and I am perſuaded that no territorial arrangements on the Continent could be ſo conducive to our intereſts in the preſent conjuncture, as the re-union of the Netherlands under a ſeparate monarchy. I touched upon this ſubject in a former letter (vol. LXXIV. p. 132); and it is a point of which I earneſtly hope our Stateſmen will never loſe ſight.

In my laſt letter I noticed the great perfection to which Agriculture has been carried in Flanders; where, I was told, the land never lay fallow, and the farms in general were of ſmall extent. Since writing that letter, I have been induced to think that the information I had received, with reſpect to the occupiers of the ſoil, was not quite accurate, and that the Flemiſh peaſants were more contented and happy than ſome parts of my letter might lead your readers to ſuppoſe. I know an Engliſh Roman-catholic gentleman who was educated in that country, and who gives a very different account of the peaſantry of Flanders from what had been communicated to me; and it is but juſtice to the landlords and eccleſiaſticks to whom I alluded, to oppoſe to the obſervations of the anonymous Tourift, quoted in my laſt, the following information from a book publiſhed the ſame year by a gentleman * who had reſided long in the country: "The rural

* Sketches of the Hiſtory of the Auſtrian Netherlands by James Shaw.

ſecre

ſome preſents here pleaſing proſpects on all ſides, fields crowned with fruitful crops, meadows covered with numerous herds, neat and commodious farm-houſes ſet ſingly or in groups, cheerful and crowded villages embowered among trees, and divided from each other by ſmall intervals. Between ſuch fair landſcapes wind the rivers or extend the clear canals of Flanders and Brabant. The bounty of the land is diffuſed in decent competence through all the multitude that inhabit it; and the looks of the labourer, his wholeſome fare and neat dreſſing, expreſs that he has his ſhare of that plenty with which his induſtry covers the fields. In this country the peaſant no leſs than the lord poſſeſſes rights that may not be invaded with impunity. Conſcious of his privileges, the Flemiſh peaſant reſumes his toils, or repines whilſt the laws ſecure to him his property in that field which he cultivates."

For ſome time paſt the moſt valuable manufacture of Flanders has been derived from its flax, which is allowed to be ſuperior to that of any other country in Europe, and furniſhes the materials for their fine linen and their beautiful lace.

Let me now call the attention of my readers to the city of Ghent. This rich and populous place ſtands at the diſtance of four leagues from the ſea, and waſhed by the Scheld, which, in connection with other inferior rivers and canals, divides the town into a number of iſlands, that give it a pictureſque appearance; and the eye of a ſtranger is immediately attracted by the ſmiling fields which lie within the walls, and furniſh employment and ſubſiſtence to great numbers of the inhabitants. There were alſo many fine and ſpacious gardens within the walls, and not fewer, I was told, than 300 breweries. The population of Ghent was ſaid to be 70,000, which bore no proportion to its circumference. Many traces of the former grandeur of this city were conſpicuous in its noble ſtreets, ſpacious ſtreets, and magnificent edifices.

Ghent was erected into a biſhoprick, in 1559, by Pope Paul the Fourth, at the inſtance of Philip the Second, king of Spain; and is ſuffragan to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Mechlin. The firſt biſhop of Ghent was Cornelius Janſenius; and I ſhall cloſe this letter with the following particulars of that Prelate by the pen of the learned and candid Popiſh hiſtorian Du Pin. "Cornelius Janſenius was of Hulſt, in Flanders. When he had gone through his firſt ſtudies at Ghent, and finiſhed his courſe of philoſophhy at Louvain, he ſtudied the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, being perſuaded that they were neceſſary for the perfect underſtanding of the Holy Scriptures, to the ſtudy of which he reſolved to apply himſelf. He taught divinity for 12 years in the abbey of Tongerloez, of the order of the Premonſtratenſes; and during that time he wrote his Evangelical Concord, with a Commentary, which he had read in lectures to the canons regular of that abbey. He was afterwards curate of St. Martin's, in Courtray, and performed the functions of that curacy for near 12 years. When he came back to Louvain, he took his doctor's degree, and got the deanery of St. James's. Then he was ſent by Philip II. to the Council of Trent, and at his return was named, in 1568, firſt biſhop of Ghent. When he had worthily filled that poſt for eight years, he died at Ghent, April 11, 1576, aged 60. Janſenius wrote a Paraphraſe on the Pſalms; and Notes on the Proverbs, Eccleſiaſticus, the Canticles, and the Book of Wiſdom. His chief work is his *Concordia Evangelica*; and we may ſay that he is one of the ableſt and moſt uſeful* commentators upon the Scriptures that lived in the 16th century." In my next, I ſhall take my leave of Ghent, and proceed to Bruges.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

The PURSUITS of ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXX.

AS H. A. U. and ſelf, like knights good and true to the CAUSE each hath ſworn (it ſeems) to maintain, have regularly "dared;" that is, thrown down the gauntlet of defiance (contempt); it neceſſarily follows that we ſhall ſoon come to "*action*," but whether in a tragic or a comic way is uncertain. However, I make known that the etching of my own phyſiognomy is completed, and H. A. U.'s "*face*" only wants a few "*ſtrokes*" to be ready for exhibition. A pair of ſuch happy likeneſſes (as indeed they are very happy performances) muſt needs

* The Proteſtant reader will excuſe this eulogy from the pen of a Doctor of the Sorbonne.

intereſt

intereſt the publick not a little, in ſhewing myſelf as the pattern of "folly, ill-humour, and ill-manners," and my enlightened friend as the "emblem of wiſdom, affability, and complaiſance." How gentle, how patient, how diſpaſſionate is H. A. U. in his *laſt* letter, p. 1091! It is me, ſilly ouſ, envious rogue, that am all violence, all abuſe, and all ſpleen, becauſe forſooth I am diſappointed in not being competent to make good my ſeveral charges for lack of materials to work on, my *memoranda* being all drawn from the regions of Fancy, under the dominion of Morpheus. H. A. U. then is determined not to pull off the "vizard" that he has put on with ſo much ſecurity as he vainly imagines; and yet there are moments when he appears *uncovered*, moments when I catch the muſcles of his countenance; and, I think, I have not tried my art in vain. H. A. U. is wiſe to plead ignorance about "*Popiſh biſhops, gold rings, ſilver chalices, altar-ſcreens, mock abbeys, and thatched cottages.*" It would be a hazardous experiment to ſet about their expoſition after what he has done in this line, and he might chance again to burn his fingers.

ST. DAVID'S *concluded.*

Over the river running between the Weſt front of the Cathedral and the Palace, in former times, was a large ſtone thrown acroſs to anſwer the purpoſe of a bridge, and known by the name of the "ſpeaking ſtone," which was uſed to cry out with a warning and prognoſticating voice when certain people were to walk over it. It is a pity ſuch an admoniſher does not exiſt at this day, as perhaps I, in venturing to paſs, might have been favoured with a few ſecret truths in my own way about Antiquity lovers, Antiquity haters, their friends and their foes; whether I ſhould ſucceed in my plan of opening the eyes of the generality of my readers to admire the works of paſt times, or whether all my labours would prove idle, and uſeleſs grow. How many curious circumſtances might have been unfolded, as I ſhould have been in no hurry to have quitted the proſtrate oracle! Although the ſpeaking-ſtone is no more, the "St. Nun's, or wiſhing-well," remains, and in full poſſeſſion of all its wonted flock of faith, that is, in modern explanation, ſuperſtition. Who is not a fervent votary to wiſhes? Let them be ſoft, ſtrong, good, bad, kind, malign, charitable, unfeeling, holy, ſinful, to live, to die, to be rich, great, and happy. As I kneeled in humble wiſe to vent my wiſhes to the miraculous element, I thus with gentle ſigh poured forth the workings of my mind. I wiſhed never to be deceived in a friend, or that a friend never might be deceived in me; never to change my opinion with regard to Antiquities; and never to give up the hope to ſee Uſurpation deſtroyed, and Regal order reſtored; to poſſeſs in decline of years a moderate independency, to find at laſt the ſtudy of Antiquity become general, and to behold the monſter Innovation fall! and, as my laſt wiſh (it muſt be owned the moſt chimerical, and the moſt unlikely to come to paſs,) I fervently deſired to receive ſome abſolute COMMAND to give in a deſign for a Church after the following arrangement, and not to be departed from upon any conditions whatever, either upon the plea of modern *improvement* or modern *taſte*. The plan to be a Chriſtian croſs, to ſtand due Eaſt and Weſt; the uprights and decorations to be after the Pointed ſtyle; that there be no odious organ-caſe in the centre of the fabrick (the organ itſelf to be placed on the South ſide); no pew lumber (otherwiſe ſleeping pens), and thoſe ſtalls, ſeats, and forms, for the accommodation of the devout, to be ſo diſpoſed that they may not be compelled to turn their backs to the Altar; the Pulpit likewiſe ſo placed that the preacher turn not his back alſo on the Lord's table; that no Buzaglio ſtove, or other contrivance for *warming* the building, be ſet up directly before, or in contact with, the ſaid ſacred object, which ſacred object muſt be at the Eaſtern extremity of the ſtructure; and further that, upon no conſideration of emolument to the paſtors of the church, an indiſcriminate piling-up of monuments be ſuffered, ſo as to diſfigure and hide the lines of the main work in the dados or windows, or filling-in the arches between one aiſle and another: that it be uniformly obſerved, ſuch ſtatues as may be deemed worthy a place in the holy fane be ſculptured to the natural ſize of thoſe eminent perſons to be repreſented, not of gigantic proportions, naked, or in any other veſtures than ſuch as worn by them when living, holding the idea as barbarous and uncivilized in making Chriſtian characters appear the prototypes of Pagan heroes, ſtateſmen, and citizens;

...ecture; undert... the ...e
...me that all thef... ...mal ... and-
...fals be executed ... ed ...
...with the mode of the ...ure, a... o
...ke up that they make not a di... act
...ecies of embellifhment, but one en-
...re whole of the general maſs of Ar-
...hitecture brought forward to ſerve for
...he purpoſes of religious worſhip. In
...ſhort, as wiſhing is the buſineſs of our
...ives, I had remained on my knees un-
...il this time, had not a body of "Jump-
...ers," male and female, and inhabi-
...ants of St. David's, drove me from my
...poſition, that they might have the well
...o themſelves, each wiſhing (as I was
...herwards informed), previous to their
...ſpiritual experings, that they might
...ave the beſt in Pembrokeſhire a—
...Preacher!

Having completed the purpoſes of
...y ſurvey, paid every vow, and taken
...ave of the reverend guardians of the
...church, I turned my back on St. Da-
...id's, never once looking behind me,
...nd made the utmoſt ſpeed poſſi...
...home was before me, though far
...ent. Had H. A. U. beheld my m...
...e might have diverted himſelf at my
...xpence with more *propriety* than ...er,
...nd have found freſh matter to exe...ciſe
...is wit and *pleaſantry* on; for I con-
...ſidered myſelf as one who was making
...is eſcape from ſome calamity, or like
...me who had forgot to take leave of
...he governor of his hoſtlery. I avoided
...with ſpecial care, as I came near the
...confines of Roche caſtle, not to caſt a
...glance that way, leſt the "wizard"
...might catch me within his circle again.
...At laſt, in happy hour, I gained the
...town of Haverfordweſt. Here I was
...well lodged and well accommodated;
...things were reverſed in this reſpect
...from what I had experienced in my
...late quarters. Notwithſtanding this
...laſt's comfort, my mind was not at
...eaſe, the ſuſpicious behaviour of thoſe
...I encountered was ſtill the ſame as
...heretofore, ſo much ſo that I had not
...courage ſufficient to make drawings of
...the caſtle. My obſervations are theſe.
...This building is one vaſt pile, deſigned
...in the nobleſt ſtyle, and placed on an
...eminence commanding the town, which
...lies, as it were, grovelling at the baſe-
...ments of its walls. Indeed, I never
...ſaw a caſtellat... ſtructure more com-
...manding, or b... conſtructed to in-
...ſpire the thou... it muſt have
...been once imp... n. This fabrick
...is uſed as a priſon; and for its interna
...ſtate read Mr. Neild's account of pri-
...ſons in Wales, detailed in this Miſcel-
...lany. There are ſome monaſtic ruins
...in the town. My continual tremor for
...dreaded ills, or more likely imaginary
...ones, prevented me from viſiting theſe
...remains. Moſt certain, I kept cloſe in
...my hoſtlery, except when I ſallied forth
...to viſit thoſe places in the vicinity of
...Haverfordweſt ſet down in my long liſt
...of *items*, which compelled me ſo to
...do. Neceſſity has no law; and the
...firſt outſet was to

PICTON CASTLE.

My reception was as flattering to the "wiſhes" of an Artiſt as could be deſired. The noble owner, who here reſides in much dignity, gave that attention (maugre my poor Pilgrim's demeanour), which made me forget for the time all troubles paſt; and I ſet about my ſurvey with that content of ſoul ſo neceſſary to thoſe who profeſs the delineatory art. This caſtle at preſent ſhews no more than one oblong maſs of building, which may either be the original walls, or ſome additional work; ſuch making out, as I conceive, the principal part of the pile, that is, the Keep. But this may be conjecture, as all the windows are modern, with common ſaſh-frames; ſuch are the door-ways, &c. The principal antient features are circular towers at the angles of the walls, and others of a larger ſweep projecting from the ſide walls; the whole work finiſhing with battlements. The interior has totally ſubmitted to modern alterations; ſo that little thought is raiſed, while partaking of the hoſpitality of Picton, of the romantic caſtle of old times; but the elegant villa with all its faſhionable conveniences alone charm the ſenſes. There are no traces of any outworks, ſuch as foſſes, gateways, &c.; an extenſive lawn is on the South ſide, and a plantation on the North ſide of the building; the Weſt end looks between both, and at the Eaſt is the entrance from a balluſtraded terrace. At a reaſonable diſtance are the offices, ſuch as ſtables, &c. The general face of the ground is level; and to the South a beautiful view is had of the ſea.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

I INCLOSE a copy of a letter from Dr. Ducarel to Dr. Gifford, concerning

which marked the Architecture of the ſixteenth century; a ridiculous importation of foreign Taſte ſet in triumph over the fallen glories of our antient ſtyles. Among the many incongruous parts, we notice that the ſhafts of the columns are larded over with a frittered kind of ornament, indicative of that wildneſs and incoherency which ever attends the overthrow of a chaſte and perfect ſyſtem. The back of the colonnade is made out with pannels full of painted ornaments, ſuch as are on the columns. The pavement we find laid in geometrical forms with different coloured marbles. At each extremity of the colonnade are open door-ways looking into a garden: in the diſtance are buildings, ſome in the old way, ſuch as gate-ways, towers, &c. others in the new taſte of the day, with ſtucco ornamented fronts, &c. It is evident the painter muſt have drawn his lines from ſome particular Palace; but whether Whitehall, Hampton Court, &c. there are no preciſe features whereby to determine ſo material a point.

In the centre of the colonnade, and againſt the pannels, is hung a rich embroidery of Henry's arms, with a profuſion of ornaments. Projecting from this is a teſter, or canopy, highly worked likewiſe. Under this ſplendid covering is Henry, ſeated in all that aſſumed ſelf-importance, reſulting from having bowed down *every thing* to his imperious will. On his left is Catharine Parr (it is ſuppoſed), on a low ſeat, expreſſive of her inferiority in regard to his ſupreme authority. On his right ſtands Prince Edward. Henry's right arm is laid on the Prince's right ſhoulder. A few paces more to the right is the Princeſs Mary as coming toward her father. On the left of Catharine Parr, and at a few paces diſtant, is the Princeſs Elizabeth; ſhe is likewiſe approaching. Standing within the door-way, beyond the laſt-named Princeſs, is a man, who, by his demeanour, and from his bearing on his ſhoulders a monkey, ſeems to ſignify that he is the King's Jeſter. Within the other door-way is a female of much the ſame caſt of character as the buffoon. Strange accompaniments theſe to the illuſtrious perſonages!

The dreſs of Henry, with all its *remarkables*, is like thoſe we have been familiarized to in other pictures. The reſt of the portraits ſhew not any thing in their raiment but what is conſonant to the faſhion of the times. It may be as well to obſerve, that Henry has his right foot ſupported by an embroidered cuſhion, not a *foot-ſtool*, ſuch as we ſee in the Royal Academic and Theatric exhibitions of antient Royal ſtate. By the bye, this *foot-ſtool* is an entire modern invention, to make out the ſhew belonging to a throne; as I do not remember one inſtance in our ancient Sculpture and Painting of ſuch a piece of furniture. Catharine Parr holds in her hand a ſmall circular ornament, which I conceive to be a watch. It is true, the dial is not apparent; yet, when it is known the dials to early watches were covered with a half caſe, ſuch as is to the watch once belonging to the laſt Abbot of Glaſtonbury (Abbot Whiting), now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, Bath, our doubt on this matter will ceaſe. This curious watch of the Abbot's is of ſilver, and chaſed in the Celeni manner (and no way inferior) with repreſentations of our Lord waſhing his Diſciples' feet; the Laſt Supper; and a variety of holy figures and ornaments in the borders. The form of the watch is a long octagon; ſize one inch and three quarters by one inch. There is a name in the movement part, "Iſeake Symms;" not certain of the correctneſs of the ſurname.

AN OCCASIONAL VISITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

AS the 14th of next month is a day anxiouſly looked for by the youth of both ſexes, in the expectation of exerciſing their ingenuity in forming thoſe amorous billets denominated "*Valentines*," I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to offer a few ſuggeſtions to parents and guardians on the ſubject of theſe productions

Whence may have been derived the origin of the cuſtom of *ſending Valentines* it is here irrelevant to enquire into; the cuſtom, in itſelf, would be harmleſs, were the writers to confine themſelves always to chaſtity of language, and exclude all ribaldry. But, it is not one in a hundred, who ſends a *Valentine*, that is at the trouble of exerciſing invention. The ſilly verſes are moſtly copied from books; but were the writers never to do any thing worſe than copy from "*The Complete Valentine Writer*," the greateſt evil would be, perhaps, the waſte of *time* and waſte of *money*; for not one in five hundred

is

of Antiquaries three pic-
ntimable value. The first
esents Henry VIII. and his
second shews the embark-
enry at Dover; and the
s his meeting with Francis
rance, in the Vale of Ardres,
the occasion, the "*Drap*
hese two latter paintings
ngraved and published by
and of course are well
e other subject is in a man-
n the world, yet not less
be made public. As these
hich of late so properly a-
lace, are now made fixtures,
of decoration, on the bare
he Society's meeting-room,
me very natural for the ge-
f people to conclude in this
t in such an assembly each
be charmed and delighted
Royal gifts; that not a breath
n will be heard, or a sen-
ak forth, but that of grati-
what is thus possessed; that
conversations, both before
the readings of the evening,
l upon, relative to the extra-
lights made manifest in these
nces, respecting our antient
and if any thing like dis-
f opinion arise, it must tend
more immediate explanation
ration of particular objects in
ings, hitherto left in doubt, or
rences misconceived. In this
l again repeat, must those with-
ours of the Society reason upon
of the learned body having un-
inual observation such precious
istory and old customs. But it
found, upon due examination,
a numerous association are di-
a thousand ways about Taste,
Curiosity, Roman and Grecian
s, British Antiques, Costume,
Hieroglyphics, and Hindoo
ces. The mass of the Fellows
de up of the higher orders of
ility, ecclesiastics, gentlemen
long-robe, medical men, va-
escription of artists, and other
nalists. Hence it is more pro-
hear among them, that these
"Want effect," "No keeping,"
ctive not true," "Out of draw-
"Light and shade not under-
"How absurd to introduce dif-
ncurrences, and the portraits of
ncipal personage, in three or
ations on one and the same

canvas!' "No proportion kept up with the figures and buildings," "How unnatural to give a bird's-eye view of a subject!" "Holbein had no share in the penciling." "These hands are miserable." "Observe the several parts; they have been repaired, touched upon; the original head of Henry in the *Drap d' Or* cut out, and a new one substituted: the joining in the cloth how visible!"—As in the list of these Antiquaries many can be pointed out who are enthusiasts in the study of antient English Art; of course, the conversations may take a different turn. "Well, these pictures are worthy our utmost admiration; our delight henceforward will still increase at each successive meeting; ever will some fresh matter engage our attention. Figures so infinite, dresses so varied, the warlike preparations both by sea and land so minutely made out. To behold the processional pomp, heraldic display, the make of the armours and weapons of every kind." "True, to witness the manner in which the meeting of those 'Sons of glory,' as Shakspeare has it*, our Henry and the King of France, surrounded by the subjects of each Crown, took place: the heroic exercises that ensued, in which our countrymen bore away the prize." "Right, and now let us take under notice the style of the buildings, so sufficiently demonstrable in what manner the antient Pointed arch-manner of design became mixed with the Italian method of construction, which latter art, we know, soon afterwards so completely got the ascendant, and became the universal mode of Architecture among us." "Such Princely honours as are here bestowed must be ever gazed on with that rapture, such as the august Donor conceived would be the consequence, when, in his Royal favour, he determined to send among us these splendid pictures." "I am utterly at a loss to imagine how we, as dutiful and loyal subjects, can, adequately to the occasion, return our most humble and grateful thanks for gifts so transcendant, and so unlooked-for!'

A description of the painting of Henry and his family, it is presumed, will be acceptable.

The scene appears to give the end of some chamber of state, on a ground floor, where is a colonnade of the Ionic order; but of that spurious sort

* Play of Henry VIII.

which

which should be found encumbered with the fewest.

Yours, &c. W. CHAMBERLAINE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

SO simple a thing as brown paper has, from my knowledge, been so beneficial in several instances, that I am induced to request your inserting this in your useful Magazine.

The Countess of S— for a long time has recommended it with success.

A Mrs. K—, of Oxford-street, was cured of rheumatic pains in a few days by wearing a waistcoat of brown paper. Sir Wm. P. I was informed, applied it by only covering the ears, and was cured of a deafness. Mr. K. Dawson, a druggist of Bath, by wearing a brown paper night-cap under his flannel night-cap, for a few weeks, was cured of a deafness he had had for two years. Mrs. Cross, the widow of an eminent upholsterer in Bath, had had what she called a nervous deafness for more than twenty years, and had tried many things, was cured by wearing a brown paper night-cap six weeks. Sir Richard Jebb, I have been informed, wore a piece of brown paper to his breast for thirty years, which was of great benefit to him, as he had the misfortune to inherit a constitutional weak state of lungs; to keep it on, it was sewed to a small ribband, which hung round the neck. It has cured sore throats by being applied round the neck, under the neckcloth. I could mention many more, who, by putting a large piece of brown paper to the part in pain, next the skin, and keeping it there for a few weeks, particularly by day (for the brown paper night cap was not worn in the day), have found much relief, after wearing flannel with little or no effect. I have used the common brown paper, which is made of junk (old rope); it smells of tar, and it is best to rub it smooth with a black glass bottle.

I have cured rheumatic pains in my arm by rubbing the part with the other hand for a *quarter of an hour*, when in bed, till I was in a glow of warmth. Many have used brown paper with little or no effect, it should also be observed. B. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan* 12.

YOU will oblige an old friend and constant reader of your very useful Magazine, by inserting the following extract from a Speech c Abercorn's, relative to Mr. A ton's * Administration. You i it in the *Morning Post* Debates f 31, 1804. I send it you as do dit both to the speaker and to l ject.

I am, Sir, your constant reade

"The Marquis of Abercorn make the motion of which he ha notice, relative to the conduct o his Majesty's Judges in Ireland. not mean this day to fix any t a subsequent motion on this very tant subject. One reason for th that he hoped his Majesty's M would take the business out of his and render any farther interferenc part unnecessary. There was also reason: if he were to proceed w investigation himself, he would p have the opportunity of availing of the assistance of his noble frien Hardwicke, whose parliamentary ledge, independent of his prese official situation, could not fail great weight with their Lordship support he had reason to expect could not be supposed that hi friend would remain much longer land. He would, doubtless, be to abandon the Government of th try, as the late Minister of this had been compelled to abandon vernment here, for the crime of the approbation of his Majesty, confidence of the publick—for th of relying for support on the rect his measures, rather than feel strengthen himself by party conne for the crime of unostentatious steadily pursuing the public good— crime of exercising authority wit ness, and paying a strict regard t principles of the Constitution—an all, for the crime of having condu country safely through a most da crisis, and of having headed an stration which had done more goo country than any other, in the far of time, of which our history affo example. He concluded by simp ing, that the Petition do lie on th

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Mr. URBAN, *J*

ANY of your Correspondei much oblige me, as well ny others, by informing us, t your Publication, what the C of Briefs, or any others conce them, receive for their troubl the money collected, before i

* Now Viscount Sidmouth. S

...t of the Lord Chancellor's "Mr. Nares, Secretary of the Lord Chancellor," is ra... informed in attributing the ...of the sums collected, *entire... neglect of Church-wardens*, or ...on *of Clergymen*. The prin... son, in my opinion, is, the ...ummon people have, that a ...of the contribution goes to ...xpence of collecting; or, as ...into the pockets of the Proc... They are therefore unwil... contribute their mite, unless ...ified than they are at present, ...ing employed to the purpose ...it would be given.

...s, &c. CLERICUS.

...BAN, *Jan.* 12.

...L be much obliged, if any ...r Correspondents will have ...ess to assist in a biographical ...Dr. Thomas Manningham, ...ster scholar, fellow of New ...nd a celebrated preacher; ...East Tysted, in Hants; ...t the Rolls 1684; rector of ...w's, Holborn 1691; canon ...r 1692; dean there 1708; ...p of Chichester Nov. 13, ...oke gives a copious list of ...ional Sermons. He died ...1722, in Greville-street, Hol... was buried at St. Andrew's, ...s monument still remains; ...nscription is wholly effaced. ...itaph has been any where ...copy of it will be a favour. ...epitaph, who, in 1714, was ...Chichester, is preserved by ...—What family had the Bi... were not the four following ...his sons?

...mas Manningham, D.D. ...of Chichester 1711, after... ...hendary of Westminster, and ...nfield and Selsey in Sussex, ...May 4, 1750.

...s Manningham, esq. of ...ho died Sept. 8, 1733.

...Richard Manningham, bart. ...ted Physician, who in 1718 ...chapel at Chelsea, and died ..., 1759; and dame Elizabeth ...1771.

...n Manningham, LL.D. who ...24, 1755, rector of Jeving... ...vicar of Pevensey; leaving a ...Simon Manningham, who ...rector of Jevington in 1767.

...relation was Thomas Manningham, M. D. who was married in 1747 to Miss Warner?

Was Mr. Manningham, governor of Bengal 1758, the Hon. Charles M. who had a son born Feb. 9, 1762?

Yours, &c. CICESTRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

YOUR correspondent D. H. vol. LXXIII. p. 321, objects to the authority of Mr. Hume on the tradition of the ring said to be delivered by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, yet he assigns no reason for his incredulity. Mr. Hume is, I believe, generally reputed a faithful and correct Historian; but we find this story mentioned by many others who have recorded the transactions of that period.

In p. 107 of a little scarce book, intituled, "The Secret History of the most renowned Q. Elizabeth and the E. of Essex, by a Person of Quality," printed at London, we meet with the following speech of Essex to the Countess of Nottingham: "Can you, Madam, pardon the most unfortunate of men the trouble he gives you, at a time when he hath no cause to flatter himself you have any remains of kindness for him? Yet nothing can be now of greater advantage to me than your protection. I know the power you have over the Queen; and would you be pleased to join it to my sorrow and repentance for having offended her, I doubt not but we may prevail much. Tell her then, Madam, continues he, putting his knee to the ground, that you have seen me in this suppliant posture, full of grief for having deserved her hatred. Restore her this ring, which I have kept, and entreat her to remember the promises she made when she gave it me. I beg my life by this pledge; and she cannot deny it me without forgetting her oaths."

Again, the Countess of Nottingham on her death-bed, p. 114, "having begged one moment's audience, she confessed all that had passed between the Earl of Essex and her, the love she had for him, the implacable hatred that succeeded it, and her perfidiousness in keeping the ring he had trusted her with. With that she presented the ring to the queen, who was ready to die at the receiving it; and was within very little of making the dying Countess feel the violence of her resentment. Wretch, cries she, with looks full of indignation, what remorse hast

haſt thou expoſed me to! Whether Heaven will pardon thy crimes, I know not; ſure I am, I ſhall never forget them."

Mr. John Banks, in his Tragedy of "The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Eſſex," makes the Queen, in her parting interview with the Earl in the fourth act, preſent him with a ring; at the receipt of which, ſhe engages to comply with any requeſt he may make.

"*Queen.* My Lord, perhaps we never may meet again;
And you in perſon maynot have the power
T'implore what I do freely grant you: therefore,
That you may ſee you have (not) barely forc'd
An empty pity from me, here's a pledge,
I give it from my finger with this promiſe,
That whenſoever you return this ring
To grant in lieu of it whate'er you aſk.
Eſſex. Thus I receive it."
[*Receives it on his knees.*

At the period of his execution drawing near, he ſays to the Counteſs of Nottingham:

"*Eſſex.* Behold this ring, the paſſport of my life,—
This precious token,—
Amidſt my former triumphs in her favour,
She took from off her finger, and beſtow'd
On me—mark—with the promiſe of a Queen, [oracle,
Of her bright ſelf, leſs failing than an
That in what exigence of ſtate ſoe'er
My life was in, that time when I gave back,
Or ſhou'd return, this ring again to her,
She'd then deny me nothing I could aſk.
C. Nottingham O give it me, my Lord, and quickly let [life.
Me bear it to the Queen, and aſk your
Eſſex. Hold, generous Madam, I receiv'd it on [it.
My knees, and on my knees I will reſtore
Here take it, but conſider what you take;
'Tis the life, blood, and very ſoul of Eſſex."

Again, when the Queen receives the letter, in which Eſſex ſays,

"I have but one thing to repent of ſince my ſentence, which is, that I ſent the ring by Nottingham, fearing it ſhould once put my Queen in mind of her broken vow."—

ſhe exclaims—

"Giv't me—but oh! how much more welcome had
The ring been in its ſtead."—

I will not ſwell out this letter, already protracted too long, by quotations from Dr. Goldſmith's "Hiſtory of England," vol. III.; Oſborn ditional Memoires on the Queen Elizabeth. Lond. 165 or from "The Unfortunate vorites of England, by R. F 1695," 12mo; in each of Correſpondent may find a account of the ring ſaid to beſtowed by the Queen t vourite; and, I doubt not, authorities than thoſe alr tioned might be produced b converſant in the traditiona that period than myſelf.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton,*

YOUR miſcellaneous pu a reputable vehicle of will readily admit any juſt on miſrepreſentation You fore, very conſiſtently an ſupport its high character, ting me to caution your readers againſt the groſſly aſſertions contained in the Journal" for December la review of my Diſſertation o

It is a circumſtance of gr ulation to the publick at more particularly ſo to gou that, in the article alluded teeming with ſcurrilous in would diſgrace the liberal publication to repeat; thou ſuggeſted by factious and views, that would have glac with the utmoſt rigour, a defects of the refrigerant practice of gout; yet, as i nothing for *honeſt criticiſm* recourſe has been had to th dient of *miſ-ſtating*, for purpoſe of indulging in m poſition. Nothing is here what the reader, with th following quotations, m prove by referring to my D

1ſt. The author of the queſtion, as if inadvertenly inaccuracy by the waywar of exuberant ſpleen, ſets porting the price of my Di be more than it really is.

2dly. He aſſerts, that t has to proceed through upv half of the Diſſertation author lets him into th what he is about;" that giving any definition of th

So glaringly untrue is th that the reader will find th definition in the firſt parag

itled "Nature and Care of
curring in the *eighth page!*
is a greater or leſs degree of
ory affection of the ligaments
as, induced by diſtempered
of the parts, from various
See Diſſertation on Gout,
se I.
It is then aſſirmed, with a
ent violation of truth, that
e aſſerts, "that life is main-
mechanical preſſure; that
ſe is the conſequence of this
ing equal or unequal, and
is cauſed by the removal of
re altogether."
eaders, Sir, will thank me
ng and refuting this wanton
in as far as they muſt with
k not to be deceived. *Not*
either the language of this
or of the ſentiment it would
to be found in my Diſſerta-
tion, indeed, completely re-
es the idea of vital motion
in that publication. The
f animal vitality advanced in
is as attributed to an innate
o the atomical and organic
of matter for generating repul-
ion. Not one word of *vital*
s either ſaid or implied in the
ſſertation.
ame Critic, then, without the
warranty (indeed, under a
ſemblance), wreſts my opinion
inflammation being only diſ-
ſom ſimple inflammatory af-
n circumſtances of degree and
ture of the affected part, into
, that all inflammations are
as well as *radically* ſimilar,
nothing of a ſpecific nature
n inflammatory diſeaſe.
eader will find, in my Diſſerta-
Gout, how repeatedly *vitiated*
ly is alluded to, as reſulting
e various *peculiar impreſſions*
ſon agents; and will ſee moſt
that though it was my deſign
gout from the imputation of
ſpecific diſeaſe, that ample
e made for admitting but too
a claſs of that deſcription,
on ſuch *peculiar modes* of im-
as the different powers and
of exciting cauſes might be
of producing. My opinion of
having univerſally a *motive* and
material origin and diffuſion
out the ſyſtem, is alſo groſsly
miſ-ſtated, and abſurdly commented
on.

The multifarious intelligence your valuable Magazine is expected to record, will not allow me to preſume on extending my remarks on this malevolent criticiſm. The ſubject ſhall ſoon be reſumed, more at large, in another publication. In the mean time, the advocates of the refrigerant treatment of Gout muſt at once rejoice, that no valid objection can be made againſt it, by even the moſt *malignant* oppoſition, and deplore the pitiful iniquity of *miſ-ſtating*, for the obvious purpoſe of furniſhing a deceptious occaſion for calumny.

Criticiſm is at liberty, nay invited, to direct its moſt pointed ſhafts againſt my Diſſertation, provided it ſhould keep within the pale of truth; but, if that boundary be tranſgreſſed, it will ceaſe to be a review of either merits or defects, and will become, as in the inſtance now referred to, a *flagrant miſrepreſentation*.

The theory and practice of Gout, as propoſed by me, are queſtions of experiment. An appeal has been made, to that ordeal of truth, which has been anſwered by reports extremely favourable to the eventual eſtabliſhment of the refrigerant remedy.

No objection to either its ſufficiency or ſafety appeared before the publication of Mr. Edlin's caſe. My reply to that inſtance reſts the validity of the teſtimony offered in its ſupport.

The refrigerant treatment of Gout is too far advanced in popular confidence to be ſhaken by factious, caviliſtic, and bear-ſay oppoſition; yet it ſtill ſolicits, and will continue to do ſo, correct, liberal, and benevolent information, on the ſubject, whether favourable or unfavourable, ſanctioned by real ſignatures and reſpectable authorities; ſuch intelligence will be thankfully received by me, and is ſolely entreated for the philanthropic purpoſe of rendering to mankind a benefit, as *unqueſtionable as important*.

Yours, &c. R. KINGLAKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Rolford, Jan.* 12.

YOUR correſpondent Lartingtonienſis' queries upon the obſervations of the Leech worm (LXXIV. 1124), I can anſwer in part. The obſervations were written by a friend of mine, and given to me about ſeven years ago. The ſame

ſame experiment I made ſoon after, and found to agree perfectly with thoſe of my friend. In my preſent ſituation I have no opportunity to reſume the experiment, to anſwer the two laſt queſtions propoſed. My intention of printing the account was, that ſome gentleman might make the like experiment, and give ſome farther account of this little animal. By the following day it is mean, the following part of that day. When I kept Leeches, they ſtood in a window to the Eaſt.

Mr. Weſton's account of the Gardener's Calendars contributed to the entertainment of your humble ſervant. It would be particularly intereſting to many of your readers, to ſee ſome pages of your Miſcellany devoted to Bibliography, particularly to Engliſh books, arranged in claſſes, as Aſtronomy, Philoſophy, Philology, &c. and of Saxon, Gallic, Welch, and Hebrew books, that have been publiſhed, the laſt editions, and where they are to be found. The "Bibliographical Dictionary" and "Dibdin's Introduction to the Claſſics" are valuable works; but Engliſh books are neglected. If Mr. Weſton, or any other gentleman, would take the trouble to prepare ſome papers upon the above ſubject, they would be of great uſe to direct the ſtudent to form a collection of the beſt books upon the ſubject he wiſhes to ſtudy, without ſacrificing his time and money upon trivial publications. The inſerting the above will much oblige W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

BY inſerting the incloſed letter in your excellent Magazine, you will oblige, Yours, &c. P STATUTE.

"To a Member of the Senate.

"SIR, *Temple, Dec.* 20, 1804.

"Your letter to the Heads of Colleges in the Univerſity of Cambridge, which appeared in the Gent. Mag. *vol.* LXXIV. p. 714) excited in my mind a ſtrong inclination to examine the ſtatutes of that learned bod . I have not, however, till lately, found an opportunity for that purpoſe; and, as I am now confirmed in the ſentiments which I entertained upon the firſt peruſal of your letter, I ſhall trouble you with a few remarks; leſt the opinion which you, as a Member of the Senate, have circulated through miſtake, ſhould be conſidered as an undiſputed truth.

"The admirable method whic have adopted in examining the S *de Studioſis Medicinæ*, has thro much light upon the value of M Degrees in the Univerſity of bridge, at this time, that the p muſt be anxious to ſee your re upon the manner in which the ſta in general, are obſerved. The rence betwe n making decrees, a terpreting ſtatutes, which you pointed out, is excellently de and would be deſerving of ſerio tention, upon the ſuppoſition th two powers are actually veſted Heads of Colleges. It appea s, ever, to me, that your opinion, r gard to their privileges, is err n and, therefore, I propoſe, firſt point out your error reſpecting power of making decrees; ſecon to make ſome obſervations on th vilege of interpreting ſtatutes; th to relate what has actually paſſed, the date of your letter; and to clud: with a few general remarks.

"Firſt: with regard to the p of the Heads of Houſes to mak crees. You ſay, that "the ſt have conferred on the Heads of H two very important privileges; one, that of interpreting thoſe ſta the meaning of which is doub the other, that of making ſuch or decrees for the better regulatio diſcipline of the Univerſity, as may think proper." Now, S ſhould be glad to know, upon ſtatute you found this opinion; appears to me, that the power of ing new laws is veſted in the Se "Id ſolum pro ſtatuto habeatur de conſenſu majoris et ſanioris regentium et non-regentium fuer tuum." Stat. ant. p. 1.—In the 1592, "It is granted by the Se that the Vice Chancellor, with Maſters and Preſidents of Col may have power to make a ſta P. 115.—After the firſt body o tutes was given to the Univerſi Queen Elizabeth, the decrees of C cellor Cecil were confirmed by th nate. "Concéditur ut ordinat poſſint veſtrâ auctoritate et decre ſtatuta approbari." P. 130.—In Q Elizabeth's ſecond body of ſta ſhe expreſsly veſts the power of ing new laws in the Chancellor Senate. "Cancellario, cum con *ſotius academiæ*, licebit nova ſ ſancire." P. 253.—In 1613,

s, after giving certain directions
e Chancellor, ſays, 'Our will
pleaſure therefore is, that you
th theſe our letters to the *Body of*
niverſity, and *endeavour* to paſs a
to the effect aforeſaid,' p. 280:
ccordingly we find that a grace
the Senate to confirm theſe direc-
P. 371.—In 1625 the Heads ap-
to have attempted to make a
by their own authority; but,
of the validity of this decree,
ry-ſame regulation was made a
f the ſtatutes by the Senate. P.
—Theſe quotations are, I truſt,
ent to prove that the Heads of
s had not the privilege of making
s before the time of Elizabeth;
hat, by her ſtatutes, that power is
ſly veſted in the Chancellor and
e; and to completely juſtify me
erting, that the Heads of Houſes
e poſſeſs the power of making
ew ſtatute, decree, or law what-
r; ſince it is obvious, that what-
is to be entered upon the ſtatute-
, to form a part of the ſtatutes,
o have the ſame force and effect
ſame, is poſitively and abſolutely
ute, let it be called by whatever
it may. It appears, therefore,
hough the Heads of Houſes may,
tters of trifling concern, have iſ-
orders for regulating the behaviour
olars, the 'two very important
ges' which you have conferred
em are reduced to one.

Secondly. The power of inter-
g thoſe ſtatutes, the meaning of
h is doubtful, is, by Queen Eli-
h, entruſted to the Heads of
es. 'Si quid dubii vel ambigui
is ſtatutis et ſanctionibus noſtris
er, id per cancellarium et majo-
partem præfectorum collegiorum
cabitur et determinabitur; quo-
determinationi et interpretationi
nos omnes cedere volumus.' P. 271.
ut, in the exerciſe of this power,
bitrary conſtruction ſhould be ad-
ed; no private intereſt ſhould be
ded to. It can never follow that,
oſe the Heads have the power to
pret doubts, they can call black
e, and enter any new laws what-
er in the ſtatute-book, by denomi-
g them interpretations. Suppoſe
doubts ſhould ariſe reſpecting the
ning of the following words in the
ute-book, p. 433: 'Cum literæ
e Procancellario accipiantur, pla-
robis, ut aurei quinque quotannis
ei allocentur;' and that a majority of the Heads met and determined thus: 'Whereas doubts have ariſen reſpecting the meaning of the words, 'aurei quinque quotannis,' in the 438th page of the Statute-book, we the underwritten, having conſidered the ſaid words, are of opinion, and do determine, that whoſoever ſhall, at any time, have diſcharged the office of Vice Chancellor, ſhall, for the remainder of his life, receive annually from the Univerſity Cheſt the ſum of 500 guineas, as a remuneration for his trouble.' It never can be ſuppoſed, that this would become a part of the ſtatutes. The Senate certainly would not ſubmit to ſuch an interpretation: and yet the words, 'aurei quinque quotannis,' would bear ſuch a conſtruction, full as well as the words, 'rem medicam diſcet,' will bear the interpretation now put upon them. Should the Heads of Houſes be under no controul whatever, in exerciſing the privilege of interpreting ſtatutes, the whole body of ſtatutes might, in time, be changed, and the laws of the Univerſity be abrogated, by the authority of the Heads of Houſes alone: a ſuppoſition ſo monſtrous and abſurd, that it requires no refutation. When the Heads of Houſes exceed the boundaries of their privilege, by iſſuing decrees, which are in fact new laws, under pretence of their being interpretations, ſuch decrees cannot derive their authority from the ſtatutes, ſince they are not ſanctioned by them: and I ſhould, therefore, imagine, that they cannot be binding upon the Senate, as not reſting upon any conſtitutional foundation. It would, perhaps, be difficult to point out the beſt method of preventing the evils that might reſult from an attempt of the Heads of Houſes to force their own decrees upon the Univerſity, under the form and title of interpretations; but it is evidently incumbent on the Senate, to be particularly careful not to permit the Heads of Houſes to encroach upon their undoubted rights, if they wiſh to preſerve the power of making all new laws, which is veſted in them by the ſtatutes.

"Thirdly: As, poſſibly, you may not have been reſident in the Univerſity, ſince the date of your letter to the Heads of Houſes, it is neceſſary that I ſhould inform you of the meaſures which have been actually taken, relative

tive to Medical Degrees. On the 16th of June, the Vice Chancellor and a majority of the Heads ſigned the following regulation, under the title of an Interpretation: 'Whereas doubts have ariſen reſpecting the meaning of the ſtatute, 'Studiosus medicinæ ſex annos rem medicam diſcet, ejus lectionis auditor aſſiduus; anatomias duas videat; bis reſpondeat; ſemel opponat, antequam baccalaureus fiat;'—We, the underwritten, are of opinion, and do determine, that the ſaid ſtatute is to be thus interpreted; that is to ſay, that, according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid ſtatute, no perſon can be admitted a candidate for the degree of Batchelor in Phyſic, who has been habitually engaged, within the period of time preſcribed by the ſaid ſtatute, in the practice of any trade or profeſſion whatſoever.'

"Contrary to every maxim of legiſlation, and to the uniform practice of the Univerſity, this new law has been made to operate againſt thoſe who had reſided their terms before its promulgation; and, in conſequence thereof, Mr. Cope of St. John's college, and Mr. Thackeray of Emanuel college, both men of unexceptionable conduct and of liberal education, have been prevented from proceeding to their degrees, after having reſided the uſual time, and gone through thoſe exerciſes which were required in their reſpective colleges: the latter of them, becauſe he has practiſed as a ſurgeon within the precincts of the Univerſity, though no objections had been made; the former becauſe he has been employed within the period of the time preſcribed by the ſtatute, in the iſland of Malta, although it was expreſsly intimated to him by the profeſſor of phyſic, that he was at liberty to practice wherever he pleaſed.

"Thus we find that two men, who had been led to expect the honours of a degree, from the known laws and eſtabliſhed cuſtom of the Univerſity, have been rejected; although other ſurgeons have been admitted under the ſame profeſſor of phyſic, who uniformly prevents the ſtatute from being complied with in its moſt eſſential parts; and under the very ſame Vice chancellor (Doctor Davy), who was ſo active in procuring the enactment of the new regulation.

"The injury done to theſe rejected candidates has been the ſubject of much converſation in the Univerſity. The members of the Senate conſider their privileges as deeply affected by the deciſion: for it is not merely a queſtion whether A. and B ſhall be admitted to their degrees or not, but whether the power of conferring degrees in general reſts in the Heads, or in the Caput or Senate; and whether the privilege of making new laws is given by the ſtatutes to the Heads of Houſes, or to the whole body of the Univerſity. Should the Senate be convinced that their privileges have been infringed, it will become a queſtion in what manner they are to ſhew their diſapprobation and obtain redreſs. We remember, that in the year 1800, when the members of the Senate thought themſelves aggrieved, they oppoſed all Univerſity buſineſs until the cauſe of complaint was removed. But this is a ſtep which no conſiderate man would wiſh to ſee adopted if it can be avoided.

"If the Heads of Houſes are not only to make the laws, but to determine exactly who ſhall be admitted to their degrees, and who ſhall be rejected, there is no longer any occaſion for the Caput or the Senate. It never could be the intention of the framers of the ſtatutes, that two ſuch men as Mr. Cope and Mr. Thackeray ſhould be excluded from medical degrees; nor can it ever be proved that they are leſs qualified to act as phyſicians from their having had extenſive practice in ſurgery.

"Upon looking back to former interpretations, I find that the Heads of Houſes have ſometimes put a ſenſe upon words directly oppoſite to their literal meaning: but then their conſtruction has always been favourable to candidates for degrees, and therefore has met with no oppoſition.

"In 1575, when they wiſhed to favour particular perſons, they begin their interpretation of the ſtatute by ſaying, 'The will and reaſon of the law is, that worthy men, and no others, ſhould be admitted to degrees.' And again, two years afterwards, when the Heads wiſhed to extend the diſpenſations, 'following the mind of the legiſlator rather than the bark of words,' they ſay, 'cum omnes leges quibus pœnæ vel præmia decernuntur perſonarum meritis ſeu fundamento nitantur, cumque in bene conſtitutis civitatibus ſemper fuerit uſurpatum, ut non magis pœnarum acerbitas re-

ſtringatur

...um præmiorum favor am-
...certe academicas leges,
...m et literatorum hominum
...ut positæ, hâc communi
...tate nefas esset existimare.
...m, &c.' p. 328. In the
..., when the Heads wished to
...e of absence to the Batche-
... interpreted, 'Studuerint *in*
...' have studied *out* of the
...y, p. 331.—But here, also,
...pretation was an indulgence,
...sequently was not disputed.
...cumstance of these interpre-
...ing met with no opposition,
...e brought forward as an argu-
...o favour of any right in the
...f Houses to make such inter-
...ns; for, as they were indul-
..., no one was aggrieved by
... and, therefore, it evidently was
...e interest of any one to object to
... and no instance can be found,
... any Member of the University
...en excluded from a degree, by
...law, statute, interpretation, or
...e, made after he had kept his
... The will and reason of the
...ill are, that worthy men, and no
...s, should be admitted to their de-
...: and we cannot suppose that the
... of the University will allow any
...*post facto* regulation to operate
...ll two men who have uniformly
...ducted themselves with the greatest
...riety; nor can we imagine that
... Caput and Senate will silently permit
...r own privileges to be trampled
...er foot, or suffer their degrees to
...subject to such caprice and uncer-
...ty as would be disgraceful to those
...o are placed as the guardians of
...ning, and by subjecting them to a
...pion of being guided in their most
...ms acts by the interested views of
...viduals, must lower them in the
...ation of the public, and ultimately
...t the ruin of the University.

Yours, &c. P. STATUTE.

Mr. URBAN, *Duke-street, Jan.* 11.

...INCE my arrival in the United
... Kingdom, I have so often enjoyed
... inexpressible pleasure of commu-
...ating the most pleasing intelligence
... the parents and relatives of many
...dents in the College at Calcutta,
...ecting their progress in useful
...owledge in such an excellent esta-
...ment, that I ... t deny myself
...similar satisfactio... from publishing
... inclosed letter. The writer is a young gentleman who was compelled, by severe illness, to relinquish the prosecution of Oriental studies in pursuit of health, by a voyage to China, where, it is evident enough, he has not proved deficient in that spirit of industry, research, and reflection, which he acquired at the College immediately on his arrival in India. I will not presume to say how far Mr. Elliot's observations are worthy of political notice, though I certainly may venture thus to stimulate the youth of the present day in the early prosecution of solid acquirements, at a period when the fascinating example of super-excellence on the mimic stage might otherwise allure many a fond parent from the requisite attention to objects of real utility, which alone can qualify their children to act well their parts on the grand theatre of Life.

Yours, &c. JOHN GILCHRIST,

"*To John Gilchrist, Esq. Calcutta.*

"My dear Sir, *Canton, Jan.* 25, 1804.

"My health as yet has not permitted me to resume my studies in any material degree; but I hope soon to be able to prosecute them with effect.

"I take this opportunity of transmitting to you a copy of an Arabic and Persian inscription, found on a tomb situated at a short distance from this place, and given to me by one of the Mussulman agents here.

"He informed me, that it was the tomb of one of the Prophets, companions or disciples *(Us, hab)* sent here by them for the purpose of propagating the Moosulman religion. He farther informed me, that many of the Chinese profess the Moohummaden faith; that they have *Musjids* (Mosques) of their own; and, moreover, that several of their literati are well versed in the Arabic and Persian languages, two of whom he himself had seen.

"This last circumstance appears curious; and, if true, which I believe it to be, may furnish a more direct channel of communication with the Chinese Government than any we are acquainted with, their being only one of the supercargoes (young sir George Staunton) who possesses any knowledge of the Chinese language. I beg you will have the goodness to get the accompanying papers translated, and transmit a copy of it to me, either in the Hindoostanee or English, as you please.—It will be very acceptable, if you

you forward to me, by the ſame opportunity, any of your publications which may have appeared ſince Auguſt laſt. I remain Yours very ſincerely,

"J. B. ELLIOT."

Mr. URBAN, *Tenby, Jan.* 20.

HAPPILY having purchaſed and peruſed Dr. Robert Hamilton's two admirable octavo volumes on *Canine Rabies* (a copy of which ought to be in every pariſh throughout the Britiſh Empire), I, truſting to your humanity, ſend you for publication what appears to me particularly eſſential in that moſt excellent medical work.

Canine Madneſs is too often incredibly infectious, therefore, touch not the wounded part with a finger, nor the ſlaver, nor aught on which or where ſlaver has fallen. To touch any part of the rabid animal, and its breath, is dangerous. More than one inſtance is recorded of aprons torn by mad dogs;—the females who ſewed up the rents bit off the ſewing-thread, and became mad.—Inſtantly let a young wholeſome perſon ſpit in a ſaucer, tea-cup, wine glaſs, or in a ſpoon; with this ſaliva bathe the wounds well, but not uſing naked fingers: and let the patient quickly make warm ſoap-ſuds, and waſh therein dirty linen, thus bathing well the wounded parts, a long time ſteeping them therein and therewith. If the cheek be bitten through, put into the mouth a ſponge ſoaked in ſalt-water; and next, waſh externally with ſalted water; which wipe immediately with fine rags, but deſtroy theſe immediately afterwards. Directly after this, ſcarify and cup the wounded parts, or rather cut totally out the wounded fleſh. Mr. Hunter, on examining the fleſh cut out, found it quite perforated; this proved that the fang had penetrated deeper. Thus, even after the exciſion, waſh the wound with ſtrong cauſtic, as *kali purum, arſenic*; remove the eſcar with a ſpatula; then, over and over, re-iterate the cauſtic, and remove eſcars ſucceſſively, till you reach a depth aſſuredly ſufficient; for a bliſter diſcovered a very deep ulcer after the part had been ſcarified, and cauſtic volatile alkali had been repeatedly dropped on the part. Ligatures at firſt may impede the progreſs of the venom; but the virus remains ſome time local and ſtationary, and apparently dormant; but this deadly ferment is ſecretly at work on the adjacent juices, till at length a ſecond inflammation of the wounded part enſues; and then the abſorbent lymphatic veſſels rapidly convey the virus, now become morbid, through the whole frame. The firſt inflammation immediately after the wound is made is only ſuch as ariſes from the prick of a thorn, or a ſcratch by a pin.

Roux, after dilating, and ſuffering the wound to bleed much, thruſt with a wooden probe to the bottom of the wound *butter of antimony*, as a cauſtic, and ſpread it all over the wound and adjacent ſkin; and over all applied a bliſter; laſtly, he inſerted peas, to preſerve a deep ulcer during ſome nine weeks. SABATIER applied *butter of antimony*, and kept the wound open long. WESTERN dilated the wound, and applied *mercurial ointment* mixed with *turpentine*; laſtly *Peruvian bark in wine* much, during eight days. [I prefer ROUX.] Some *cauterize* the part.

The exciſion and cauſtic ſhould be renewed, if ever the ſecond or morbid inflammation of the wounded part enſues; repeat the cauſtic, and removals of eſcars, as before; and ſubſequent bliſter. Next bliſter the throat, and top of the ſpine; embrocate the ſpine and pit of the ſtomach; uſe nitrous acids; and, as tonics, uſe chalybeates, bitters, arſenic, oxygene gas. So on; until *Hydrophobia*: then the Doctors pronounce the caſe deſperate! [But, as a fever highly inflammatory now ariſes, and the patient is in a hopeleſs ſtate, bleed him exceſſively, and often, in quick ſucceſſion; but corroborate the ſpirits, to ſupport life: A Huntſman, thus treated, recovered, as out of a delirium.]

Yours, &c. WM. WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

SPECIMENS of genius and learning of every deſcription, whether of hiſtory or criticiſm, proſe or poetry, are to be found in your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany. I have waited, therefore, with patience to ſee inſerted in your monthly publication ſome comments on the Alcaic Ode, written by the ingenious Chr. Anſley, Eſq. and addreſſed to Dr. Jenner, upon the ſubject and ſucceſs of Vaccine Inoculation, with commendation on the poem. I have ſeen the compoſition; in

it is in the true Lyric ſtile; and of the author it is peculiarly worthy of remark, that he is entitled to the meed of praiſe, as Simonides of *Cos* obtained a prize, in the *eightieth year of their age!!!* The following two ſtanzas and ſhort addreſs are at your ſervice, as the poſſible means of producing the Alcaic Ode, and of gratifying the public eye, as well as private friends, in the peruſal, by an early publication of it in the Gentleman's Magazine.

The compliment due to the author turns ſimply upon Phœbus, and his ſuperior powers on the ſubjects equally of Poetry and Phyſic. C. T.

"Dilecta Phœbo, ſeu tibi carmina
Placent volenti, ſeu medicamina,
Celebriori more præſtas,
Ingenio pariſque polles.
Pergas merentes carminibus tuis,
Pergas iueri—qualia provocat
Jennerus. O Anſteye, ſuavem
Tange Chelyn reſonante plectro."

Perfecto carmine Alcaico,
Munuſculum hoc (qualecunque)
Auctori ſuo
extemporaneum dat
ſummo cum obſequio
necnon ſummæ laudis teſtimonio,
CAROLUS T.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

IN the Hiſtory of Surrey lately publiſhed, the Editor, under the parish of Reigate, has inſerted two lines as being placed over the door of the poor houſe attached to that and other neighbouring pariſhes. As the book is not in general circulation, I ſhall beg leave to incloſe a copy of the lines:

"Ad Viatorem,
Non manet hic, mihi crede, comes,
ſed ſplendida, tantùm
Reddidit, en! Miſeris, tecta, ſuperba domus."

The incorrectneſs and badneſs of the above I ſhould have thought would have been a ſufficient reaſon for the learned Editor to have rejected them from the work; but, independent of that, there was no inſcription whatever at the time of the publication. Indeed, within theſe very few weeks, it was placed over the door, at the requeſt of ſome unknown perſon. When the circumſtance became known to the Guardian of the houſe, he very properly took the inſcription down, from an apprehenſion, no doubt, leſt he ſhould incur the imputation of being the author. As a well-wiſher to the Hiſtory, I have ſtated this circumſtance through the medium of your uſeful publication; as the inſertion of ſuch unauthenticated truth is in every reſpect diſcreditable to a work of the kind; and, though I am well aware that it cannot be properly conducted without aſſiſtance, I truſt the Editor, in the next volume, will uſe ſome diſcrimination in the various accounts he may receive from his different correſpondents. SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 4.

I BEG leave to refer A. Z. p. 1100, who inquires after the firſt introduction of Windmills, to p. 728 of volume LXXIII. He will there find that they were known in England in 1297, which is earlier than is generally ſuppoſed; and we may aſſign them to a ſtill earlier æra, as ſome of our Hiſtorians tell us, that at the battle of Lewis, in 1264, Richard, King of the Romans, took refuge in a Windmill*: though we may reaſonably doubt the conjecture of the late good Vicar of Cudham, p. 901, who would carry back their introduction as far as the time of the Domeſday Survey in 1086.—Admitting that the *pariſh* of Cudham had no ſtream ſufficient to turn a Watermill, might not the boundaries of its antient *manor* have been ſufficiently extenſive to include this deſirable accommodation; or, might not the mills recorded in the Survey have been ſituated in an adjoining manor, but appropriated to the uſe of the tenants at Cudham; and conſequently valued with that manor?

Your Correſpondent the "Architect," who ſo ably vindicates the works and the workmen of Old England from the undeſerved charge of *Gothic* barbarity, will, perhaps, indulge us by ſtating the earlieſt period in which he has noticed the repreſentation of Windmills, among the many relicks of antient Sculpture and Painting copied by his accurate and indefatigable pencil.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 7.

THE following Memorandа of the prices of grain, labour, &c. in Staffordſhire, in 1695, are copied from the pocket book of "Madam Chetwind's" Steward; and may afford ſome

* Tindall's Hiſt. of Eveſham, p. 283, where the authorities are quoted.

amuſemen

amuſement to thoſe of your readers who are fond of recalling "the days of the years that are paſt."

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

January 1694-5.	£.	s.	d.
Pd. Tho. Spoooner for 60 ſtrike of barley	05	18	04
Pd. for 16 ſtrike of oates at 15d.	01	00	00
Pd. Mr. Pollett for 12 thr. ſtraw	00	08	00
Pd. Smyth for 2 ſtrikes of wheat	00	07	07
Pd. Wm. Adey for 6 ſtr. of wheat	01	04	06
March, pd. Walter Parton * 18 days	00	12	00
April, 1695, pd. Mrs. Pallett for 7 ſtr. of peaſe	00	14	00
Pd. Tho. Wright for the lay of 31 ſheepe, and hay	01	15	00
Pd. for 8 ſtr. of wheate	01	12	00
May, pd. Tho. Kendrick for 21 hd. of bricks	01	01	00
Pd. for a cow and a calfe	03	12	00
June, pd. Fra. Nevill making 370 ſtr. malt	01	17	00
Auguſt, pd. Walter, threſhing 7 days	00	04	08
Pd. Wm. Wood to pay for 6 ſtr. coales	01	05	06
November, pd. Jo. Hawkins 5 days ſawing	00	05	00
Pd. Mr. Webb for 10 weathers	06	05	00
Pd. Wm. Wood to pay for 5 ſtrike of coals to coake, and given the colliers	00	17	07
Pd. Edw. Sawyer for coaking the ſaid coals	00	09	00
Pd. Wm. Monk thacking and ridgeing the barne and houſes 3 days	00	03	00

* An huſbandman

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

IT will doubtleſs be highly gratifying to the publick, to obſerve the remarkable Decreaſe of Death by the Small-pox, within the Bills of Mortality, as appears by the following comparative view:

1803.	Deaths.	1801.	Deaths.
January	181	January	120
February	121	February	77
March	95	March	44
April	61	April	38
May	69	May	38
June	48	June	20
July	50	July	35
Auguſt	67	Auguſt	27
September	85	September	83
October	61	October	50
November	152	November	45
December	180	December	50
Total	1,173	Total	586

This Decreaſe will appear ſt important, when compared v annexed ſtatement of deaths b pox, for fifty years, within th of Mortality, averaged by ten

From	1750 to 1759	. .
	1760 1769	. .
	1770 1779	. .
	1780 1789	. .
	1790 1799	. .

Total, in 50 years, 71 Making an annual average c deaths by Small-pox.

The following is an annu ment of deaths by Small-pox preſent century:

	Deaths.		
1800	2,409	1803	.
1801	1,461	1804	.
1802	1,579		

It is hoped the knowledge facts will ſtrongly tend to pro beneficial practice of Vaccine tion; it appearing, that the fa of Small-pox has progreſſively as the ineſtimable diſcovery cination has been introduced.

Yours, &c. HUMA

Statement of the Number of inoculated, at the Stations ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIE *Months, from the Quarterly*

Central Houſe	. . . .
Surrey Chapel	. . . . .
Maze Pond, Southwark	.
Rotherhithe	. . . . .
Shadwell	. . . . .
Mile End	. . . . .
John-ſtreet, Minories	. .
Biſhopſgate	. . . . .
Hoxton	. . . . .
Golden-lane	. . . . .
Clerkenwell	. . . . .
Gate-ſtreet, Holborn	. .
Marylebone	. . . . .
Weſtminſter	. . . . .
Inoculated before the Central Houſe was opened	. .
	Total

N. B. In the ſame perio Charges of Vaccine Virus h ſupplied from the Central H Salisbury Square, free of ex Applications from moſt par Britiſh empire, and foreign c

JOSEPH L

r to Phileleutheros Orielensis, *by his "Short Account of certain Discoveries," contained in a recent ntituled, "Elements of General t."*

review of the "Short Ac- we were taxed with more of impartiality towards the the "Elements." If this be s a *defence* of him, we must at it is so diffuse and so re- wire-drawn and *vulgar* wit, is nothing to recommend it isplay of the Letter-writer's as if, by his Greek quota- meant to prove himself com- enter the lists with his anta- lis "speech bewrayeth" him of the lately united kingdom.

r bit; or, Discoveries discovered in let of certain notable Discoveries, be contained in a recent Work, in- The Elements of General Know- By S. Nobody, *of* King's Col- ford.

is a shorter defence of the ts; but not more satisfac- teresting.

f these is ascribed to a son of r.

fier we had reviewed the two articles, appeared,

ount of a recent Work, intituled, ns of General Knowledge, being Sound; with Remarks upon Two published in the British Critic. By on, *M. A.*

opinion on the former part of ount, vol. LXXIV. p. 449, is least altered by the avowal of t's name. The University and *Statute* are so completely d by the author of the "Ele- that it seemed a sacred obliga- her sons to enter upon a full examination and discussion of sions, and how far he was to ered as competent to his un- , to convey knowledge to "the *ents in the Universities*, and the tasses in schools—to those who lying themselves to pass the aminations for their degrees, ube the most useful topics of familiar and easy to general who have not had the advan- learned education." From p. the *Accountant* proves, that he definitions, nor the princi- he various parts of the Mathe- re just. "The whole business

of philosophy is slurred over, and the fair exposition of it totally evaded." (p. 18.) Bacon *discovered* neither gunpowder nor the telescope; they were known before; and, if Marcus Græcus treated of gunpowder in the ninth century, he was probably acquainted with the *Greek* fire of the antients, which a noble earl conjectures to be aimed at the navy of Great Britain. The first edition of the "Elements" disposed of Copernicus in few words; the *fourth* gives a view of the Copernican system, "either as taken by Copernicus himself, or as improved and filled up since his time." (p. 25.) This single essay upon Copernicus would, of itself, oblige me to question the author's competency to any philosophical subject: it is an amendment of a former attempt. It appears upon an afterthought, with all the advantages which industry, quickened by the sense of former deficiency, can give it. And the subject itself is of the very simplest consideration. To draw out an epitome of the Copernican system, that shall be just and consistent in all its parts, and in proper terms, is so very humble a task, that he who fails in it must be far indeed from having philosophy propitious to his exertions." (p. 28.) "The sketch of Galileo's discoveries, in the first edition, is very imperfect; and, after having been retouched, it is very imperfect still. It is quite grievous to think what treatment Kepter received in the first edition." (pp. 30, 31.) Only *five* of the *seven* satellites of Saturn are stated as discovered; and Mr. Boyle is made the inventor of the air-pump, which he himself disclaims, referring to a printed report of Otto Guericke's contrivance, which he greatly improved upon. The same imperfection attends Mr. K's account of Bacon's philosophical works, and of Herschel's and Newton's discoveries. In the History of modern Europe, so many deficiencies are pointed out, that our limits cannot comprize them. In the article of the Crusades, Mr. K, after making "Mr. Gibbon sit for the portrait of an unfaithful Historian, risks the faith of a large portion of history upon a name so dishonoured." (p. 45.) As the Crusades are vindicated against Mr. G. so is the History and Constitution of our own Country against Mr. K's misrepresentations and "serious hyperboles;" such as, the reducing *whole counties* to forests,

rests, and the introduction of the *Norman language* into the service of our church; the inaccurate statement of testamentary property, not real, but personal, and of representation of cities and boroughs in parliament. Mr. D. says, he has "gone over ten pages of this English history, which is only a small portion, a third part, of the chapter devoted to the subject, but sufficient to ascertain its general character. The remainder is of the same cast, too often avoiding that distinct and open way of stating the matter, which is absolutely necessary for conveying the first elements of information; being scanty where our annals run full and clear, and confining itself within verbal allusions to the main topics of our Constitutional history." (p. 82.) It was not till the fourth edition of the "Elements," that the Statute of Treasons was determined to be the work of Edward III. and not of Edward I.

"The standard of language, we see, is first lodged with the polished ranks of society, in the course of a page passed into the hands of the learned, and now remaining with the people at large." (p. 94.)

Mr. K. presumes, that "the lost comedies of Menander and Philemon, and the lost books of Polybius, *if they could be recovered, would probably make such discoveries as considerably to abate the praise usually bestowed upon Terence and Livy.*" "Terence himself introduces his dramas as translations from the Greek; nor do I think that our opinion of Livy's talents would be lowered by the recovery of Polybius. We know already that he took the substance of much of his history from Polybius; but we know also that he could derive his eloquence, his lights and beauties of composition, and his never-failing good sense, on which accounts it is that we admire him, from no other source than his own cultivated mind;" says Mr. D. p. 96, 97. The error of making *Diodorus Siculus* blame set speeches in Livy and Sallust, retained in three editions, and left out in the fourth, is finely exposed, and the *sentences* proved to *belong* to Dr. *Jenkin*, in the *Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion*; (p. 103.) This is one of the aptest detections in the "Account." Second to it, an "annual *and diurnal circuit of the earth round the blazing centre of the* [planetary] *system*," forms a most singular

...ite unknown to
... 3.)
... Mr. ... confounds *Augustu*
... with *Titus*, and
the *younger* with *Pliny* the *elder*,
appropriates to *Athens* the 3000 f
which his author distributes
Athens, *Olympia*, and *Delphi* (p.
inverts the order of Alaric's invas
Greece and Italy, and makes
doric and Athalaric *labour to sof*
rough manners of the Goths by
finements of learning, whereas t
ther discouraged it (p. 132-3.)
the *Lombards* are made to gain
sion of Italy in the *fifth* ce
whereas they did not before the
the *sixth*; (p. 134.) These and
following pages are taken up wit
lar errors and misrepresentatio
mis-citations, "in a book whic
cludes, in its 'List of Editions,
a challenge to the most operose
classical criticism."

"Of the large historical divi
the work, I consider the Hist
Rome to be much the best; b
striking and essential defect in it
total want of an orderly narr
facts and events. The begin
the first part is not excellent, an
parts are like the beginning. (p
In the second, the fall of the
empire was not at the taking of
The empire was divided, and
capital in a manner abandoned.
event, which altogether chang
state of Italy, does not find a
an abridgement of Roman hi
is an abridgement in truth, wh
forbs æras and revolutions." (p

"The correct speaker," says
"rejects local and provincial f
expression for those that are
He converses neither in the d
Somerset nor of Norfolk *, but
elegant phraseology which has
the sanction of the best co
(p 82.) Yet, in an apostroph
Deity, cited p. 108, Mr. K.
English: "Extending *its* eag
to the contemplation of objects
our souls feel the narrowness
faculties to comprehend," &c.
is made to prophecy *when J*
was laid in ruins; whereas the
matter of his prediction was th
event of Jerusalem being laid
(p. 109.)

* The language, we believe
author of the Elements.

The age of Cornelius [Sylla] is called *pure times* (p. 111); and the Roman laws are as much misrepresented as they are slightly touched. (pp. 111, 113.) The dissertation on the luxury of Rome is copied, with incorrect references, from the Origin and Progress of Language, III. 456. The *Iliſſus* of Plato is one while denoted by the now *bareneſs* and *unfruitfulneſs* of its banks, and another by its being almoſt dried up, inſtead of being *once full and flowing*; whereas all writers of antiquity ſpeak of it as *vlaha* and *aquula*, a contemptible and ſmall ſtream, nearly dry in ſummer, and only overflowing in winter *.

In his obſervations on Taſſe, Mr. K. has confounded the *arch* of *Conſtantine* with the *pillar* of *Antonine*. (p. 121.) Arioſto is made contemporary with Dante, Boccacio, and Petrarch; though he lived two centuries remote from Dante, in the moſt poliſhed age of Italian literature, under Leo X. (p. 125.) But this is of a piece with the placing Chryſoloras and Gaza of Theſſalonica in Italy *after* the fall of Conſtantinople; though the error had been corrected in Hody and Boerner, who are actually referred to by Mr. K. Chryſoloras ſpread Grecian learning through Italy long before the emigrants from Conſtantinople, and Pope Nicholas V. invited Theodore Gaza before 1453, but not ſo early as 1440, when he was neither pope, nor poſſeſſed of the meaſis of patronage. *Calliſtus*, whom Mr. K. has ranked with the emigrants, hath little chance *to be recorded with honour in any annals of literature*, except in thoſe before us. He is an uncommon perſonage, whoſe hiſtory ſeems to be this: *Calliſtus* is a title of honour belonging, of undoubted right, to Johannes Andronicus; and *Conſtantius* (or Conſtantinus) belongs to another Laſcaris: for there were two of the name, famous in their time. We may imagine the original ſtood in ſome good book, Johannes Andronicus Calliſtus, Conſtantinus and Johannes Laſcaris Gaza, &c. out of which the ardour of compilation, joining and disjoining, produced that curioſity of biography, Calliſtus Conſtantius." (p. 128.)

"In the few pages which have been drawn from Monteſquieu on the Decline of the Roman Empire, ſeveral things are repreſented in a way contrary to Monteſquieu's meaning, as well as to the known truth of common trite hiſtory." (p. 146.) "It was ſeen in part I. how the Hiſtory of the Peloponneſian War, delivered in the 'Elements of General Knowledge,' is at variance throughout, and in expreſs terms, with another hiſtory of it, written by Thucydides, whoſe authority, nevertheleſs, is alledged with as much courteſy as if it had been followed." (p. 147.) For ſome groſs miſrepreſentations in the Hiſtory of Greece, ill amended in a ſubſequent edition, and others equally glaring in the Hiſtory of England, we muſt refer to pp. 147—152. Mr. K's Eſſay on Oratory is gathered from Ward's Syſtem of Oratory, as is that on Logic from Duncan's Elements. "He who brings us fruit, though it be from another man's garden, ſtill deſerves our thanks for his trouble: only we would rather he did not ſpoil the fruit by an over-haſty hand in gathering. For the ſame reaſon, provided an author make a good uſe of the labours of his predeceſſor, we need not care how free it be; and, in the preſent inſtance, we ſhould not take it ill that an old book were given us again in epitome, had the epitome been to

* "On the left hand, returning from the Aquæduct, is the bed of the Iliſſus, and higher up the junction of the Eridanus. The water of this river was ſo bad, that the cattle would ſcarcely drink it. The Iliſſus is now, as it ever was, an occaſional torrent. In ſummer it is quite dry. During our reſidence at Athens, I ſeveral times viſited the bed after ſnow had fallen on the mountain, or heavy rain, hoping to ſee it filled to the margin, ruſhing along with majeſtic violence; but never was even the ſurface covered, the water lodging in the rocky cavities, and trickling from one to another.

"The poets, who celebrated the Iliſſus as a ſtream laving the fields, cool, lucid, and the like, have both conceived and conveyed a falſe idea of this renowned watercourſe. They may beſtow a willow fringe on its naked banks, amber waves in the muddy Mæander, and hanging woods on the bare ſteep of Delphi, if they pleaſe; but the foundation in nature will be wanting; nor, indeed, is it eaſy for a deſcriptive writer, when he exceeds the ſphere of his own obſervations, to avoid falling into local abſurdities and untruths." Chandler's Travels in Greece, pp. 78, 79.

lerable

lerably well made." (p. 158, 157.)

"A ſhort ſection, title 'Chemiſtry,' contains ſomething relating to the etymology of the name, and ſomething in praiſe of the ſcience, but no chemiſtry." (p. 159.)

The general character of the ſtyle is very verboſe. (p. 168.)

"The enquiry into the nature of the pretenſions of the antient claſſics to the high rank which they have for ages held among literary productions, is exceedingly looſe in its texture; and, if a perſon ſhould enter upon it with ſome doubts on his mind, reſpecting the juſtneſs of that very large and humiliating doctrine, that the ſtudy of the antient claſſics is the only ſchool of taſte, he will find himſelf juſt where he was, not at all ſatisfied that their right to this high excluſive authority has been more than aſſerted. But it is nearer to the preſent purpoſe to remark with how little grace their beauties come commended to us in a tiſſue of wordy inflated expreſſions, than which nothing can be more unlike whatever is beautiful in them. An author who feels his ſubject, does not write ſo." (pp. 165—167.)

"The many inſtances of falſe grammar that occur, we ſhould aſcribe to inadvertency in a firſt edition. What ſhall we ſay to them, continued in a fifth?" (p. 167.) "Diſagreements between the Hiſtory and Liſt of Authors are not unfrequent. The two ſets of dates may ſometimes be reconciled by thoſe who do not derive their knowledge from the book which preſents them. The miſtake in the date of the age of Lyſias is a faithful tranſcript of a miſtake in Dr. Harwood's book." (p. 171.)

The ſtrictures on the editions of the claſſics ſhould all be tranſcribed, if our limits would permit. The travels of Scrofani have been a ſource of blunder through five editions of the "Elements." "It is impoſſible to ſay what may become of Hiſtory, ſo long as writers will gueſs at it, inſtead of enquiring." (p. 175.)

Mr. D. having entered a good deal into the detail of the work, hazards ſome opinion upon it, viewed in its largeſt maſſes; the claſſes of Language, Hiſtory, Philoſophy, Polite Literature and the Arts, and the Sources of our National Proſperity, &c. The great flaw in the Liſt of Books is, that the preceding work does not lend it authority. The claſſical part of the Liſt, which has an advantage over th as it comes ſupported by the ſanc "ſome eminent ſcholars, both o ford and Cambridge," is much d by being connected with Harw "View of the Claſſics;" a work w conſider as of no other value in cl learning than that of an Index 179.)

"I cannot diſmiſs theſe pages, out requeſting it may be conſider taking an account of them, th work to which they relate does n ſeſs original reſearch, and indee be, in its very nature, a re-publi of ſome of the old ſtock of know It can be no diſreſpect to perſon of this deſcription to ſay, there thing in the hazarding of them, rate of talents employed, which keep Criticiſm at a diſtance: I from being ſo preſumptuous as to a flight to intelligent compilation. who do not add to the common may yet deſerve well of us, by ging it for our intereſt faithfull wiſely. In truth, we are born moſt ample inheritance; and it nour enough for moſt men to ſtewards and directors of this ac lated capital of ages, to be c with keeping our eſtate of learn repair, and be truſtees of it for po Without wiſhing at all, therefo depreciate a work becauſe it no new acceſſion to our knowle ſee no reaſon why we may not c whether it be likely to preſerv perpetuate what we have alread and ſhould we find our revenu paired, and waſte committed up lands, it is a thing that may as mentioned." (p. 181.)

"The charge againſt the Critic's review of the 'Element ſuperficial peruſal of it, con himſelf with the table of co and complimenting it with the of *originality*. With a corollar ticipation, 'future editions w greſſively have the benefit of thor's correcting hand, &c. whereas very few conſpicuous have been removed, wholly or in the courſe of *five* editions; and additions that have been made is not one of a page in length w ſome ſubſtantial error in it. Ev rection has ſometimes made the worſe." (p. 195.)

On the author of the preſent count," in his original chara

...ros Orielensis, the British ...made an unmerited and mis-...k, and drawn forth a com-...which, if we are not much ...d, the public voice will join ...to ORIEL College.

——— *Haud civitur istic ...modo. Domus hac nec pu-...ulla est ...his aliena malis.* ———

...marks are confined strictly ...ents of the book, which I ...to be an absolute measure ...thor's abilities." (p. 207.)

...ition of the "Elements, &c." ...quoted throughout, is the ...st, while the first part of ...rks was in the press, a *fifth* ... On comparing the fourth ...together, I see that the last ...ed the faults of its prede-...scrupulously, and is a per-...ale of it."—P.S. After this, ...we say of the assertion in ...it, that "the author has ...ed corrections in the course ...cessive editions," and that ...blick have given sufficient ...their approbation by the ra-...of the work," but that the ...only were successive?

...whole, the "Elements" re-...of that Norfolk Justice, who, ...sed that what he assumed for ...not law, replied:

...be'o't so, t' should be so;"

...*Reviewer* defends to the best ...wer the author, the justice's ...um.

...tions on the Causes of Clerical Non-...and on the Act of Parliament lately ...its Prevention. By the Rev. Sa-...yer, *M. A.*

...author presumes to think ...Legislature has done wrong ...upon the business of Resi-...all; that, having entered ...they have, without much ...cted also much that is amiss; ...have, in some instances, de-...to nugatory practices, and in ...nces have ordered that which ...be executed. All this may ...ted to the novelty of the sub-...ecclesiastical affairs have for ...gone so much into disuse, ...the greater part of the nation ...become again new. Who-...attended to the progress of ...other similar bills, and gives ...it to the debates as reported in the public newspapers, must be convinced that in Parliament there is no regular system of opinion on church affairs. That the Clergy themselves have of late much neglected that kind of reading which relates to their own order, and that the nation in general is become indifferent to it, may be presumed from hence—that, though this business has been before the publick for three or four years, yet, probably, not more than eight or nine pamphlets have been published on the subject. It is to be wished that this professional reading may again become more frequent among the Clergy.

Mr. Seyer intended to publish his thoughts, whether the new act had passed or not; rightly seeing, that, if we may judge from the many decrees, canons, and other laws, that have been made on the subject of Residence, it is a duty which the Clergy have at all times been unwilling to perform; and that Henry VIII. by his Act was not the tyrant he is represented, but was "probably determined to be the master of his ecclesiastical, as well as of his civil affairs; and in that capacity began regulating the affairs of the Church, according to his best judgement; and he probably made this law with the real intention of putting a final period to an evil which had at all times been much complained of, but which the then supreme head of the Church was either unwilling or unable to prevent. If we consider that, in 21 Hen. VIII. 10l. would purchase nearly the same quantity of the necessaries of life that 80l. would now, it should seem that this fine was an actual prohibition of wilful non-residence. The infrequency of prosecutions rendered the law almost obsolete; and the evil of non-residence increased to a degree sufficient to provoke the indignation of serious men. The number of prosecutions brought against non-resident clergymen, compelled the Legislature to sanction its revival in full force, or repealing it, and substituting another in its place: they chose the latter.

What are Mr. S's ideas of Residence, may best be learnt from his "Representation of the duty of a parish priest. *I expect then that the Liturgy be read twice on a Sunday in every parish church; and this even more strictly in the country than in town, though the practice be otherwise, because it is impossible for all the persons of a farmer's family to be absent*

ſent from home at one time; and when divine ſervice is performed both parts of the day, thoſe who are obliged to be abſent from the church in the morning may be preſent in the afternoon. I expect a regular catechetical inſtruction of all the youth in the pariſh by claſſes, not exceeding eight or ten in each claſs; ſo that no perſon ſhall arrive at the age of 21 without being acquainted with all the articles of Chriſtian faith and practice, and without having ſome knowledge of the principal points of controverſy between the Church of England and its opponents: at leaſt it muſt not be by the miniſter's fault, if it be not ſo. I expect that no perſon in the pariſh be ſick whom he does not viſit, or endeavour to viſit, whether invited or not; and by viſiting, is meant praying with him; and that a ſlight ſickneſs be ſufficient for this purpoſe, leſt men be terrified at the ſight of a prieſt. If he be married, I expect his wife conſider herſelf as a deaconeſs of the church, and her family to be an example of ſobriety, cleanlineſs, and good order. I expect him to be acquainted with every houſe in the pariſh, and its inhabitants; and, in particular, that there be not a poor perſon there whoſe caſe he is not able to explain to an enquirer. A reſident clergyman of this kind is of the utmoſt conſequence in a ſpiritual conſideration; ſo is he likewiſe in a moral view. His inſpection, his enquiries, his influence, will tend materially to repreſs the ſpirit of intemperance, diſhoneſty, and other immoralities—he is at hand to check a refractory ſon, or to counſel a ſpendthrift huſband; to give advice to thoſe who want information, or countenance to thoſe who want ſupport. Should ſuch a man be unfortunately confined by ſickneſs to his houſe, or otherwiſe prevented from diſcharging his profeſſional duties, yet is his deputy deſirable. The mere overlo from his windows on the road, green, on the church-yard, or it may, is not without its uſe, a abode of his family is, or ought beneficial to the pariſh. The p advantage of ſuch a ſyſtem of re ought not to be overlooked. If village neceſſarily contained ſuch mily as this, the ſolitude of the c would be much relieved, a gre jection to rural life would be ren we might hope to ſee ſome of ou try return to the poſſeſſions o anceſtors, and that flood, whi many years paſt has riſen to an tural height in cities, more ſpread over the ſurface of our try." (p. 6—8.)

Mr. S. very properly confine dence to the *incumbent* himſelf at the ſame time, juſtly obſerves " to enforce a ſyſtem of indiſp reſidence on the preſent incum would not only be unjuſt in t tempt, but impoſſible in the exec it would be the ſame as expellin from their benefices. If the fra the late Act had made this eq diſtinction, they would have themſelves at liberty to have e reſidence in a much ſtricter than they have done *.

" This juſt cauſe of non-reſid the ſmallneſs of the value of th fices. If we take the value as when the firſt fruits and tenth reſtored to the church, and all increaſe ſince that time to be at dium two-thirds, and add beſi ſuppoſed augmentations which taken place, the actual ſtate value of benefices in Englan Wales will probably be found thus:

From 0 to 30l. per annum, 400; conjectural, being ſuch as do not ac Queen's bounty.

From 30 to 36l. per annum		1071;	i. e. 1471 below	36l. per annum.
36	43l.	1267;	2738	43l.
43	58l.	926;	3664	58l.
53	66l.	1049;	4713	66l.
66	85l.	884;	5597	85l.

So that probably more than half the benefices of the church of England do not exceed 83l. per annum; and, as ſir William Scott obſerved in the Houſe of Commons, 9000 probably do not exceed 50l." (pp. 11—12)

The ſtate ought to aſſiſt and the church by making the inc the incumbents above that of ſi Mr. S. conceives that, if a reſid

* We have been informed, that one of the laſt new-made biſhops has adop plan, by moderating the reſidence of the *preſent* incumbents in his dioc making it an indiſpenſable condition with all *future* ones. EDIT.

rate will be con
num, an incum
on it, should be
neighbouring li
and, by a plan
presentation, every benefice, as often
it becomes vacant, will be brought to
trial whether it be really so poor as is
here described or not; and if it can pos-
sibly maintain a resident incumbent,
either by means of the patron or the
bishop, it will find one." By the late
act, non-residence upon benefices *of
small value* is legalized; and, no defi-
nition being given of what is meant by
small value, if we take 100l. as the
term (which, since the bishop is to be
the judge, may be assumed), it may
be proved, that non-residence is now
legally established in 3000 parishes, on
this account alone; and that by an act
which is intituled "*for enforcing the
residence of spiritual persons on their be-
nefices.*"

This proposed allowance to hold two small benefices is far from an admission of the principle of *pluralities*, which Mr. S. reprobates; as also a *consolida-tion* of livings, by taking down two churches, or uniting them indissolubly under one incumbent*. Though averse to pluralities, he does not inveigh against those who hold them. He justifies neither the abuse against them, or the plea for them. Without resident curates the practice is really intolerable; and there is no resident-curate who will feel himself at liberty to go beyond his employer's directions, by doing which he may incur his displeasure, and thus lessen his own consequence, or lose his place. "The idea of an incumbent's superintending the conduct of his curate, by occasionally visiting his parish†, is almost nugatory. Any gross neglect of duty he can prevent; but the manner, the exactness of time, in which the duties are performed, the lesser offices, and attention to his parish, and the many other minutiæ of conduct—these form the difference between a good and an indifferent parish priest; and these can never be controuled by occasional superintendance. On the whole, we may be sure that in general an office, be it what it may, is more likely to be well performed by a principal than by a substitute." (p. 25.)

"It has been said, that a non-resident incumbent who employs a curate on his benefice is not idle, but probably serves a curacy himself in some other place. True; and if the reasoning above be well founded, the evil is hereby increased; for thus 10 or 10,000 incumbents, who ought to perform their duties each in his own parish, exchange places with each other, and all the parishes are deprived of a resident incumbent." (p. 26.) Mr. S's "opinions concerning the whole system of Curacy are, it must be owned, at variance with those who have lately influenced the Legislature to attempt to give permanency, and somewhat of independence, to this class of the Clergy." (p. 27.) He objects to the bishop fixing the salaries of curates; thereby setting them up against their incumbents. It is making a maximum for the Clergy, which cannot be done by other wages: putting the curate into possession of the parsonage-house is forcing a tenant on a landlord ‡. The injustice of the system is so manifest, and the attack upon the freeholder's property of patron so violent, that it is wonderful how it could receive any countenance in a British Legislature." (p. 29.)

"It may be said it is necessary to uphold the present system of curacy, in order to provide a succession of persons fit to receive benefices. There is no validity in this objection. If every benefice had its incumbent resident, still there would be the same number of aged, infirm, and indolent, as at present, and the same number of persons possessing large and populous parishes: all these would require the same number of curates as at present. There are besides, probably, 300 benefices in the hands of deans, pre-

* Mr. S. observes against pulling down churches. "Surely it would ill become us of this generation to destroy the monuments erected by our ancestors' piety, and to complete the spoliation of a sacrilegious age." What would he say then to a Prelate, who sanctioned not only the demolition or removal of monuments of persons of all ranks, religious and civil, and scattering their ashes with the common mould? EDIT.

† Especially, we may add, if he comes only *to receive his dues*. EDIT.

‡ "I knew," says Mr. S. "an instance of a curate who *kept pigs* in the parlour of a modern lath-built parsonage-house." We must suppose his income was so moderate, that "he would fain have filled his belly with the husks the swine did eat." EDIT.

bendaries,

benefices, &c. all or moſt of which require a curate, not to mention chaplains, and the like. And, after all, the number of perſons to be ordained into orders depends ſo entirely on the uncontrouled judgment of the biſhops, that, as long as the preſent ſyſtem of academical education is maintained, there will not be wanting a ſufficient number of perſons to ſerve God and their country both in church as well as in ſtate." (p. 30.)

"A third cauſe of non-reſidence is the holding of benefices by archdeacons, deans, and other dignitaries. If parochial come into competition with cathedral duties, it cannot require a moment's deliberation to determine that parochial duty is that which ſhould have been primarily enforced, and that the other ſhould be accommodated to it. There may be between three and four hundred benefices in this ſituation: theſe, ſurely, have the ſame right to a reſident incumbent as any others; and it might perhaps have been no bad compromiſe, if the new act had allowed to perſons under theſe circumſtances an abſence of ſix months from their pariſhes, inſtead of the ordinary allowance of three always, providing that a curate reſides in the pariſh during the abſence of his principal. A fourth cauſe of non-reſidence is ill health." (p. 31.) How much this is liable to abuſe, Mr. S. particularly notices; and therefore propoſes, inſtead of allowing the incumbent applying for relief to make his own affidavit, to let the biſhop, on application, iſſue his precept to two or three medical men of his own choice, who may examine the diſeaſed perſon himſelf, and any others able to give teſtimony. They ſhall be bound, in their anſwer, to give a ſtate of the caſe, and a poſitive opinion, whether life would be endangered by the incumbent's continuing on his benefice. If it be ſo, let the diſpenſation be granted of courſe. Mr. S. aſks, if an exchange of benefices could not be rendered more eaſy than at preſent.

A fifth cauſe of non-reſidence is the want of a parſonage houſe. would probably be but little in ſaying that there may be pariſhes in England and Wales out parſonage houſes. If there half that number, it is much diſcredit of the church and the If government were diſpoſed move the difficulty, the mere e of building would perhaps amo 30,000l. *per annum* for thirty There are no adequate laws ſupport of parſonage houſes, a two modes of procuring their One is, by obliging the incumb repair during his life; a mode practiſed, and generally impract The churchwarden will not againſt his pariſh prieſt. The mode of recovering money for dations is the mode in genera and, ſince we muſt attribute t very exiſtence of our parſonage it is evident it is in ſome degre tual. Yet the ſuſtentation of t ſonage houſes is too often ne Great numbers of the clergy d leave behind them no property or the incumbent leaves his with a reduced and ſcanty incom the dilapidations reduce the from a bare ſufficiency to abſol verty. One ſtep further towar has once at leaſt occurred; the recovered has never been expe repairs, nor could be recovered next incumbent. The remed poſed is, by the biſhop ſendi veyors, to be paid by a rate o eccleſiaſtical preferment*, and the ſtate to the biſhop, who ſha authority to enforce the repairs this ſurveyor ſhall think neceſſa cluding deanries, chancels, &c. objection can be made to thi when the incumbent conſiders is only a life-tenant, perhaps n that; that others have an int the parſonage as well as himſel the welfare of the church abſ requires ſome ſuch effectual pla that it is for the intereſt of his to ſave them from dilapidations

A ſixth cauſe of non-reſidenc

* Perhaps only of ſuch of a given value, ſuppoſe 100l. per annum; and th of the parſonage houſes of leſſer benefices to be otherwiſe provided for. Edit

† The dilapidations and neglect of chancels is ſcandalous. We have ſe many years ago, a church by the ſide of one of the North roads, where the had no glaſs in any of the windows, and the communion-table was expoſed and birds; and it may be fairly preſumed the ſacrament could not be adm there even once a year.

ſituation of the parſonage-houſe in an inconvenient or perhaps unhealthy ſituation; in which caſe it might be expedient to allow the biſhop to grant a diſpenſation for non-reſidence only after it ſhall be proved to him that meaſures have been taken by which an exchange of houſes would eventually take place; or, if no ſituation can be found within the pariſh, to allow of one out of it. The laſt act ſays, "if the houſe of reſidence ſhall be unfit for reſidence, ſuch unfitneſs not being occaſioned by any negligence, defect, or other miſconduct, of ſuch eccleſiaſtical perſon," the biſhop may grant a licence for non-reſidence. As theſe words are very indefinite, and the biſhop cannot inſpect every houſe himſelf, a large addition will be made to the number of non-reſidents; and it will draw on the utter ruin of thoſe houſes which are now only tending to decay for want of being lived in. An incumbent of eaſy fortune, finding a mean houſe on his benefice, will frequently purchaſe or build a houſe for himſelf, rather than make the other ſuitable to his convenience*.

Even under Mr. Gilbert's act, the defalcation is ſhewn to be too conſiderable for an incumbent to engage in." "It may be aſked, no doubt, by perſons of delicate habits and faſtidious manners, would you oblige a gentleman to live in a mean cottage? The plain anſwer is, that the welfare of the church requires the incumbent's reſidence in his pariſh; and to that rule he ought to ſubmit. Meanwhile, he may improve his houſe or enlarge it, as far as prudence will permit; or, if he foreſees inconveniencies, as ſome there are in enlarging, the ingenuity of modern workmen will furniſh him with temporary and removeable accommodations both for his houſe and out-houſes; and, laſtly, there is no cottage ſo mean, but extreme neatneſs within and without will diſtinguiſh the abode of a gentleman from that of a peaſant†."

An eighth cauſe of non-reſidence is, when the incumbent and his pariſhioners have been at variance on account of tithes or other dues; ſo that the reſidence of the incumbent may be rendered unpleaſant to himſelf, and ſometimes even dangerous. When this happens without the fault of the miniſter, it were to be wiſhed that his reſidence might be diſpenſed with, by exchange of benefices.

The laſt cauſe of non-reſidence is, where the incumbent is a chaplain or ſchoolmaſter. Mr. S. properly contends, that the care of a pariſh, and the maſterſhip of a ſchool, are incompatible; but not an incumbent having two or three pupils. The domeſtic chaplains and tutors of noblemen and gentlemen are uſually young men of good abilities, who engage in that employment in hope of obtaining preferment at ſome future time by means of a reſpectable connexion. The ſituation of ſuch clergymen is generally ſo eaſy, and full of reaſonable expectations, that there ſeems no good reaſon why the great duty of reſidence ſhould be diſpenſed with on their account. When their expectations are fulfilled, and a benefice is offered, why ſhould ſuch clergymen be exempted from the general duty more than others? If their chaplaincy be ſuch as to require their actual ſervice and attendance, let them chooſe that ſituation which may be moſt ſuitable, and not attempt two offices incompatible with each other. Some indulgence might, perhaps, be allowable towards chaplains in the army and navy, becauſe their ſituations are ſeldom permanent.

All other pleas in favour of non-reſidence, Mr. S. conſiders as frivolous and endleſs. He ſhould conſider too what a difference there is between the

* Agreeable to this obſervation, there are ſome parſonage-houſes built, or added to, by rich incumbents, to whom ſituation is a motive for reſidence, that muſt infallibly be pulled down, in whole or in part, by the next incumbent, who has only the income of the living to ſupport him: and there are other houſes which, having fully ſerved the purpoſe of the former incumbent and his family, muſt be ſacrificed to the taſte of his ſucceſſor or his lady, becauſe he has other reſources to ſupply his improvements. EDIT.

† May we not add, that faſhion urges many of our laity, both nobility and gentry, into manſions (which they affect to deſignate by the name of *Cottage*, and whoſe capacity to lodge them hardly deſerves a better? But, perhaps, it ſhould be conſidered that theſe are, after all, the cheapeſt reſidence for our ſelf-created gentry, who have no hereditary manſion. EDIT.

different to the omissions." (pp. 71, 72.)

"From the first hour that the residence of the clergy was discussed in print, I had but one opinion—that the subject was not before its proper court, and that it was more likely to be satisfactorily arranged by professional experience and deliberation, than by parliamentary debate. But the jurisdiction, and even the deliberative capacity, of the church has been dormant for near 100 years. Ever since the year 1717, when the Convocation sat for the last time for dispatch of business, what few ecclesiastical affairs have been thought necessary have been transferred to the general legislature. I am surely more of the citizen than of the priest. I acknowledge unequivocally the right of the state to a supreme controul over the church; yet I have always decidedly thought, and I trust that the opinion may be made public without offence to any man, that, by debarring the clergy from meeting in their convocations, or otherwise, the state has acted unwisely. I venture, with some trepidation, however, to question all those members of the legislature, who will receive my hints, whether they are clear that they, being a lay assembly, have a right in conscience to regulate the discipline of the church. The writer of these observations is of opinion that they have no such right; that such proceedings are not agreeable to a well-informed conscience; and that a blessing can scarcely be expected upon them. To one who looks into it it is truly painful to see gentlemen of respectability, of learning, and of piety, engaged in the unhallowed office of making laws for the church of Christ, and doing that which the Catholic church has generally held lawful for the clergy only to do. If any reader be startled at the opinion here advanced, or if he be so far ignorant of it as a disputed question, the many arguments both for it and against it do not occur to his mind, he has much to learn on a subject highly interesting, and too much forgotten. But as this is no place for a theological dissertation, let it only be enquired whether it be constitutional and proper in the legislature to take away the jurisdiction of the clergy, and transfer it to themselves? Whether it be constitutional or not must depend on the sense affixed to the word *constitution*. If by it nothing more be understood than the form of government established by law, then *legal* and *constitutional* mean the same thing; and thus the settling ecclesiastical affairs by parliament alone is certainly constitutional; for it has been legally practised for near a hundred years past, and was so practised at the Reformation, and some time before and after. But if by the word *constitution* be meant not so much a *form*, as a *spirit* of government inherent in the form, the idea of which every well-read Britain can sufficiently comprehend, and according to which we say, when reading the history of our country, that such a practice or such a law was constitutional, and such another was not constitutional, though authorized and enacted by the supreme power; if this be the meaning of the word *constitution*, then it is unconstitutional to settle ecclesiastical affairs by the authority of Parliament alone. For the clergy was always one of the three estates of the realm, and the convocation as much a part of the constitution as the parliament, being in fact a part of the parliament itself, as the three estates, according to the usage of ancient times, continued to assemble in one house. Without expressing any determination upon this part of the question, let us next enquire whether it be prudent to take away the jurisdiction of the clergy." (p. 73—75.)

Mr. S. thinks the clergy are not represented in *both* houses of parliament as the laity are. "As the House of Commons has been maintained as a balance against the power and influence of the nobles, so the inferior clergy always thought the lower house of Convocation a constitutional balance against the power of the prelates; and it is probable that, if they of the present day had possessed any such means of explaining their situation, much of the late statutes would not have been enacted. Not only in parliamentary questions, but also in the dispatch of leader matters relating to discipline and arrangement, the want of a clerical assembly of some kind is much felt. The Church of England is in this respect deprived of the advantage which her adversaries the sectaries possess. They have their annual meetings of ministers through their several districts where the business of the sect is arranged, and the spirit of the party kept alive; but among the clergy the professional spirit is extinct, for want

the clergy, the laity might derive a benefit from them. However this might have been, when applied to the clergy of modern times the prohibition is manifeſtly abſurd and illiberal. The ſtatute of king Henry VIII. prohibits the practice in general, but it allows as large an exemption as a reaſonable man could wiſh; but the late act, without making any material difference in the thing itſelf, has made it neceſſary moreover to procure the approbation of the biſhop for the purpoſe; and, while it allows a clergyman to cultivate his freehold property, forbids him to cultivate, without leave of the biſhop, his leaſehold property, though, perhaps, deſcended to him from his anceſtors. "The whole ſubject of farming land had better have been omitted. There is no end to ſuch minute law-giving, when once the ſpirit is gone forth. In our profeſſion, for example, why has this new ſtatute fixed upon farming alone, and not proceeded to many other avocations which ſometimes occupy too great a ſhare of a clergyman's attention? Will the legiſlature proceed on this plan? will it prohibit the clergyman from playing at cards or dice, from hunting and ſhooting, from painting and fidling, and even from gardening? for theſe amuſements do at preſent occupy more hours of the clerical tribe, and are moſt of them more derogatory to the clerical character, than the practice of farming. When the latter ſhould have been carried to a reprehenſible extent, it would have been time enough for the legiſlature to have interfered." (p. 62.)

"The power granted to the biſhop by this ſtatute is another ſubject which claims attention. It is better to live under a preciſe law, without hope of evaſion, than with a probability (uncertain of courſe) of being able to evade it by the indulgence of a ſuperior. A body of men are more likely to be liberal and reſpectable living under known and poſitive laws, than if they are ſubject to the uncertain will of a ſuperior; and it is to be feared that young men, equally reſpectable, would not enter into the profeſſion under the latter circumſtance, as they would enter into it under the former. If this power of granting or refuſing licences be indefinitely lodged in the hands of the biſhops, it is eaſy to ſee that the clergy muſt become ſubſervient to them, for the ſake of a benefit which it may be ſome time or other convenient to obtain. That biſhops ſhould have authority over their clergy is truly to be deſired; but, by *authority* ought to be underſtood the power of enforcing the laws, not the arbitrary determination of particular caſes. The right of epiſcopal juriſdiction to ſuch an extent as ſome men of high epiſcopal principles hold, I am perſuaded can be proved neither from the practice of the primitive church, nor from the original ſettlement, or progreſſive ſtate, of the church of England. The ſituation of thoſe very perſons to whom this diſcretionary power is intruſted will be peculiarly unpleaſant. Laſtly, the difficulty of executing this act appears to be greater than has been duly conſidered. Hitherto the intercourſe between a clergyman and his dioceſan has in general been little; ſimilar to that which exiſts between a private gentleman and the magiſtrate of his neighbourhood; and many men have ſpent good and uſeful lives, without once having occaſion to appear before him, or hold any correſpondence with him. The late act will make a conſiderable alteration in that reſpect. In a dioceſe of 400 benefices, perhaps 150 of the incumbents apply for leave to farm, which leave muſt be repeated when the leaſe ſhall expire, and as often as the petitioner finds it convenient to change his fields. Perhaps 100 incumbents apply for leave of non-reſidence, which muſt be repeated every two years; and the biſhop muſt examine into each of theſe caſes, and a great number of curates muſt be licenſed, which heretofore was little practiſed. An attention to theſe caſes, moſt of them attended with trifling circumſtances, cannot but be irkſome, and, to one who is required to live in the metropolis a part of the year, very inconvenient; and, where a perſonal interview ſhall be neceſſary (which will be ſo generally, if caſes are ſtrictly enquired into), it will be impracticable. The conſequence will be, that the difficulty and delay to which ſome cafes will be liable, and the trifling nature of the petition in others, will induce many clergymen to neglect any application at all, and to ritque the conſequences of the omiſſion; and it cannot be expected that the biſhop will bring vexation on himſelf by ſearching after delinquents; he will in general be indifferent

Without entering into any arguments for the propriety or impropriety of publiſhing familiar letters, we are not ſo faſtidious as to ſay that the peruſal of the preſent collection has diſpleaſed us. Not a ſingle letter in theſe volumes could poſſibly have been written for the public eye; yet, with only one exception (the deſcription of a Chriſtmas-day dinner, 1779), they reflect not the leaſt diſcredit on the writer. They are, generally ſpeaking, the tender effuſions of a father, writing in the fulleſt confidence to a beloved child, anxiouſly alive to her health, her comforts, and her highly-cultivated perfections; but they are intermixed with ſuch perpetual traits of refined epicuriſm, that thoſe who have no acquaintance with Mr. Wilkes but through the medium of theſe letters will naturally ſuppoſe that his thoughts were much abſorbed in the luxuries of the table. In juſtice to his memory, however, let it be told, that his convivial invitations were in general ſelect, and never numerous. His maxim was, that a dinner party, to be comfortable, ſhould never conſiſt of more than the number of the Muſes, nor of leſs than that of the Graces. He ſpared neither trouble nor expence in providing what was exquiſitely good. When in London, he had frequently his mutton from Bath or Wales; when at Sandham cottage, from Southampton; and his fiſh from the Devonſhire coaſt. He had the happieſt addreſs in grouping his friends, and of entertaining them with the higheſt elegance, both at the table and after it; and was himſelf a very moderate, but delicate feeder; and very abſtemious at the bottle.

The letters written during the King's illneſs in 1788 are highly intereſting; and the Prince of Wales's ſolemn declaration reſpecting his ſuppoſed marriage is a very remarkable fact.

But in vain do we look here for thoſe "Memoirs of himſelf," which he mentions with much ſatisfaction, and of which, in 1780, he read "choſen parts" to Dr. Wilſon, and which WE alſo have frequently heard him read. In vain, alſo, do we ſeek among the few "Poems" for the elegant "Odes of Anacreon," with no ſmall portion of which we have repeatedly been entertained, and which he certainly intended for the preſs; as he did the few highly-finiſhed ſhort Speeches delivered by him, as Chamberlain at Guildhall, on preſenting the freedom to ſeveral eminent public the laſt of them to Adm grave, not many days befo All theſe, however, were tr himſelf to our former volu

His "Introduction to t England" might, without injury to his reputation, ſuffered to ſleep in its obſc

6. *The Correſpondence of* Wilkes *with his Friends, f original Manuſcripts; in wh ced Memoirs of his Life, by In Five Volumes*

AFTER having given opinion of the preceding may now ſay, *Paulo majo* From the advertiſements papers, the reader at a d the Metropolis might nat that theſe were two differe the ſame work, brought f bookſellers running a race gale of popular curioſity. not exactly the caſe. Th are different, and the le at different periods. Th four volumes, however, v bly never have appeared, other been previouſly am the two publications were malgamated, and two-thir tents ſuppreſſed, the publ gratified with *three* annuſ

Thoſe who are not ol recollect the buſy ſcenes o *Liberty* will, in the pref be furniſhed with a fait behind the political curtai in which Mr. Almon w *ſubaltern actor*. His in Mr. Wilkes began in 17 tinued till the Patriot's de addition to his own per ledge, he has had acceſs thentic ſources of inform

Mr. Wilkes's ſeveral with the Miniſters of th fairly ſtated; and ſome in recorded, which have n before the publick.

An account of the famil and Mead is properly pref Wilkes's ill fate as a can wick in 1754; and his ſuc bury in 1757 and 1761. engraved by Caroline V a painting by Pine, is w and a pleaſing likeneſs.

In the "total abandon

assemblies *, and with it pro- zeal and professional learning ying. Some irregularities re- creep into every society; some have crept into the Church, long the clergy and the people. novations might be checked; propriieties might be amended; uses of complaint might be re- some doubts might be cleared; ities might be enforced, some as immoralities might be dif- d, if the Church possessed the n means which other societies regulating their peculiar con- Let the Convocation sit as r (which perhaps might be pre- let the diocesan synods be re- assembled, and the Church e in some degree accountable conduct of its members, which nt it can scarcely be said that it ow the party violence, the ma- indifference, and the suspicions mment, which occasioned the f Convocations; and I know en at present, many persons, lation in life ought to give them nformation, regard the Church caution and suspicion which is diculous. The Church is now tely at the mercy of the State. it forbid her decrees from being d after they are past; or it inhibit her proceedings at their ncement; no resistance could e, or even thought of: it might ize upon all her temporal pos- , and were certain of nothing suasions and arguments to op- I do not say this as finding ith the order of things as they e: the State ought to have its acy, and the Church to support ordination; but when the n is so subject as it now is, when lergy are eminent for loyalty, e besides related by consangui- id affinity to half the families in nd, there surely can be no poli- anger in allowing them to regu- e internal affairs of their own . I conclude, by leaving these Considerations to the conscience of some, and the political wisdom of all, whom Providence has called to take part in the administration of the Commonwealth:—my first earthly wish is for the prosperity of my country, and that prosperity is deeply interested in the welfare of the Church of England.

5. *Letters, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1796, of* John Wilkes, *Esq. addressed to his Daughter, the late Miss* Wilkes; *with a Collection of his Miscellaneous Poems. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Mr.* Wilkes. *In Four Volumes.*

IN the Memoirs prefixed to this Collection very little information will be found beyond what has already appeared at large in our vol. LXVIII. p. 77. A few gleanings have, however, been selected.

Lord Mansfield, we are here informed on the unquestionable authority of Mr. Strahan, was of opinion, that "Mr. Wilkes was the pleasantest companion, the politest gentleman, and the best scholar he ever knew."

The Editor's assertion, that Mr. Wilkes's "fame" was "hourly on the decline," is exactly the reverse of the fact. The flame, if not so fierce as it had been, was steady; and he had almost redeemed the loss of character.

Portraits are given both of Mr. and Miss Wilkes, from a painting by Zoffani. The original, in that able artist's best manner, is a scene in a garden, in which Miss Wilkes, standing in an easy attitude, is conversing with her father, who sits looking up at her with that calm extacy which none but a fond father can properly appreciate. Never was there an instance in which paternal tenderness and filial affection were more happily exemplified than in the originals; and the painter has happily caught the idea. By separating the portraits, this effect is totally lost. The likenesses, indeed, are tolerably well preserved, and that of Miss Wilkes is very pleasing; but the father's, as here given, conveys the ludicrous idea of an idiot gazing at vacility.

* hat then avail Visitations, Episcopal and Archidiaconal, which were insti- not to hear the Visitor deliver "the word of exhortation," but to reform , not to collect the clergy of a district as by roll-call to exhort them to decency s, to caution them against Methodism, and to recommend to them a revival of wn faith. But if churchwardens bring forward a complaint of the state of the ge-house, too desolate to admit even a pauper, much more an occasional cu- who may ride to serve the church weekly at an appointment that will hardly pay horse-keep; such complaints will remain unredressed from one Visitation to r, and yet the fees be paid notwithstanding. EDIT.

Without

France; some in the King's Bench Prison; and some in London; all printed in "The Foundling Hospital for Wit." A letter to the Right Honourable George Granville, occasioned by his publication of the speech which he made in the House of Commons, on the Motion for expelling Mr. Wilkes, on the 3d of February, 1769; with an appendix of papers therein referred to. His Controversial Letters with Mr. Horne, in 1770 and 1774. His addresses to the City of London, and to the County of Middlesex. His Speeches in Parliament from 1774. two volumes. Another edition in one volume. The last edition *(see our blue Cover)* is the best. But notes are wanting to elucidate many passages and allusions."

Some extracts shall now be given.

Vol. I. p. 54. "An account of the dismission of Mr. Legge was written by Dr. Butler bishop of Hereford. It was printed in quarto, as a pamphlet. It has been since several times printed, in different publications."

P. 77. "David Malloch, author of many forgotten poems and plays, was formerly usher to a school in Scotland. On his arrival from the North, he became a great declaimer at the London coffee-houses against the Christian Religion. Old surly Dennis was highly offended at his conduct, and always called him Moloch. He then changed his name to Mallet, and soon after published 'An Epistle to Mr. Pope on Verbal Criticism.' Theobald was attacked in it, and soon revenged himself in the new edition of Shakspeare: 'An anonymous writer has, like a Scotch pedlar in wit, unbraced his pack on the subject. I may fairly say of this author, as Falstaff does of Poins: "Hang him, baboon! his wit is as thick as Tewkibury mustard; there is no more conceit in him than a *mallet*." Preface, p. 52, edition of 1733.

"This Malloch had the happiness of a wife, who had *faith* enough. She *believed* that her husband was the greatest poet and wit of the age. Sometimes she would seize and kiss his hand with rapture; and, if the looks of a friend expressed any surprize, would apologise that 'it was the dear hand that wrote those divine poems.' She once lamented to a lady, how much the reputation of her husband suffered by his name being [illegible] with that of Dr. Smollett. The lady answered, 'Madam, there is a short remedy; let your husband keep to *his own* name.'

"The same man published lord Bolingbroke's Posthumous Works, for which a presentment was made by the grand jury of Middlesex. Johnson said, that lord Bolingbroke had charged a blunderbuss with all manner of combustibles against the human race; and that he dared not to let it off himself, but had hir[illegible] to pull the trigger.

"In the octavo abridgement [illegible] son's Dictionary is an article of '[illegible] otherwise; as, Mallet, *alias* Mall[illegible] is, *otherwise* Malloch."

P. 84. "The Argyle library [illegible] again by auction by Leigh an[illegible] June 1785."

Vol. II. p. 58. "I am now [illegible] the Hotel de Saxe, which wa[illegible] pensive; and am with Miss [illegible] the Rue St. Nicaise. I pay 24[illegible] year for the apartments, and m[illegible] I give fifteen pence English a-[illegible] themselves every thing. Miss [illegible] I generally dine alone, and we[illegible] a-crown a-head for our [illegible] any body dines with me, I onl[illegible] one more, at the same rate; h[illegible] shall know certainly my exper[illegible] velling is the most expensive of [illegible] and therefore I am determined [illegible] till I can well afford it. Th[illegible] wish to go one year to Rome, [illegible] Wilkes; and afterwards to Cons[illegible] alone, for six months."

P. 129. "About a mile f[illegible] Mala, a little village between [illegible] Cavallaio, is a singular phen[illegible] fire, about nine yards round [illegible] a stony ground to the height [illegible] four feet; it is a bright clear [illegible] out smoke. The greatest rains [illegible] guish it for a moment; [illegible] crease it. The stones round it [illegible] burnt. I removed several, and [illegible] still arose from the same spot. [illegible] a considerable heat."

P. 180. "I went from Gre[illegible] the Grande Chartreuse; wh[illegible] chief monastery of the Chart[illegible] where the general chapter is h[illegible] every year. It is about eight le[illegible] Grenoble, among the most [illegible] and gloomy woods you can [illegible] situation inspires horror, rather [illegible] siveness. The monks are extr[illegible] pitable, and entertain strangers [illegible] They speak only on particular [illegible] a *père coadjuteur* is appointed [illegible] and to do the honours to stra[illegible] the *père général* may always t[illegible] eat no meat; but they have [illegible] forts, and garden-stuff. Th[illegible] lowed to drink wine; and the [illegible] sent me a present of the best [illegible] ever tasted. They receive all [illegible] and there are separate apartm[illegible] English, French, Spaniards, [illegible] large hall for each to dine in. [illegible] ing is immense, and near it [illegible] houses for all kinds of work[illegible] there; and was as well enter[illegible] possible to be, with the best [illegible] butter, cheese, and wine. [illegible] have mentioned first the plou[illegible]

ble principle," demonſtrated in
acter given of Mr. Wilkes in
briton," after the warm expreſ-
gratitude profeſſed in the letters
Smollett here exhibited, is a
oly proof (in the Doctor) of
erfection of human nature.
applications of Mr. Wilkes for
aſſy to Conſtantinople and the
ent of Canada are ſatisfactorily
; with the proceſs of his ap-
on as author of "The North
" and the ſubſequent proceed-
ing the political turmoil which
oned.

orreſpondence with his daugh-
the ſame amiable complexion
ſe in the preceding article, but
ral on ſubjects of higher in-
nd in the preſent volumes are
on correſpondents of high re-
ity. The Account of his Tour
s, is particularly intereſting;
s Letters to Mr Cotes, in which
oſt ſentiments are laid open.
ere are, however, which might
e been ſpared.

Remarks on Sir John Coſt's
when he reprimanded the
tes of Oxford, is an admirable
of irony, but it is unmercifully
ſiſiably ſevere.

ig he was elected alderman of
on Without; and from that
is conſequence was gradually
In 1771 he was elected the-
774, lord mayor; and in 1777
ortunate as to obtain the im-
and lucrative office of Cham-
of London, which completely
his finances, and enabled him
rge with punctuality every the
debt which either law, or
r the honour of a gentleman,
him to pay. And here we are
nd the excellent Speeches to
Stateſmen and Warriors which
ed to in the preceding article*.
egant and accurate editions of
and Theophraſtus, which will
to poſterity among the *Libri*
are daily noticed; accompa-
h billets of acknowledgment
n whoſe praiſe is ſolid fame—
rds Spencer and Mansfield—
on—Mr. Haſtings—Mr. Cra-
-Mr. Sylveſter Douglas (now
enbervie)—Mr. Holwell—Sir
anks—Mr. Baldwyn, &c. &c.
elancholy ſituation of the wi-

to Admiral Waldegrave is miſ-
ſhould be 1797, not 1793.

dow and daughter of *Sterne* is truly af-
fecting. They were left in the moſt
diſtreſſing circumſtances. "His debts
amounted to 1100l.; his effects, when
ſold, did not raiſe above 400l." Who
that pities theſe but muſt deteſt the
Bramin and Eizo, notwithſtanding all
his ſpecious ſentiment?

Mr. Wilkes's "Supplement to the
Miſcellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon"
is a highly-finiſhed and valuable eſſay.

The "Introduction to the Hiſtory of
England" is again repeated.

The deſcription of the *Villakin* in
the Iſle of Wight might have been
much improved from our account and
view of it in February laſt, p. 108.
Of this elegant retreat, which Mr.
Wilkes characterizes as "olim ſilveſtri-
bus horrida dumis," but which he had
made a little earthly Paradiſe, we are
enabled, from a MS. of his own, to
ſubjoin the following particulars:

"The loweſt room near the ſea is 24
feet by 18; the height 18 feet; a receſs for
a ſide board. The Tuſcan room is 23 feet
4 inches by 13 feet 8 inches; the height 11
feet. The number of prints in the Tuſcan
room 1312. The receſs in the Tuſcan
room 6 feet 4½ inches by 3 feet 1½ inch.
Miſs Wilkes's ſeat is 14 feet in length, by
4½ feet in depth. The large ſeat near the
ſea is 21½ feet in length, 16½ feet in depth.
The length of the graſs walk near the ſea,
called Miſs Wilkes's walk, is 445 feet. The
length of the Bird gallery is 20 feet. The
diameter of the French circle for the dance
in the garden is 16 feet.

"The year 1785 has been particularly
propitious to roſes, white lilies, maples,
and ſycamores, palm-trees, Siberian crabs,
mountain-aſhes, and jeſſamines."

Of the literary productions of Mr.
Wilkes not now reprinted the follow-
ing liſt is given by Mr. Almon:

"An Account of Hampden's death; in
which he differs from Lord Clarendon,
and all the other Hiſtorians, in deſcribing
his wound as not coming from the enemy.
Some Political Eſſays, printed in the St.
James's Chronicle, in the year 1761, at the
time when George Colman, Bonnel Thorn-
ton, and Robert Lloyd, were contributors
to that paper. Obſervations on the Papers
relative to the rupture with Spain; with
two Papers of the Monitor on the ſame
ſubject, 1762. "The North Briton," from
No. I. publiſhed on the 5th of June, 1762,
to No. XLV. publiſhed on the 23d of April,
1763, in two volumes. A few copies of a
third volume of "The North Briton" were
printed at his own private preſs, but were
never publiſhed. "A Peep in o Futurity,"
written in 1763. Annual verſes on Miſs
Wilkes's birth-day. Some written in
France;

er to counteract her machinations, whether they tend to produce peace or war with other ſtates. Spain is at preſent huſbanding her reſources; drawing her revenue from her diſtant colonies; increaſing her commercial, and preparing for a warlike navy; and ſupplying France, which does not want men, with money to aſſiſt her in the attempt at our ſubjugation. "It is of the utmoſt conſequence that the naval power of France, and that of every other ſtate which ſhe controuls, ſhould be deprived of the means of oppoſing us on the ocean. We are the barrier between civilization and barbariſm; our naval ſuperiority is the only ſecurity left that mankind ſhall not be again reduced to the condition of the ſavage tribes of the deſert, and therefore even the *power* of acquiring naval knowledge and naval habits ſhould be proſcribed to thoſe who are already become, or who are certain when called upon to become, her coadjutors in this unprecedented conflict. Buonaparte has brought ſailors from the Mediterranean and Adriatic ſeas to convey his troops to our ſhores; and what reaſon have we to expect, if we ſuffer Spain to increaſe her marine, and they muſt increaſe if we permit her pretended neutrality, that they alſo will not be tranſported by land to the ports of France, in order to recruit her languiſhing navy?" (pp. 14, 15.)

If it be objected that our commercial intereſts muſt ſuffer by a war with Spain, "it ſhould be conſidered that the ſtate of uncertainty in which we have long been, and in which we muſt ever be, whilſt at war with France, is more prejudicial to our commerce than actual hoſtility. When a war once commences, the merchants of the belligerent countries look out for new channels through which to conduct their trade, and in a ſhort time, where it depends on mutual wants, and not on reſtrictive monopolies, it is carried on in deſpite of the exiſting warfare with regularity and ſucceſs. During the laſt war with Spain theſe new channels were reſorted to; and, happily for us, though peace has taken place, they have not been abandoned, for our merchants and manufacturers, warned by the paſt perfidy of the Spaniſh court, have truſted its ſubjects with the utmoſt caution. This is a public benefit; but if our trades are lulled into ſecurity by the continuance of an apparent reconciliation, Britiſh confidence may again revive; and the ſhock of war when it arrives be felt with tenfold force. In truth, the trade between Spain and England during the laſt war was principally conducted by Spaniſh houſes, which under the unviolated faith of Great Britain were ſecurely kept open here, whilſt partners in the firms, or connexions in Spain, regulated the commerce there, by this means, and by the aid of neutral ſhips, the mutual wants of the two countries were ſupplied; the wines, the oil, the brandies, and the wool of Spain, found the beſt markets in England, and the manufactures of Great Britain were not ſcantily diſtributed in his Catholic Majeſty's dominions: there can then be no reaſon to doubt but that, under ſimilar circumſtances, the ſame courſe will be purſued with equal facility and advantage." (pp. 16—18.)

The author does not ſee ſo much danger to Portugal from a Spaniſh war; but, if the grand enemy of mankind ſhould get poſſeſſion of that kingdom, its dominions in Africa and America will be ſeparated from it, and the treaſury of the Brazils be thrown into the lap of Great Britain. "The inhabitants of Spain have not witneſſed the horrid wonders of revolutionary France; and, not having undergone that proceſs, their minds are unprepared for an exchange of the dominion of their lawful King for the uſurpation of a new dynaſty; and therefore the attempt to effect ſuch a revolution would be likely to rouze their indignation, and render the vaſſal ſtate a dead weight upon, rather than an acquiſition to, the Chief of the French." To ſubject the Colonies of Spain to our dominion; to erect them into independent governments under the protection of this country; or ſimply to diſjoin them from the parent ſtate; are points of very high importance: and the author doubts not that each of theſe achievements may be realized. Spain has never improved the advantages of colonization, or her commerce, or revenues: nor have her ſubjects emigrated from Europe in the ſame proportion as from Great Britain, or imported any of the advantages of Europe into them.

"I hope there is no preſumption in ſuppoſing it to be the object of our miniſters

ers to form
dent govern
der the fost
n, into stat
liberty to which we ma
sed them; and to infuse into
spirit of improvement, of
n and of order, of indust
erprize; that abhorrence of
ical intolerance; and that atta
the sciences and arts, to wh
untry owes the estimation and
which she is held in the civilized
orld.—That British minister who
s a heart to feel, a head to plan, and
hand to execute this mighty p
all confer blessings on mankin
ill entitle him to the highe
ong the benefactors of his r
ill merit and receive the grat
dictions of his country, and
re generations of the West
isphere will immortalize the
his hero of humanity." (pp. 8 -40.)

"The reprisals which our
ent has made in the detention
panish frigates is not seizing
erty of innocent individuals
ts of another. It is a debt of
nation, of which each citize
pay his quota, and be redr
is sovereign. The moment the peace
as signed, the royal treasury of Ma-
rid became a debtor to the merchants
f this country: from that time to the
resent hour, Government has been
sing gentle means; what the effect
as been, let British creditors answer.
n these circumstances, what was
he line to be pursued by Great Bri-
ain? When a grievance is complained
f which admits neither of excuse nor
alliation, is negociation to last for
ver? Have we not gone lengths in
orbearance which the weakness of the
ther party can alone justify?

"It is not improbable that Govern-
ment may have charges against the con-
duct of Spain of a more serious nature
than those which I have stated, but
which it does not choose to make pub-
lic while negociations are pending. If
my reasoning on the justice and policy
of a war with that power be well found-
ed, we should engage in it with firm-
ness and decision, and prepare for the
temporary privation which the event
may create.—The preceding pages,
which have been employment of a
few hours le other avocations,
are submitt publick with the
utmost defer by one who feels the

him he has expressed, who is un-
considerations but
rity and prosperity of
expects that the
lates will be found
inevitable, and ngh, from tender-
ness to the distr Spain, it may be
reluctantly ado by his Majesty's
Ministers, will, he is persuaded, ulti-
mately prove highly beneficial to the
nterests of Great Britain." (pp. 44—46.)

But here our Review must necessarily be closed. The sagacity of the writer, and the policy of the measure are both confirmed by the actual fact of Spain having first declared war.

6. *The Dignity of Human Nature. An Essay. By Mr.* Jerningham.

THE author of this Essay controverts the opinion of the writers who exclusively impute to a cultivated education those excellencies which human nature is capable of attaining. Education may assist, but it cannot create; and he justly observes, that "the weed, though sheltered from the blast, and fostered by genial showers, can never be improved into a flower."

The argumentative part of this little tract is enlivened by several interesting historic facts; and a new train of ideas is excited favourable to the dignity of the human character.

7. *A Discourse on the Christian Doctrine of Atonement or Reconciliation of the World to* God *by* Jesus Christ. *By* R. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT observes, that in his text, Romans v. 11. not God but *men* are said to have received the Atonement or Reconciliation. Christ suffered that he might effect it.

8. *A New* English *Spelling Book; or, Key to the* English *Language; in which its Difficulties are simplified, and its Beauties pointed out. The Second Edition, corrected, and much improved. By* John Robinson, *Master of* Arundel-street *Seminary.*

9. *An Easy* English *Grammar for the Use of Schools. By* A. Murray, *Schoolmaster. The Fourth Edition.*

10. *An* English *Introduction to the* Latin *Tongue, compiled for the Use of Schools. By Rev.* T. Richard, *A. M. of Queen's College,* Oxford.

WHATEVER tends to facilitate Instruction of Youth, deserves the encouragement which these elementary treatises appear to have fairly obtained

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1805.

By H. J. PYE, Poet Laureat.

PORTENTOUS 'mid the ſtormy ſky,
Dread when the livid meteors glare,
The faded cheek, the languid eye,
Pale Terror's awful reign declare;
And as athwart the face of heav'n
The blazing corruſcations fly,
From the green mead and paſture driv'n,
The flocks and herds affrighted hie:
For on the lightning's flaſh await
The fiery meſſengers of fate;
And the loud tempeſt's thund'ring breath
Wafts the terrific bolts of danger and of death.

But when the golden orb of day
High in the arch of heav'n appears,
And with its ſalutary ray
The ſmiling face of Nature cheers,
Each grove a lovelier verdure wears,
The beams the woodland gloom pervade;
While ſhining through the dewy glade,
As ſmooth the riv'let glides along,
The lowing herds, in peaceful throng
Aſſembled on the ruſhy brink,
Graze on its ſides, or from its boſom drink;
And, burſting from each parent root,
Myriads of embryo ſcions ſhoot,
Myriads of inſect tribes their wings diſplay,
And riſe to light and life, wak'd by th' [inſpiring ray.

Fell Deſpotiſm's giant form
Shews to the ſubjugated mind,
As glares the meteor o'er the ſtorm,
The dread, the horror of mankind;
Baleful as through the darken'd ſkies
With livid gleam the light'ning flies,
Fierce as the fiery torrents flow
From the rent mountain's torrid brow,
When o'er Sicilia's plain and dædal tow'rs
Ætna the ſtream of deſolation pours,
And, far as horror throws th'aſtoniſh'd eye,
The waſted regions round in ſmoking [ruins lie.

But diff'rent far the happy ſcene,
'Mid fertile vales and ſky ſerene,
Where rules a King with peaceful ſway;
A people's good his patriot aim;
Who, like the radiant ſource of day,
Sheds glowing light and vital flame;
And as along th' ethereal ſpace,
Eternal laws the courſe celeſtial trace;
So Freedom's rule and Virtue's high beheſt
Direct the councils of the Royal breaſt.
And as the day-ſtar's influence bland
Sheds plenty o'er the the teeming land;
Now from th' inſalubrious marſh and ſeabeat coaſt,
Raiſing of vapoury miſts a fleecy hoſt,
To fall again, again with genial pow'r,
In balmy dew or gentle ſhow'r;
So grateful Albion through each fruitful plain
Proclaims, with heartfelt joy, her George's [preſp'rous reign.

LINES

WRITTEN AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW YEAR,

REVISED AND CORRECTED JAN. 1805.

LONG in inglorious ſleep I've ſlumber'd on,
Nor bow'd, ye Muſes, at your hallow'd throne! [cold,
Long thro' the gloomy Winter, dark and
I've liſt'ned, while the wintry winds have howl'd; [ſong,
In ſilence paus'd, nor tun'd my dormant
While fields for green, and groves for foliage mourn.

Another year in dreary ſtate rolls on,
Uſher'd by tempeſts and the roaring ſtorm;
No ſun t' illume thee on thy ſhaded way,
Nor the ſoft verdure of ſweet lingering May; [morn,
Nor lamp of Peace to light this clouded
Nor blow thy whirlwinds to her bright return; [land,
E'en as the trumpets ſound thro' Albion's
When war, dread, hated fiend, forſakes her ſtrand. [pain—
Proclaim ceſſation ſweet from toil and
Bounded the demon's wide and waſteful reign!

Ah no, terrific War! ſtill o'er the world,
In ſable pomp his banners are unfurl'd;
Our volunteers are glittering o'er the plain,
Our hoſtile navies towering plough the main. [high,
The ſea-beat ſailors climb their maſts on
And proudly view Britannia's enſigns fly;
Their rude ſongs carol to the waves below,
While the ſpray daſhes, and the loud winds blow, [main,
Frame their tall barks t' endure the toſſing
Nor ſhrink from Death, from dangers, toil, or pain;
Their imprecations on the foe they pour,
And mock the pomp which ſhines round Gallia's ſhore. [pons lean,

But ye, brave youths, who on your weaAnd fly, for war, the covert and the plain;
Ye volunteers, who for your native land
In firm embodied phalanx boldly ſtand;
Await, with brow unmov'd, the legions arm'd, [ſtorm;
From Gallia's ports to take your iſle by
For you full many a maid ſhall mourn away,
And breathe to Love the confecrated ſigh.
Full oft the partners of your boſoms mourn,
For woes remote, and dangers yet unborn,
To fancy, image in the fiery ſtrife,
Her love, her Lord, the "partner of her life;" [pow'rs,
For Fear, pale Fear, with her attendant
Flies bolder breaſts, to rule and reign in ours: [tween,
But hold! my country—o'er the waves be-
We 've mark'd in ſilent ſcorn the gilded ſcene,

Where

Gallia's swarming
shore,
in long line their
vile peasantry for
len nobles form'd the gorgeous
rain; [rial throne,
the first Consul grasp'd th' Impe-
Royal Pomp, and Law, and Power,
his own! [found;
ir Italia's realms with awe pro-
ry Pontiff trod in Gallic ground;
r despoil'd, subjected to his Lord,
his priests obey the Imperial
word;
on high angelic powers above,
m a favourite with celestial love!
fty Marcus Brutus tower'd along,
eration of the mingled throng!
n a comet pours its blazing fire,
mbling gazers wonder and admire;
as the man, far fam'd in days of old,
ot, uncorrupted, firm, and bold;
hen thro' Rome the tidings fresh
were borne, [throne,
esar grasp'd to mount the Imperial
proud bosom plung'd the glittering
blade, [bleed,
de for Rome's great weal a Cæsar
us's amid those ranks were seen,
le kneelers to their new-made king.
u! the spirit of those gen'rals fallen,
ood like rocks unmov'd 'mid War's
alarms:
e Moreau, in foreign fields forlorn,
nce, for Freedom, and for Glory
mourn; [war,
bright in arms, caparison'd for
her legions mid Germania's roar;
ght the realms of Conquest, War,
and Pain, [reign,
rch'd afar proud Gaul's despotic
these the men who tumbled to the
ground [throne?
ient standing of the Bourbon's
for this their royal race were hurl'd,
for reign power to wander o'er the
world?
se the men who planted all around
ts of Freedom waving o'er their
ground? [graceful day
ne!—Oh, France, on that dis-
Freedom's shade was flitting fleet
away;
t link broken in her golden chain,
wlels power extends her iron reign:
throng'd within the walls of Nôtre
Dame, [acclaim,
ew the Tyrant's trump with loud
Fortune, Fame, Ambition pour'd
their song,
Harpocion led him to the throne;
the spirit of that King you slew,
ouring horror start before your view?
d state wave his majestic hands,
ance indignant your martial
hands?

[illegible] are
[illegible]
[illegible] was
[illegible] [ing sword?
And [illegible] 'd his broad and wast-
You flew where Freedom's streaming ban-
ners wav'd, [grave?
And turn'd my kingdom to a reeking
On my devoted head charg'd many a crime,
Done ages past thro' a long Royal line?
Oh, Frenchmen! tis for this I only groan,
A proud Usurper climbs my rightful throne:
Wheree'er he towers with horrid strides
around,
See War and Ruin stamp the desert ground!
Nor my poor boy, lodg'd in the narrow tomb,
Survives to bear in mind my hapless doom;
T' whom my sad injur'd ghost might tell
its wrongs, [own.
Fire him to avenge his father's and his
But brief—their strain'd eyes dazzle with
the glare,
My faded senses with the noontide air!
Oh France! thou sickning scene of blood
and wrong,
I'll fly; I'll hide me in the friendly tomb!"
And thou, proud Chief, who with un-
wearied pain, [of Fame;
Hast toiling climb'd the rugged mount
Frail be the garland woven for thy brow,
Enwreath'd by sanguine hands of War and
Woe, [o'er,
When thy few fleeting days on earth are
And the pale spirit land on Pluto's shore;
There by sad Acheron's dark streamreclin'd,
With black remorse mourn many a sable
crime; [world,
"Done in thy days of Nature" o'er the
Ere thou from heights of power and life
wert hurl'd;
With groans of everlasting sorrow mourn,
'Mid tortur'd spirits, and pale shades for-
lorn; [and fell,
Some rival Cromwells there, who tower'd
May stride gigantic 'cross the walks of Hell,
May greet thee, haughty spirit, on thy way,
And crown thy brows with sulphurous
boughs of bay,
"Hail thou dejected Champion! all hail!
Behold thou 'rt lost in sorrow and deep
wail: [champaign,
These are the fields, and this the dark
Where we, O Chief, extend our gloomy
reign.—
Thy wars on earth, the bloody battles done,
And thy bright sun of power and life gone
down,
Repose thee then, tho' not to us be given
To "slumber here as in the vales of Hea-
ven *."
From realms of Death, and shades of
tyrants fallen, [dawn,
I upwards sprung where lights celestial

* Milton's Paradise Lost.

Hail,

Hail, Britons, hail, thou bright and weſtern ſtar:
In Peace majeſtic, terrible in War!
My own, my native country, ever dear,
While time ſhall ſtand, and year ſhall follow year;
From every clime I turn with love of thee;
Bleſt be thy ſons, enlightn'ned, bold, and free:
To thee my Muſe her budding wreathes ſhall bring,
Green, unmatur'd, thro' eighteen's opening ſpring.
Loud rock'd by Ocean's, and by War's alarms,
Thou Iſle of Science, and thou "nurſe of arms!"
Long may'ſt thou ſtand, e'en as thy ſandy ſhores
Rebellow back Old Ocean's thund'ring roar.
From age to age they brave the hoſtile main,
And form a bulwark round thy blooming plains.
May Gaul, proud Gaul, behold thy towers ſo ſtrong,
And fear to launch her fleets the deeps among!
Reſt on her arms with dark ſuſpended ire,
Cool'd the fierce ardours of the martial fire,
Till War, dire ſcourge, forſake my native land,
And Peace, ſweet Peace, from Paradiſe deſcend. LAVINIA. *New Sheffield.*

THE FLOWER GIRL'S CRY.

BY THE LATE MISS SYMMONS; ÆT. 11, 1800.

COME buy my Wood Hare-bells, my Cowſlips come buy; O take my Carnations and Jeſſamines ſweet;
Left their beauties ſhould wither, their perfumes ſhould die; Ah! ſnatch'd, like myſelf, from their native retreat.

O ye, who in pleaſure and luxury live,
Whoſe boſoms would ſink beneath half my ſad woes;
Ah! deign to my cry a kind anſwer to give,
And ſhed a ſoft tear for the fate of poor Roſe.

Yet once were my days happy, ſweet, and ſerene,
And once have I taſted the balm of Roſe;
But now on my cheek meagre Famine is ſeen,
And Anguiſh prevails in the boſom of Roſe.

Then buy my Wood Harebells, my Cowſlips come buy; O take my Carnations and Jeſſamines ſweet;
Left their beauties ſhould wither, their perfumes ſhould die; Ah! ſnatch'd, like myſelf, from their native retreat.

TO MEMORY.

BY THE SAME.

HAIL, Memory! celeſtial maid,
Who lov'ſt with Solitude to dwell;
Under the mountain's ragged ſhade
Retir'd within thy penſive cell.

O thou, my mingled joy and wo
Sweet ſource of every burſting ſorrows
Who bidd'ſt theſe ſilent ſorrows flow
Hail, heaven-born ſoothing Me

The ſky is clad in tendereſt blue,
And Zephyr ſpreads his balmy
The bending flowret weeps with
The bird's ſoft ſong ſalutes the

Yet, far retir'd from this gay ſcen
From Solitude, and thee, I ſee
My friend's laſt ſigh, her ſmile f
Her ſpeaking eye, her moiſten

Come then, and ſoothe my labouri
Come awful power; come ſweet
O haſte, my Lucia's ſmile impar
And leave the mountain's ragg

THE HARE-BELL.

BY THE SAME.

IN Spring's green lap there flow'r,
Whoſe cups imbibe each vernal
Who ſips freſh Nature's balmy d
Clad in her ſweeteſt pureſt blue;
Yet ſhuns the ruddy beam of Mo
The ſhaggy wood's brown ſhade
Simple floweret! child of May!
Though hid from the broad eye
Though doom'd to waſte thoſe graces,
In the wild wood's dark embrace
In deſert airs thy ſweets to ſhed,
Unnotic'd droop thy languid hea
Still Nature's darling thou'lt rem
She feeds thee with her ſofteſt
Fills each ſweet bell with honied
With genial gales thy bloſſom c
Still then unfold thy baſhful cha
In yon deep thicket's circling ar
Far from the common eye's coar
No heedleſs hand ſhall harm the
Still then avoid the gaudy ſcene,
The flaunting ſun, th'embroider'd
And bloom and fade, with ch
ſerve unſeen.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF LUIS DE CAMOENS.

BY LORD VISCOUNT STRAN

WHEN day has ſmil'd a ſoft
And night-drops bathe e
ting bell,
And ſhadows ſail along the gree
And birds are ſtill, and winds ſe
I wander ſilently.

And while my lone ſtep prints t
Dear are the dreams that bleſs
To Memory's eye the maid app
For whom have ſprung my ſwee
So oft ſo tenderly.

I ſee her, as, with graceful care
She binds her braids of ſunny ha

's melodious thri
eart—and thence
Re-echo'd faithfu
ld and quiet eye,
m spirit of her figh;
e beating at her breaft,
ine its pulfes preft;
God knows how fervently!—
ours of dear Delight;
makes me long for night,
w fwift the minutes flew,
ough the dropping dew,
I wander'd filently.—

ON THE SAME.

wandering o'er the wild,
nce of a fimple child;
me, and in the found,
ient Perfuafion found,
of his tears, I preft
ng to my breaft;
is quiet flumbers there,
ter's tender care.

ay the orphan grew,
, my affection too;
t, around my mind
boy fo clofely twin'd;
by form to prize,
ide within mine eyes,
young adopted more
did fon before.

of favourite flowers,
n'd e'en in wintry hours;
bofom's thornlefs rofe,
e, the heart's repofe.
de and wanton boy,
r how'rs of joy,
s young roles hence,
—and Innocence!

what mifchiefs haft thou

lov'd thee like a fon!
thou dim the doating eyes,
er like their babies prize?
he heart of him who preft
nd weeping, to his breaft!
thy quiet flumbers there
ther's tender care!

ROM THE SAME.

the blufh of early light,
who ploughs the pathlefs deep.
have rav'd throughout the

ng tempefts banifh'd fleep.
dawn of day at laft
om all his perils paft.

the break of day,
to thy bended eye illumes:
g Fear and Doubt away,
e night of mental gloom;
fpirit hope at laft
ther peril paft.

GUILT SCENE.

—— 'tis midnight in fecret
the multitude leaden-eyed lay;
ufe the fmiling ftream,
But Silence is away.

In every ftar though beauty fhines,
And fpot the bofom of the deep;
Her lovely eyes are clos'd the while,
Beneath the heavy hand of fleep;

Awake, my Love! and view the light,
So welcome to the wakeful eye
Of one, who lives the weary night,
To heave for thee the tender figh.

Yet if amid this placid view,
The thought of him difturb thy breaft;
O bid the world once more adieu,
And fink again to balmy reft!

W. EVANS.

SONNET,

To W. WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P.

CHRISTIAN, and Patriot! fcorn what fhamelefs rage, [name,
What envious Ignorance can fay: thy
To Sympathy is dear; thy chaftening page
Will live in other times; and thy fair fame.
Flourifh; when to Oblivion fink the flies,
That now buz round thee, borne on flimfy wing,
Self-pleas'd a peft to Wifdom; if their fting [balm fupplies
Should harm thee, Candour's healing
An antidote. Let hollow Sentiment
Feed her foft muling train with fiction's woe, [glow,
Robbing the breaft of Feeling's native
Thy manly eloquence its aid hath lent
To Freedom, to Humanity, to thofe,
Who wake to weep—the wages of whofe toil are blows!

UNDREOR. OXON.

VERSES ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

By MASTER T. ROMNEY ROBINSON.

HARK! midft the gloom of Lagan's winding fhores, [ftartled ear—
Yon mournful knell loud thrills the
While freed from life, a much-lov'd Spirit foars, [a tear.
And claims on earth the tribute of

See dark December tears his robes of fnow,
Cold icy dew his hoary locks deforms,
And with th'expiring Year, departing flow,
Sighs midft the whirlwind of his ruffling ftorms.

In Fancy's wreath no gem refplendent fhines— [rends—
Her frantic hand the flow'ry garland
Funereal Cypreſs round her brow the twines, [bonds!
And o'er her favour'd tomb in forrow

In

In his pure mind the flow'rs of Genius sprung, [thone;
His ardent breaſt with every virtue
His rural lyre the ſylvan Dryads ſtrung,
And truth inſpir'd him from her heav'nly throne.

But now no more that vocal lyre ſhall charm— [reſound,
Cold is the hand that bade its chords
And cold that heart ſo late with friendſhip warm,
Deep in the boſom of the wintry ground!

Now fledg'd with radiant plumes of heav'nly fire,
His ſoul aſcending views its native ſkies!
Ceaſe, ceaſe, my Muſe, from paths unknown retire, [eyes.
And from the proſpect turn thy dazzled

Belfaſt, Dec. 31, 1804.

*** The above Verſes were publiſhed along with the account of W. Cunningham's death in the Belfaſt News-letter, Jan. 1, 1805, and muſt have been compoſed in a few hours, for the notice of his death was not tranſmitted to Belfaſt till Sunday evening Dec. 30; yet then the Verſes muſt have been delivered to the printer time enough in the following day for him to inſert them in his paper, which was publiſhed very early on Tueſday morning.

This Infant Bard, who has not yet completed his 12th year, is ſon of Mr. Robinſon, an eminent painter at Belfaſt, as we have before had occaſion to mention, when we inſerted earlier compoſitions of his. (See Vols. LXXI. 1124. LXXII. 61. 252.)

At the late Chriſtmas examinations 1804, in Dr. Bruce's Academy in Belfaſt, this wonderful boy gained the firſt premiums not only in the Latin and Greek Claſſics, but in Hiſtory, Mythology, and even Logic.

It is remarkable, that this infant Apollo, like the infant Roſcius, made the firſt diſplay of his talents at Belfaſt; though indeed neither of them were natives of the town; Maſter Robinſon being born at Lawrence town, near Gilford, in the co. of Down, April 23, 1793; and Maſter Betty in the pariſh of St. Chad's in Shrewſbury, Sept 18, 1791.

ON THE YOUNG ROSCIUS.

O WONDROUS youth, of ſweet enraptur'd ſtrain,
Thou ſelf-devoted to the Theſpian train,
Where heav'n-born genius glows in mortal breaſt,
And tender years aſſume Minerva's creſt,
Age after age ſhall but enhance thy fame,
While future Actors ſhall adore thy name,
Hark! how each Theatre reſounds applauſe,
A Boy, *mere* Boy, the ſole, the only cauſe.
A Boy appears; unnumber
The ſhout of clamour, an
praiſe.
But what in Youth ſuch b
As to excite the praiſe of Pri
'Tis Pathos, Feeling, genuin
'Tis Paſſion pourtray'd in h
Not far-fam'd Roſcius in da
Proud Rome's theatric boaſ
more.
Hark! from the tomb his
"Britain from antient Ro
the prize.
A youth by name Weſt Hen
My peaceful reſt has in the
His action elegant, his diſt
His manners eaſy, and his f
Oh dang'rous rival why my
Gods! ſhall a Briton then
plant?
Yes 'twas not mine ſuch
Though my ſuperior never
No more he ſaid, but calm
mind,
The ſoftly dying accents lin
Oh Youth, in whom the
ſhine,
The Graces three, if not th
Howwould oldTheſpis ſtand
How with enthuſiaſtic rapt
How would our Shakſpeare
His Hamlet pourtray'd ſo e
How would his heart with
ſport melt,
To ſee his Richard's traits
Riſe then, ye Vet'rans of th
Hear Nature ſpeak, and he
ſighs.
She calls, imperious dame, u
Paſſion and fiery tumults ſw
Again ſhe calls—the furious
And ſoft emotions ſooth his
Such is the force of Nature,
She ſtorms, ſubſides, and va
Lo! with majeſtic gait a
While graceful hands his
trace;
Sublime on Covent's ſtag
Unbounded plaudits burſtin
Firm and compoſ'd, in ele
Unmov'd he ſtands, undat
fate;
A fate, how glorious! non
When three times three h
crown'd.
Such was the tribute paid—
"As Rumour with her hu
declares."

Jan. 16, 1805.

LINES, ON THE DEATH DAUGHTER.

ADIEU, dear Sarah! 'till
In thoſe pure, pea
light and love;
Grain, ſown in Earth, is
And evening Suns but ſ
fair.

rp's melodious thr[illegible]
heart—and thence [illegible]
Re-echo'd faithf[illegible]—
nild and quiet eye,
arm spirit of her sigh;
ove beating at her breast,
mine its pulses prest;
God knows how fervently!—
hours of dear Delight;
ut makes me long for night,
ow swift the minutes flew,
mongst the dropping dew,
I wander'd silently.—

ROM THE SAME.

e wandering o'er the wild,
lance of a simple child;
ame, and in the sound,
sweet Persuasion found,
s of his tears, I prest
rling to my breast;
his quiet slumbers there,
ther's tender care.

day the orphan grew,
m, my affection too;
ast, around my mind
boy so closely twin'd;
baby form to prize,
hose within mine eyes,
e young adopted more
re did son before.

of favourite flowers,
om'd e'en in wintry hours;
bosom's thornless rose,
ce, the heart's repose.
ude and wanton boy,
y bow'rs of joy,
's young roses hence,
—and innocence!
[illegible] mischiefs hast thou
[illegible]
Lov'd thee like a son!
thou dim the doating eyes,
hee like their babies prize?
the heart of him who prest
and weeping, to his breast!
thy quiet slumbers there
ther's tender care!

ROM THE SAME.

the blush of early light,
who ploughs the pathless deep.
s have rav'd throughout the
[illegible]
ng tempests banish'd sleep.
fawn of day at last
im all his perils past.
the break of day,
us thy bended eye illumes:
Fear and Doubt away,
e night of menta glooms;
spirit hope at la[illegible]
d for peril past.

MIDNIGHT SCENE.

THE face of midnight is serene,
As when the dawn leads on the day;
The moon adorns the smiling scene,
But sweet Eliza is away.

In every star though beauty [illegible]
And fire the bosom of the deep;
Her lovely eyes are clos'd the while,
Beneath the heavy hand of sleep;

Awake, my Love! and view the light,
So welcome to the wakeful eye
Of one, who lives the weary night,
To heave for thee the tender sigh.

Yet if amid this placid view,
The thought of him disturb thy breast;
O bid the world once more adieu,
And sink again to balmy rest!

W. EVANS.

SONNET,

To W. WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P.

CHRISTIAN, and Patriot! scorn what shameless rage, [name,
What envious Ignorance can say: thy
To Sympathy is dear; thy chastening page
Will live in other times; and thy fair fame
Flourish; when to Oblivion sink the flies,
That now buz round thee, borne on slimsy wing,
Self-pleas'd a pest to Wisdom; if their sting [balm supplies
Should harm thee, Candour's healing
An antidote, Let hollow Sentiment
Feed her soft muling train with fiction's woe, [glow,
Robbing the breast of Feeling's native
Thy manly eloquence its aid hath lent
To Freedom, to Humanity, to those,
Who wake to weep—the wages of whose toil are blows!

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HARK! midst the gloom of Lagan's winding shores, [startled ear—
Yon mournful knell loud thrills the
While freed from life, a much-lov'd Spirit soars, [a tear.
And claims on earth the tribute of

See dark December tears his robes of snow,
Cold icy dew his hoary locks deforms,
And with th'expiring Year, departing slow,
Sighs midst the whirlwind of his rushing storms.

In Fancy's wreath no gem resplendent shines— [rends—
Her frantic hand the flow'ry garland
Funereal Cypress round her brow she twines, [bends!
And o'er her favorite's tomb in sorrow

In

own carriage, followed by Lord and Lady Powlet in their own carriages, went to Milton Abbey, the Earl of Dorcheſter's.

Oct. 11. This morning, the Royal Family left Milton Abbey, on a viſit to the Earl of Uxbridge, at his ſeat at Stalbridge, which the Noble Earl has not inhabited for a number of years. The Royal Family, after inſpecting this antient place, and partaking of ſome refreſhment, returned to Milton Abbey to dinner. Paſſing up a very ſteep hill, two of the horſes in a phaeton, in which were two of the Princeſſes, got entangled together, which cauſed the phaeton to overſet: the Princeſſes were thrown out, but happily received no bodily injury, though much frightened. The Royal Family, during their viſit at Milton Abbey, amuſed themſelves in riding about the beautiful park and grounds, and were received by the peaſantry with the greateſt joy.

Oct. 13. This day, about 4, the Royal Family returned to Weymouth; his Majeſty came on horſeback, and the Queen and Princeſſes in carriages.

Oct. 18. A ball given this night by Earl Poulet, at the Royal Hotel, was honoured with the preſence of the Royal Family, and moſt of the Nobility and Gentry here, and for miles round the country. The preparations for the accommodation of the Royal Family were in the moſt ſplendid ſtyle. The Royal Family returned to the Lodge ſoon after 10 o'clock.

Oct. 28. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes honoured Lady Poulet with a viſit for ſeveral hours. Her Ladyſhip's lovely daughters were very much noticed by her Majeſty and the Princeſſes.

Oct. 24. This morning, ſoon after 10 o'clock, his Majeſty mounted his charger, and rode to Bincomb Downs, to review the troops ſtationed there. About half paſt 11, her Majeſty, the Princeſſes, the Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter, attended by Ladies Ilcheſter, M. Wilnard, E. Thynne, and Mrs. Drax, went in five carriages, to viſit Mr. and Mrs. Damer.

Oct. 27. His Majeſty, in his excurſion to ſea, had ſeveral very pleaſant trips acroſs the Bay. On his return to ſhore, all the ſhips in the harbour were manned, and the ſhore was crowded; and every perſon joined in giving three cheers, which was conſidered to be the fatewell ſalute.

Oct. 29. This evening the Royal Family honoured the rooms at the Grand Hotel with their preſence. On leaving the rooms, the company gave three cheers.

Oct. 29. This morning every preparation was made for the departure of the Royal Family at 8 o'clock; and his Majeſty and all the Family were ready exactly at the time. Their Majeſties carriage was drawn by four white Hanoverian horſes; the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, and Sophia, followed in a carriage and four; Princeſſes Mary and Amelia, attended by Ladies Winyard and Thynne, followed; the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his Aid-du-Camps, took another road, and went by Wareham, which is conſiderably ſhorter than the road taken by their Majeſties. His Royal Highneſs breakfaſted at the New-inn at Wimbourne, and proceeded to Chriſtchurch. The Duke and Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter followed their Majeſties and Princeſſes in their own carriages.—The Somerſetſhire Militia were drawn up in the front of the Lodge, commanded by Lord Hinton; and the whole preſented arms, on the Royal Family's coming out of the Lodge. All the ſhips in the Port fired a Royal ſalute. They were anſwered by thoſe in Portland Iſland. The Legion at the Barracks was likewiſe under arms.—A very great concourſe of people were aſſembled to witneſs and lament their departure. The Hanoverian Legion eſcorted them to Dorchester. The Royal proceſſion arrived at the ſeat of Mr. Drax Groſvenor, at Charborough, at about 11 o'clock. Their approach was announced by the diſcharge of 21 guns from the front of the houſe. A few miles beyond Blandford, the pole of the Princeſſes' carriage broke, which detained them half an hour later than the reſt of the Royal Family. The Volunteers of the neighbourhood attended, to keep off the populace. The Royal Family were received at the door of the manſion by Mr. and Mrs. Groſvenor, who conducted them to a ſuite of rooms, where a ſumptuous breakfaſt was provided.

After breakfaſt, the Royal Family proceeded to Wimbourne, where they arrived about 2 o'clock. They were received by the Volunteers of the town with all due military honours, under the command of General Montoe, who came about 12 o'clock for that purpoſe. The town was ſo crowded that it was hardly poſſible for the Royal Family to enter it. The windows were filled with ladies elegantly dreſſed, and all the tops of the houſes were covered; perſons of all deſcriptions flocking from various parts of the country to ſee the Royal Family. The Volunteers and every man, woman, and child, had laurel in their heads, and the air was rent with huzzas and ſhouts of Long live the King. The Royal Family changed horſes here, and proceeded to Ringwood, where they were received by the Volunteers of the town, and the Flying Artillery from Chriſtchurch. Here they changed horſes, and proceeded to Lyndhurſt, where the Volunteers from Southampton and various other places were aſſembled. Numbers came from ſuch a diſtance that the travel-

flying waggons; great numbers from various parts, were like-out. The streets were filled [illegible]es, chaises, gigs, carts, and [illegible]t concourse of people. The [illegible]ly arrived at Cuffnels, the seat [illegible], soon after 4, to dinner.

This day the Corporation of [illegible]n were honoured by a visit [illegible]jesties and the Royal Family, [illegible]ntered the town on horseback, [illegible]he Royal Family and their at-[illegible]mmediately came to the Audit [illegible]re they were received by Tho-[illegible]l, esq. Mayor, the Recorder, [illegible]heriff, and Town-clerk, who, severally introduced to the [illegible], Rose, were conducted into the [illegible]. A loyal and dutiful Address [illegible]ed to their Majesties by the [illegible]o which the King was pleased [illegible]ost gracious answer, expressive [illegible]ular attachment to the Corpo-[illegible] Town of Southampton, having his infancy a Member of the [illegible], as well as his warmest wishes [illegible]perity of the Town. After the [illegible] the Royal Family went to Mr, [illegible] in the New Forest, to dinner, [illegible] about half past one, their Ma-[illegible]h the Princesses, the Dukes of [illegible] and Cambridge, arrived from [illegible]t the Bishop of Winchester's Farnham-castle, where they [illegible] an elegant dinner. They left [illegible] about 4, and went to Bagshot; [illegible]eir Majesties' horses were in [illegible] take them to Windsor, where [illegible] soon after 6 o'clock. The Royal [illegible]e escorted from Bagshot by a [illegible] Blues. The greatest part of the [illegible] illuminated, in particular their [illegible] trades-people, and the inns, [illegible]e Royal Family viewed as they [illegible]ng the streets; and, in going [illegible]hill, the regiment of Blues was [illegible]g to salute their Majesties. As [illegible] at the Castle-gate, the guards [illegible], the Stafford Militia, and the [illegible] Volunteers, were drawn up in the [illegible]-yard, where they saluted the [illegible] they alighted from their car-[illegible] they arrived, great num-[illegible] were present, and all [illegible] his Majesty back again. The [illegible] in the Castle have been expe-[illegible] up for their reception.

[illegible] after breakfast, his Ma-[illegible] of Kent and Cambridge, [illegible] Sophia and Amelia, with [illegible] attendants, went to Cumber-[illegible] the great improvements [illegible]. Her Majesty, and the [illegible] took an airing to Frogmore. [illegible] dined with their Majes-[illegible] returned to Oatlands.

Nov. 4. This morning the Royal Family attended service at St. George's-chapel.

*** Windsor-castle, the future residence of the King, Queen, and the Princesses, upon which many thousand pounds have recently been expended in repairs and improvements, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, has still to undergo many changes suggested by his Majesty, who has long made Antient and Modern Architecture his peculiar study. The late improvements consist in beautifying the apartments appropriated to the Royal Family, and adorning the avenues leading thereto. What first attracts notice is the grand staircase, which is finished in the most superb style possible; the balustrades of which are composed of polished iron, inlaid with brass, gilt, and chased, of inimitable workmanship, ascending as far as the state apartments; the staircase branches off to the right and left, upon a geometrical principle, and extends to the apartments set apart for the Princesses. Several beautiful crystal lamps, supported by upright pillars, affixed to the balustrades, composed of polished iron and brass, brilliantly illuminate the passage to and from these apartments. Every room set apart for the Royal Family is fitted up in the modern taste, the walls being painted a bright yellow, bordered with very rich groupes of flowers of yellow and brown colours. The curtains are likewise yellow, made of silk, finished with French draperies, and yellow and brown tassels. The tables, chairs, sofas, commodes, settees, &c. are all modern, but extremely plain. All the King's apartments are crowded with valuable paintings, removed principally from the Queen's House and Hampton-court. The Cartoons were lately taken from the Queen's-Lodge, and hung in the King's dining-room, which is situate on the North side of the Castle, near the grand staircase. All his Majesty's principal apartments are to the North. Those on the back point look into the quadrangle of King Charles's Court-yard. On the East side reside the Queen and the Princesses Elizabeth and Amelia; on the South side the Princesses Augusta, Sophia, and Mary. The Dukes of Kent and Cumberland retain their apartments to the left of the Devil's-tower, which are spacious and commodious. From the great extent of the Castle, from the numerous suites of apartments and anti-rooms through which the attendants would have to pass, on their way to the Royal apartments, her Majesty has thought fit to order all the head attendants to sleep in the anti-rooms contiguous to those inhabited by the Princesses, to be near at hand if wanted. The intended improvement, it is supposed, will take six years to complete.

SPANISH

SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR *against the* KING *of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IR

Madrid, Dec. 14, 1804. The moſt excellent Signior Don Pedro Cevallos, Firſt Secretary of State and of Diſpatches, has communicated the Royal orders to all the Councils, of the date of the day before yeſterday, of which the literal tenor is as follows:

"The peace which Europe beheld with ſo much delight, re-eſtabliſhed at Amiens, has, unfortunately for the welfare of Nations, proved but of ſhort duration. The rejoicings with which this happy event was celebrated an all ſides were ſcarcely concluded, when the public ſatisfaction began to be troubled, and the advantages of the Peace to diſappear. The Cabinets of London and Paris have held Europe ſuſpended, and agitated between its terrors and its hopes, ſeeing the event of the negotiations every day become more uncertain, until the moment that diſcord arrived at ſuch an height, as to kindle between them the flame of awar, which muſt naturallyextend itſelf to other powers; ſince it was very difficult for Spain and Holland, who had treated jointly with France at Amiens, and whoſe intereſts and political relations are ſo reciprocally connected, to avoid finally taking part in the grievances and offences to their Ally.—In theſe circumſtances, his Majeſty, ſupported by the moſt ſolid principles of a wiſe policy, preferred pecuniary ſubſidies to the contingent of troops and ſhips with which he was bound to aſſiſt France, in virtue of the Treaty of Alliance in 1796: and as well by means of his Miniſter in London, as of the Engliſh Agents at Madrid, he gave the Britiſh Government to underſtand, in the moſt poſitive manner, his decided and firm reſolution to remain neutral during the war; making no doubt that he ſhould quickly have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that their ingenuous aſſurances were well received by the Court of London.—Nevertheleſs, that Cabinet, which muſt have reſolved in ſilence before-hand, for its own particular ends, upon the renovation of the war with Spain, and which it was always able to declare, not with the forms and ſolemnities preſcribed by the Law of Nations, but by means of poſitive aggreſſions, which ſhould turn to its own profit, ſought the moſt frivolous pretexts to bring into doubt the conduct of Spain, which was truly neutral, and to give demonſtrations, at the ſame time, to the deſires of his Britannic Majeſty, to preſerve the peace, all with the intention of gaining time, cajoling the Spaniſh Government, and holding in uncertainty the opinion of the Engliſh nation upon its own premeditated and unjuſt deſigns, which could in no manner be approved by it. Thus it is, that in London it appeared artfully to accept various reclamations from Spaniſh individuals, which dreſſed to it; while its agents in magnified the pacific intentions own Sovereign: but they never themſelves ſatisfied with the and friendſhip with which all th were anſwered, rather anxious claiming and magnifying an which had no exiſtence, and pre contrary to the moſt poſitive pr the part of Spain, that the pecun cours given to France were not n equivalent for the troops and ſhi were ſtipulated in the Treaty of 1 an indefinite and immenſe ſtock did not permit them to conſid in any other light than as a in the war.—Moreover, as th not time entirely to baniſh the ill der which they laboured, they as the preciſe conditions upon wh would conſider Spain as neutral, ſation of every armament in h and a prohibition of the ſale brought into them. And, notw ing that both of theſe conditions, urged in a tone ſuperlatively hau unuſual in political tranſactions, mediately complied with, and obſerved, they perſiſted, nev to manifeſt their want of confide they quitted Madrid with eager mediately after receiving diſpatc their Court, of which they di municate a particle of the contex contest which reſults from all tween the conduct of the Cabinet don and Madrid muſt be ſuf ſhew clearly to all Europe the and the ſecret and perverſe ama Engliſh Miniſtry; even if they manifeſted them by the abomin pure, battle, and capture of the niſh frigates, which, navigating full ſecurity which peace inſpi fraudulently attacked in conſeq orders from the Engliſh Gov ſigned in the very moment in wh faithleſſly exalting conditions to longation of the peace, in wh poſſible ſecurity was given to i which its own ſhips were prov proviſions and refreſhments in of Spain.—Thoſe very veſſels wh enjoying the moſt perfect hoſpit were experiencing the fidelity w Spain was proving to England faith of her engagements, and her reſolutions were to maintain trality; thoſe very ſhips carried, in the boſoms of their Comman unjuſt orders of the Britiſh Cabi ſaulting Spaniſh property on the quitous orders, and profuſe lated, ſince all its veſſels of wa ſeas of America and Europe, we

ming and carrying into its harbours
ny Spaniſh veſſels as they met with,
ut reſpecting even cargoes of grain
h were coming from all parts to ſuc-
a faithful nation, in a year of the
reſt calamity.—Barbarous orders,
they deſerve no other name, to ſink
Spaniſh ſhip under 100 tons; to
thoſe which they found on-ſhore on
coaſt; and to make prize of, and
to Malta, thoſe only which ex-
d an hundred tons. The maſter of a
of Valentia, of 51 tons, has made
declaration, that he effected his eſ-
in his launch on the 10th of No-
er, on the coaſt of Catalonia, when
eſſel was ſunk by an Engliſh veſſel,
captain took from him his papers
his flag; and informed him, that he
received thoſe expreſs inſtructions
his Court.—In ſpite of ſuch atrocious
s, which prove to perfect evidence
covetous and hoſtile views which the
liſh Cabinet had meditated, it was
able to carry on farther its perfidious
m of blinding the public opinion,
ging, for this purpoſe, that the Spa-
frigates had not been carried into
liſh ports in quality of prizes, but as
g detained until Spain ſhould give the
ed ſecurities, that ſhe would obſerve
ſtricteſt neutrality.—And what greater
urities could or ought Spain to give?
ny civilized nation, until this hour,
made uſe of means ſo unjuſt and vio-
, to exact ſecurities of another? Al-
ugh England ſhould find, at laſt, any
ans to exact from Spain, in what man-
could ſhe juſtify it, after a ſimilar
ority? What ſatisfaction could ſhe be
le to give for the lamentable deſtruc-
n of the frigate Mercedes, with all its
go, equipage, and the great number of diſ-
guiſhed perſonages who have periſhed,
innocent victims of a policy ſo deteſta-
le?—Spain would not comply with
hat ſhe owes to herſelf, nor think herſelf
le to maintain her well-known honour and
nity amongſt the greateſt powers of Eu-
pe, where ſhe can no longer to ſhew herſelf
ſenſible to ſuch manifeſt outrages, and
ld not care to revenge them with the no-
neſs and energy which belongs to her
haracter.—Animated with theſe ſenti-
ents, the magnanimous breaſt of the
ing, after having exhauſted in order to
reſerve the peace, all the reſources com-
tible with the dignity of his Crown,
nds himſelf in the hard predicament of
taking war upon the King of England,
pon his ſubjects and people, omitting
he formalities of ſtyle by a ſolemn decla-
ation and publication, owing to the Eng-
liſh Cabinet's having begun and continued
o make the war without declaring it.—
n conſequence, after having given orders
or an embargo, by way of reprifal, upon
all Engliſh property in his dominions, and
that the moſt convenient inſtructions, both
for his own defence, and the offence of
the enemy, ſhould be circulated to his
Viceroys, Captains General, and great
officers of the marine, his Majeſty has
commanded his Miniſter in London to re-
tire, with all the Spaniſh Legiſlation;
and his Majeſty does not doubt that all his
ſubjects, inflamed with that juſt indigna-
tion which the violent proceedings of Eng-
land muſt inſpire them, will not omit any
of all thoſe means towhich their valour ſhall
prompt them, of co-operating with his Ma-
jeſty towards the moſt complete vengeance
for the inſult offered to the Spaniſh flag.
For this purpoſe, he invites them to arm
corſairs againſt Great Britain, and to poſſeſs
themſelves, with reſolution, of her ſhips and
property, by every poſſible means; his
Majeſty promiſing them the greateſt
promptitude and celerity in the adjudica-
tion of prizes, upon the ſole proof of
their being Engliſh property; and his
Majeſty expreſſly renouncing, in favour of
the captors, whatever part of the value of
the prizes he had, upon other occaſions,
reſerved to himſelf, ſo that they ſhall en-
joy them in their full value, without the
ſmalleſt diſcount.—And finally, his Ma-
jeſty has reſolved, that what is contained
in the premiſes ſhall be inſerted in the
public papers, that it may come to the
knowledge of all; and alſo, that it ſhall
be tranſmitted to the Ambaſſadors and
Miniſters of the King, in Foreign Courts,
in order that all the Powers ſhall be in-
formed of *theſe* acts, and take intereſt in a
cauſe ſo juſt; hoping that Divine Provi-
dence will bleſs the Spaniſh arms, ſo that
they may obtain a juſt and convenient ſa-
tisfaction for the injuriestheyhave received."

The following Order in Council, granting general reprifals and letters of marque againſt Spain, appeared in the Gazette of Jan 12, 1805.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of January, 1805, PRESENT, The King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas His Majeſty has received information that the King of Spain has iſſued a Declaration of War againſt his Majeſty, his ſubjects, and people; his Majeſty, therefore, being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war in which he finds himſelf engaged, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprifals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the King of Spain, ſo that as well his Majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſionated, by letters of marque, or general reprifals, or

otherwiſe,

otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods, belonging to the King of Spain, or his ſubjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Spain, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions; and, to that end, his Majeſty's Advocate-general, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authoriſing the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprifals to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking, the ſhips, veſſels, and goods, belonging to Spain, and the vaſſals and ſubjects of the King of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid Commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majeſty's ſaid Advocate-general, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draft of a Commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to his Majeſty at this Board, authoriſing the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and reprifals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame; and, according to the courſe of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods, as ſhall belong to Spain, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions; and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid Commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before his Majeſty at this Board a draft of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draft of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſes afore-mentioned.

Eldon, C. Caſtlereagh. W. Pitt.
Montroſe. Mulgrave. W. Grant.
Camden. Hawkeſbury. C. Morgan.
Melville. Ellenborough. E. Nepean.
Sidmouth.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.

We, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary war in which we are engaged, and putting our truſt in Almighty God that he will graciouſly bleſs our arms, both by ſea and land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of Faſting and Humiliation be obſerved throughout thoſe parts of our United Kingdom, called England and Ireland, on Wedneſday the 20th day of February next enſuing, that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our ſins, and in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved; and for imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance on our arms, for the reſtoration of peace, and proſperity to us and our dominions; and we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid public faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict, on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a duty; and, for the better and more orderly ſolemniſing the ſame, we have given directions to the moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops, and the Right Reverend the Biſhops of England and Ireland, to compoſe a Form of Prayer ſuitable to this occaſion, to be uſed in all Churches, Chapels, and places of Public Worſhip, and to take care that the ſame be timely diſperſed throughout their reſpective Dioceſes.

Given at our Court, at the Queen's Palace, this ſecond day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and five, in the forty-fifth year of our reign.—GOD SAVE THE KING.

[Another Proclamation appoints a Faſt in Scotland, Feb. 21.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 6. A Letter from Sir S. Hood, K. B. dated Nov. 7, announces the "capture of the Napoleon French privateer, mounting 16 guns, and 150 men. This circumſtance is highly flattering to the merchants of Barbadoes, who preſented this ſhip to his Majeſty, as it was his firſt cruize, only four days at ſea; and gives us hopes of the moſt eſſential aid to the protection of the trade."

Pro-

[illegible] IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1806.

[illegible] OF LORDS.

January 15.

[illegible] came to the House about [illegible]; and, being seated upon [illegible], the Usher of the Black Rod [illegible] demand the attendance of the [illegible] Commons. The Speaker, at- [illegible] by a great number of Members, appeared at the Bar, his Majesty [illegible] following most gracious Speech:

[illegible] Lords, and Gentlemen,

[illegible] the end of the last Session, the [illegible] of the Enemy for the invasion [illegible] Kingdom have been continued [illegible] activity; but no attempt [illegible] made to carry their repeated me- [illegible] to effect.

[illegible] skill and intrepidity of my Navy, [illegible] and formidable state of [illegible] and Militia, the unabated zeal [illegible] discipline of a numerous [illegible] Force, and the general ardour [illegible] by all classes of my subjects, [illegible] indeed, been sufficient to deter [illegible] so presumptuous and daring [illegible]. While this spirit continues [illegible] the Country, and its voluntary [illegible] for its own defence subsist in [illegible] vigour, we need not fear the con- [illegible] of the most powerful efforts on [illegible] of the Enemy. But let us never [illegible] that our security has arisen from [illegible] with which we have met [illegible] against the danger, and that [illegible] be preserved only by steady perse- [illegible] and unremitting activity.

[illegible] conduct of the Court of Spain, [illegible] under the predominant influence [illegible] of France, compelled Me [illegible] prompt and decisive measures to [illegible] the effects of hostility. I have, [illegible] time, endeavoured, as long as [illegible] possible, to prevent the necessity of [illegible]; but, in consequence of the re- [illegible] a satisfactory explanation, My [illegible] quitted Madrid; and war has [illegible] declared by Spain against this [illegible].

[illegible] have directed a copy of the Mani- [illegible] which I have caused to be prepared [illegible] occasion, to be laid before you, [illegible] with such papers as are necessary [illegible] the discussions which have [illegible] place between Me and the Court of [illegible]. You will, I trust, be convinced [illegible] that My forbearance has been [illegible] to the utmost extent which the [illegible] of My Dominions would admit; [illegible] while I lament [illegible] situation of [illegible] involved in hos[illegible] contrary to [illegible] interests, I re[illegible] with confidence [illegible] vigorous sup[illegible] in a Contest [illegible] can be attributed only to the un- [illegible] prevalence of French Councils.

"The general conduct of the French Government on the Continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn wanton defiance to the Rights of Neutral Territories, of the acknowledged Privileges of Accredited Ministers, and of the established principles of the Law of Nations.

"Notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a Communication from the French Government, containing professions of a Pacific Disposition.

"I have, in consequence, expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of Peace on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interests of my Dominions; but I am confident you will agree with Me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe. I have, therefore, not thought it right to enter into any more particular Explanation, without previous communication with those Powers on the Continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connexion, with a view to that important object, and especially with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wise and dignified sentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm interests he takes in the Safety and Independance of Europe.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates for the Publick Service to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of any additional burthens being imposed upon my People; but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raising the Supplies, you will continue to shew your anxiety for the support of Public Credit, and for restraining, as much as possible, the accumulation of the National Debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the Contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to Me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the Country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures as, by enabling Me to prosecute the War with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honourable termination."

After which his Majesty retired from the House.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington)

dington), Lord St. Aſaph, and Lord Caledon, took the oaths and their ſeats.

Lord *Elliot* made ſome obſervations on the leading points of the Speech; and then moved the Addreſs.

Lord *Gwydir* ſeconded the Addreſs; and ſaid he had always liſtened with compoſure and tranquility to the vain-glorious boaſts of an enemy, who dare not ſend an armament from one of his ports. With regard to Spain, it appeared to him that a farther forbearance on our part would be aſſiſting the enemy with the wealth of that Nation.

The Earl of *Carliſle* ſaid, he would not anticipate any diſcuſſion on the Spaniſh war, till the Houſe ſhould be in poſſeſſion of he neceſſary documents to form a judgment of its policy and juſtice.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, he had no doubt it would appear, not only that the Laws of Nations had been ſtrictly adhered to with regard to the capture of the Spaniſh frigates, but that nothing had been done contrary to that generous liberality which is the characteriſtic of the Britiſh Nation. Some months previous to this tranſaction, explanations were demanded by the Britiſh Miniſter at Madrid: theſe explanations were refuſed, and even the paſſports received, and that part of the diſcuſſion between the reſpective Governments entirely at an end, before the Spaniſh Government was informed of any frigates being taken. The preſent ſituation of the countries did not grow out of the tranſaction alluded to. His Lordſhip, in alluding to the defenſive ſtate of the country, took occaſion to obſerve, that the unparalleled exertions of Miniſters had already raiſed an aggregate force in the whole of the United Kingdom of between 6 and 700,000 men.

The Duke of *Clarence* heartily concurred in the Addreſs: but expreſſed his apprehenſion, that, from the mode in which the Noble Secretary of State had noticed the War with Spain, there was a great deal in that buſineſs which required explanation.

Lord *Grenville* approved of every part of the Addreſs, as it coincided with every ſentiment he had ever uttered on the great queſtion of the War which it embraced:—a war which it was the duty of every man in the country to ſupport with vigour, as the beſt means of bringing it to a proſperous iſſue. He wiſhed for peace, becauſe peace was the legitimate object of war: and he was happy to find this deſirable object was likely to be attained by cultivating a connexion with other countries, particularly with Ruſſia. As to the War entered into with Spain, he muſt ſay that the pecuniary ſupplies granted by that Kingdom to France, did not afford any proof of the juſtice of the caſe; the mere act itſelf could not juſtify hoſtilities on our part. While we claimed what was due to ourſelves, we ſhould not forget what was due to others.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, alluding to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, ſaid he hoped the queſtion would be finiſhed in the preſent Seſſion.

The Addreſs was then agreed to *nem. dis.*

Lord *Walſingham* was re-choſen Chairman of the ſeveral Committees.

H. OF COMMONS.

On the return of the Commons, the *Speaker* read the King's ſpeech.

The Hon. *H. A. Dillon*, after making obſervations with a view of impreſſing on the Houſe the neceſſity of unanimity, concluded with moving the Addreſs to his Majeſty.

The Addreſs was ſeconded by Mr. *Adam*.

Mr. *Fox* did not object to the Addreſs; but adverted to ſome omiſſions in the Speech, and to that part of it which ſtated that his Majeſty ſhould conſult certain powers on the Continent, before he would enter into farther explanation with the French Government. He did not know how he could give his approbation to this part of the Speech, till he was informed what confidential tranſaction took place between his Majeſty and thoſe Powers. Of the omiſſions, one was that of no notice being taken of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whoſe ſituation he expected would form a leading part of it, and he particularly expected this when he heard the name of the Hon. Gentleman who was to move the Addreſs; and more ſo from the pledges and engagements formerly entered into by his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters. His diſappointment, therefore, was very great, at finding nothing was to be done to conſolidate the Union with Ireland: and till this was done, there would be no ſecurity for the preſervation of the Britiſh Empire. Another omiſſion was that of the Parliament not having been complimented for its exertions in raiſing a Military Force by the Bill of laſt Seſſion, which the preſent Miniſters at the time ſtated to be a meaſure that would make up for the incapacity of their predeceſſors. The fact was, the plan failed; and he hoped ſomething would be done to ſupply the deficiency in our diſpoſeable force. He would not then prejudge the queſtion of the War with Spain, till the proper documents were laid before the Houſe: but he could not help ſaying that the capture of the Spaniſh ſhips had at firſt a very unſeemly appearance. At this time, when outrages which no man could juſtify were committed by France, it behoved us more than ever to be juſt and moderate

ur conduct to other Nations. d, he thought it was suffi- Majesty stated his being en- ous negotiations with other affairs relating to the objects ent War. This alone, he ght satisfy any considerate hile his Majesty was in these l confidential relations with powerful a Prince as the Em- ssia, he might safely approve prematurely committing him- gotiation with France at the oposal, and without any com- with that Power with which ged in a negotiation of so great e. Adverting to the points of the Speech, he was aware nust and would shortly be sub- the mature and deliberate con- of Parliament. On the first of n he considered the length of nion had already subsisted, and that interval he never heard of ition having been made to the suggested, he was at a loss to thy, at the present moment, it considered so pressing, as not to admit of the most trifling delay. He differed in opinion from the Hon. Gentleman on the urgency of the case at present. As to the Military measure alluded to, it had produced all the good it was capable of forming. On the subject of the War with Spain, he must now say that the occasion would shortly arrive, when he should be able to shew, to the conviction of the House, and the whole world, that the detention of the Spanish vessels, far from being any violation of the principles of moderation and forbearance, was a modification and restraint of the rights of War, which his Majesty was justly entitled to exercise on them; and when, by vindicating the whole conduct of the British Government in this respect, he should prove, that, in leaving the door still open to conciliation till the Spanish Government declared War, the whole of the proceeding towards Spain was in the spirit of moderation, lenity, and tenderness.

January 17.

Both Houses went to St. James's, to present their Addresses to his Majesty.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

ive Body.—Opening of the —Presidency of M. Fontanes. g of December 27.

ve o'clock, a discharge of ar- ounced the arrival of the Em- procession shortly after entered while martial musick was heard side. All the Legislators rose; eror ascended his throne; o accompanied him sat down ht and left, in the places as- n.

or then called the Legislators, ssively pronounced aloud, stand- *ear obedience to the Constitution of and fidelity to the* EMPEROR."

peror then rose; the Legisla- ered themselves; and his Ma- ed the following speech:

men of the Departments of the Body, Gentlemen Tribunes ers of my Council of State, I reside at the opening of your is a more awful and more au- ter that I wish to impress upon rs.

s, Magistrates, Soldiers, Citi- have all in our career but one nterest of the country. If this hich Providence and the will of have made me ascend, is dear , it is because it alone can de- fend and preserve the most sacred interests of the French people. Without a strong and paternal Government, France would have to fear the return of the evils which it has suffered. The weakness of the Supreme Power is the most dreadful calamity of Nations; Soldier, First Consul, I had but one thought; Emperor, I have no other—the prosperity of France. I have been happy enough to illustrate it by victories, to consolidate it by treaties, to deliver it from civil discords, and to prepare in it the regeneration of Morals, of Society, and of Religion. If death do not surprize me in the midst of my labours, I hope to leave to my posterity a remembrance which may serve for ever as an example or a reproach to my successors.

"My Minister of the Interior will lay open to you the situation of the Empire. The Orators of my Council of State will present to you the different wants of the Legislation. I have ordered to be laid before you the accounts which my Ministers have rendered me of the administrations of their several Departments. I am satisfied with the prosperous state of our finances. Whatever may be the expences, they are covered by the receipts. However extensive have been the preparations necessitated by the war we are engaged in, I shall demand of My people no new sacrifice.

"It

"It would have been grateful to me, at ſo ſolemn an epoch, to ſee Peace reigning throughout the world; but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, ſhew ſufficiently with how much difficulty this can be attained. *I have no wiſh further to extend the territories of France, I am only deſirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wiſh to exerciſe a domineering influence over Europe; but I am not, at all diſpoſed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States ſhall be incorporated with the Empire; but I ſhall not ſacrifice my rights, nor the ties which attach me to the States that I have created.*

"In decreeing to me the Crown, My people have taken the engagement to make every effort which the circumſtances ſhould require, to preſerve to them that [illegible] which is as neceſſary to their proſperity and to their glory, as it is to mine. I am full of confidence in the energy of the nation, and in its ſentiments for me. Its deareſt intereſts are the conſtant object of my ſolicitude.

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Departments to the Legiſlative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes and Members of my Council of State; your conduct during the preceding ſeſſion, the zeal which animates you for the country, for my perſon, are a guarantee to me of the aſſiſtance which I demand of you, and which I ſhall find in you during the courſe of this ſeſſion."

Sitting of December 31.

M. CHAMPAGNY—"In conſequence of the nomination of the Emperor, I am about to have the honour of giving you an account of the preſent ſtate of the French Empire:

[The *Expoſé*, or Statement of the condition of the Empire here alluded to, as officially preſented to the Legiſlative Body, takes a review of the ſituation of the Empire, internal and external. At home, it is aſſerted, tranquillity every where prevails, domeſtic induſtry flouriſhes, and the home conſumption affords a market for the produce of French manufactures, which now come in competition with, and even exclude, the objects of foreign induſtry. It is ſaid, that the conduct of the war will require no extraordinary ſupplies; that the vaſt preparations which the renewal of the war occaſioned had cauſed, in the laſt year, a correſponding magnitude of expenditure; that this charge, however, was now nearly over, while the benefit of it would be obtained in the event of the continuance of the war. The Navy is ſaid to be in a better ſtate now than it has been for 10 years; and the Army in the higheſt ſtate of diſcipline, poſſeſſed of its antient valour; while it has acquired that *patience* which enables the ſoldier to *wait the proper moment of action, and to confide in the judgment and foreſight of his leader.*

A review is taken of the ſtate of France with regard to the principal Powers on the Continent. Auſtria is deſcribed as attached to a pacific ſyſtem, and as enjoying the bleſſings of Peace. The King of Pruſſia is briefly deſcribed as having, on all occaſions, ſhewn himſelf the friend of France; and Buonaparte ſeizes every occaſion that preſents itſelf to conſolidate the harmony which exiſts. Speaking of Ruſſia, it is inſinuated that ſhe will not take any part in the war againſt France.

"The ſpirit of Catharine the Great (it ſays) will awaken the Councils of Alexander the Firſt; he will recollect, that the friendſhip of France is to him a neceſſary counterpoiſe in the balance of Europe; that, placed far from her, he can neither attack nor trouble her repoſe; and that his great intereſt is to find in his relations a neceſſary mart for the productions of his Empire."

Turkey is deſcribed as vacillating in her policy, and, through fear, purſuing a ſyſtem hoſtile to her intereſts. But Buonaparte expects that the "ſpirit of Catharine" will correct all this.

As to the Petty Dependant States of Holland, the moſt remarkable expreſſions are,

"Batavia ſtill groans under an Oligarchical Government, without union in her views, without patriotiſm, and without vigour; her Colonies have been ſold a ſecond time, without firing a gun, to England. She wants only a firm, patriotic, and enlightened Government."

The moſt intereſting article is the following, on the ſub[illegible] Peace, which concludes this State:

"When England [illegible] be convinced of the impotence of her efforts to agitate the Continent; when ſhe ſhall know that ſhe muſt loſe in a war without object, as without motives; when ſhe ſhall be convinced that *France will never accept any other conditions than thoſe of Amiens**, and will never conſent to leave her the right of breaking treaties at pleaſure, by appropriating Malta to herſelf, England will then have attained pacific ſentiments. Envy and hatred laſt but a time."]

A French Officer lately reached Bou-

* France, in declaring *that the Treaty of Amiens ſhall be inſiſted on*, effectually negatives her profeſſions of a pacific diſpoſition (ſee the King's Speech); for in every negotiation between independent Powers, ſomething muſt be conceded on *each ſide*, but here France, as a preliminary, declares that the ſacrifices muſt be *wholly* ours.

logne

: by relays of horſes, and other modes
uick conveyance, took a boat imme-
ly on his arrival at Boulogne notſtanding the lateneſs of the hour, proceeded to a part of the Britiſh leet lying off that place. He got r the hawſer of the Tickler about :2 :k at night. The diſpatch was ſent ardon; while the officer was removed e Utrecht.

e number of troops ſtated to have at Paris on the day of the Corona- s 80,000!

:ters from Paris poſitively aſſert, that, :ers to the Coronation, the Emperor :ſeph and the Empreſs Joſephine were :ly married by the Pope; and that cohabitation had previouſly been h on nothing more than a civil ment!

e day after the Pope's arrival at Ly- he read Maſs in the Cathedral, and wed his bleſſing on a vaſt concourſe ople, from a throne erected for the ſe. In animadverting on many s of irreligion and atheiſm, which been witneſſed at Lyons during the lution, his Holineſs raiſed his eyes hands to Heaven, and thanked God he *happy change* that had taken place. admitted many people to the honour iſſing his feet. Many who could not near view of him went afterwards to Cathedral, and kiſſed the ſteps leading e altar where he had aſcended. The le way from Lyons to Paris was co- d with the country people, who themſelves on the road before his eſs, and entreated his bleſſing. The n Journals ſay, that he is a little of five feet two, grey haired; has a ſtrong lexion, but a mild and agreeable nance.

rther O'C[illegible], it is confidently af- d, has lately, on the part of the Iriſh ple, entered into a convention with French Government, ſtipulating for aſſiſtance of 25,000 French troops, to t what he terms the deliverance of nd.

he value of the new gold coin which juſt been ſtruck at Paris is about 18s. one ſide is the head of Buonaparte, round it, within the rim, the words apoleon, Empereur." On the re- e, in the centre, is a wreath of laurel and leaves, and round it a fillement of ance, viz. "twenty francs." At the of the branches appears the date, an XII." which, ſeems to contradict report of an intended change in the ndar; and on the edge are the words Republique Françoiſe."

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government, chagrined at e deſpotiſm of the French Military Commanders in their country, had a few weeks ago given orders to the Dutch troops not to obey the commands of the French General in Chief:—It appears, that as ſoon as Buonaparte heard of this order, he ſent to require that four of the Members with whom it had originated ſhould reſign their ſituations; and they were in conſequence forced to reſign. He then compelled that body *to rescind their decree*, which they were obliged to do by a public reſolution on the 9th ult.

The Batavian Directors, forced by Semonville to reſign, are ſaid to have entered a proteſt, which this agent of Buonaparte prevented from being printed and diſtributed.

Leyden, Dec 23.—The following are the reaſons alledged by our Government for reſcinding the order relative to the French troops:—"The State Directory of the Batavian Republic had endeavoured, in conſequence of treaſonable reports, to circumſcribe, by their reſolution of November 23, the command in chief over the Batavian troops, veſted in the French General in Chief by treaty; but, *on conſideration of their engagements, as well as of the true intereſts of this country, they have ſhewn their zeal to give complete ſatisfaction to the French General by cancelling their firſt reſolution.*"

A letter from Amſterdam, under date Dec. 17, among numerous inſtances of inſolence and tyranny practiſed there by the French, mentions the following: On the evening of the preceding Thurſday, one of the Burgo-maſters went with his family to the Theatre. Soon after he was ſeated, a French ſoldier introduced a young French woman, and, to the great annoyance of the Burgo-maſter, placed her beſide him. During the performance he diſcovered that the had robbed him of about 60 florins, and he accuſed her of the theft. She laughed at the charge, and, threatning to puniſh him for making it, called to the ſoldier, who was preſently joined by two others, and not only reſcued the woman from juſtice, but compelled the Burgo-maſter to revoke his charge, and to apologize to her for having dared to make it.

ITALY.

Genoa, Dec. 3. A new eruption of Veſuvius occurred in the night of the 22d November, which afforded nothing extraordinary till about four in the morning; when, after a loud and dreadful exploſion, a flame roſe to a conſiderable height, and was immediately followed by a violent and rapid diſcharge of lava, which in three hours time overran all the former boundaries. The ſurprize and terror of the inhabitants, eſpecially thoſe of La Torre del Greco, may eaſily be imagined. The courſe

course of the lava has already slackened, and it is believed it will not extend any further.

Kotzebue, who was on his travels in Italy, has lately been arrested by order of a Great Power. There is no doubt that this arrest has taken place in consequence of the offence which Kotzebue has given, by the freedom of his remarks upon the present state of France, in the late publication of his Journey to Paris.

RUSSIA.

It is stated as a fact, that when the King of Prussia, in the beginning of last month, *for the fourth time*, offered his mediation between Russia and France, Czartorinski, the Russian Minister, declared, that, according to treaties *then* subsisting between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and that of St. James's, the Russian Monarch could listen to no proposals of a nature to exclude England from negotiating in concert with Russia. It was added, that if the Cabinet of St. Cloud came forward with a plan for a general pacification, upon such a basis as would insure the continuance of a peace, and the rights of Europe, the Emperor of Russia would immediately order it to be communicated at the Court of St. James's.

The Emperor has ordered ten regiments of Uralian Cossacs to be formed on the same footing as those of the Dar and of the Black Sea. This augmentation will increase the Russian army to 100,578 men. The Foreign Gazettes remark, on this occasion, that the Austrian army amounts to 364,000, the Prussian to 282,000, and the French army to 574,000.

The Emperor of Russia has openly expressed his high approbation of the conduct of M. d'Oubril while at Paris.

A violent hurricane happened at Odessa in the night of the 12th of October, in which were wrecked two large Russian ships, four transport vessels, and twenty-two barks.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

From the accounts laid before Congress, the American finances appear to improve in an astonishing degree:—The documents prove, that, since the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's presidency, the sum exceeding the annual expenditure arising from taxation was greater than the whole of the sum to be paid to France for the cession of Louisiana. The estimate of the expenditure for this year is not more, under the different heads of Civil List, Miscellaneous Services, Expences of intercourse with Foreign Powers, Military and Naval Establishment, than 3,375,435 dollars. It is calculated, that there will be paid, before the close of the year, 7,450,000 dollars, applicable to the extinction of debts arising out of conventions existing betwixt France, England, and the United States.

The Bill for making farther provision for carrying into effect the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Great Britain was passed in the House of Representatives on the 16th of November.

LIST of Banks in the United States of America, with the amount of the respective Capitals and the period of their institution.

	Instituted.	Capital.
Bank of North America	1781	1,000,000
——— Massachusetts	1784	400,000
——— New York	1791	950,000
——— Maryland	1790	300,000
——— ditto augmented from 1795 to 1801 ..		85,000
——— United States	1791	10,000,000
Providence Bank	1791	400,000
Bank of Pensylvania ..	1792	2,000,000
——— Albany	1792	170,000
——— South Carolina	1792	675,000
Union Bank of Boston	1792	1,200,000
Essex Bank of Salem ..	1792	125,000
New Hampshire Bank	1792	150,000
Bank of Alexandria ..	1792	500,000
Hartford Bank	1792	100,000
Union Bank, New London	1792	100,000
New Haven Bank	1792	80,000
Bank of Columbia	1793	407,000
——— Newbury Port	1795	225,000
——— Rhode Island	1795	100,000
——— Wilmington ..	1795	110,000
——— Baltimore	1795	1,200,000
Gloucester Bank Cape Ann	1796	60,000
Newark Bank	1796	60,000
Middletown Bank ..	1796	75,000
Manhattan Bank ..	1799	2,000,000
Washington Bank Westerley	1800	50,000
Bank of Bristol, R. I. ..	1800	80,000
Exchange Bank of Providence	1801	135,000
Farmer's Bank of Lansingburgh	1801	75,000
State Bank of South Carolina	1801	800,000
Bank of Kentucky	1802	500,000
Merchants' Bank Philadelphia	1803	1,000,000
Merchants' New York		1,000,000
Union Bank of Maryland, if the Bank of Baltimore does not prevent them, will have a charter for ..		3,000,000
Total ..... Dollars		28,002,000

Upwards of three hundred passengers some

time since sailed from Amsterdam in ...se, in the ship Bald Eagle, Lang... they were, however, 125 days on passage—their provisions became ex...d, and 30 died of hunger. The ...lost her rudder, part of her stern, main-top-mast, and nearly all her ... The captain, mate, and most of ...rew, were sick, when they reached ...merican coast.

...the month of October, a very dis...g event occurred on Lake Ontario:— ...ernment vessel sailing for Presqu ... in Upper Canada, was wrecked in a ... a storm, and all the passengers ...ed.—Among them were, Mr. Jus... Cochrane; Mr. R. J. Gray, Solicitor ...al, and Member of Assembly; Mr. ...gmar, Government Surveyor; Mr. ...n, Indian Interpreter; Mr. An..., Student at Law; and Mr. J. Fisk, ... Constable. They were on their ...e to Newcastle.

...e Danish Island of St. Thomas has ...y been consumed by a dreadful fire, ...h took place on the 22d November. ...commenced in a store at King's-... and the wind being exceedingly ..., the flames communicated to the ...ing stores, till every store in the ..., 900 in number, were entirely con...d. The amount of the property de...d is more than 6,000,000l. sterling. ...ny lives were lost.

...e American papers have given the ...ing Programma of the Coronation of Emperor Jaques the First, of Hayti: ...*Port-au-Prince, Sept.* 3. On the 8th ...ber, all the troops will march under ... to the Champ de Mars, at two ...ck, and form in square battalion.— ...ne o'clock all the Members of the ... and Military Authorities will also ...ed to the Champ de Mars.—The ...ction shall be preceded and followed ... platoon of grenadiers, and a detach... of grenadiers shall line the way on ...des.—Arrived at the Champ de ..., all the drums shall beat a march, the procession shall advance to an ...theatre which shall be prepared for ...e.—The act announcing the nomina... of the "Emperor" Dessalines shall ...d in a loud and intelli... voice; a ...rge of musquetry and cannon, which ...be repeated by all the forts of the ...and the vessels in the harbour, shall ...ed the reading of the act.—The em...or of the Coronation shall next take ..., on a Throne, elevated in the midst ...e Amphitheatre, and surrounded by ...e *Great Officers of the Empire!* The ...ony shall be announced by a triple ...rge of cannon and musquetry.— ... the ceremony, the troops shall ...ch to the church, and form in order of battle.—The procession shall also ...advance to the church, where "*Te Deum,*" in thanksgiving for this memorable day shall be sung: during the *Te Deum*, a third discharge of cannon and musquetry shall take place.—After the *Te Deum*, the pro...cession shall return to the house of the General of Division.—The Fête shall ter...minate by a grand illumination in all parts of the City.——Done at Port-au-Prince, Sept. 6, first year of Independance.—The General of Division. (Signed) A. PETION.

INDIA.

A letter from India, dated May 10, in the Camp of Lord Lake, relates the precipitate flight of Holkar, after a warm engagement, and mentions that his cavalry were deserting him in great numbers, offering their service to the British. —It also announces the carrying by assault a strong town of Holkar's called Rampoora, by Lieut.-col. Don; the Sepoys fought most gallantly, although led by no other European Officers than some artillerymen.

General Wellesley's army had been upwards of 16 months in the field, and for the last five in a state approaching starvation, from the famine which rages in that part of India. The villages are deserted; and their inhabitants perishing in the camp for want of rice, which sells at a rupee per seer.—In consequence of these untoward circumstances, it is expected that the prize-money due to the officers will only pay their expences.—Another account, dated June 13, says,—"In a disastrous affair at Bundlecund, two companies of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, and 50 artillerymen, were cut to pieces, with all their officers, by 12,000 of the enemy's horse, within six miles of their own army. A detachment of Lord Lake's army, under Colonel Don, took the strong fort of Rampoora, on the 16th of May, by assault, in a very gallant manner, blowing the gates open with their twelve-pounders. Fifty Sepoys were killed or wounded; no European corps, except artillery, present; 1100 of the enemy killed."

In consequence of the gallant capture of the fort of Rampoora, the Commander in Chief, on the 18th May, issued general orders, expressive of his high sense of the judgment and skill of Lieut.-col. Don, and the detachment under his command, and in which, after noticing the uncommon skill and bravery of the officers and men of the different European divisions, he passes a particular eulogium upon Serjeant O'Loughlen, for his ability in blowing open the gates, and on Major Doverton, for cutting to pieces a large body of the enemy outside this fort, as well as to Captains Wood and Ruban, and Lieut. Hay,

Hay, for their active and effectual assistance.—The above fort, and territory depending upon it, yielded a revenue of about four or five lacs per annum; it belongs to the Rajah of Joynaghur; but had been nearly 30 years in the possession of the Holkar family, who had wrested it from the Rajah.

Accounts from Madras mention a most splendid embassy having been sent from Bushire to the court of Tehran. Mr. Manesty, the Company's resident, was the chief of the embassy. His retinue consisted of upwards of 100 horses, 300 baggage-mules, and 60 camels, with a multitude of servants and camp-followers. The procession moved in the following order: In the van an elephant, several men on horseback, who administered a constant supply of coffee and hookahs during the march; some troopers, two of them carrying union-jacks; nine led horses, elegantly caparisoned in the Persian fashion; 12 running footmen; two gold sticks, and two silver sticks, mounted; Mr. Manesty; the gentlemen of his suite; a led horse before each; 40 gholams, or Persian guards, dressed in orange-coloured cloaths, and armed with shields, swords, and carbines; and the Sepoy guards. The whole made a most splendid spectacle, and attracted the admiration of all the inhabitants of the villages and towns.

A Letter is said to have been received from an Officer of the Phaëton, dated in August last, at Bencoolen, which states that Major Davies, who commanded the detachment which was surrounded by the natives of Ceylon, drags on a miserable existence as a menial servant to the King of Candy, deprived of his tongue and ears, and otherwise barbarously mutilated.

IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

Dec. 31. This morning about 10, the workmen employed in taking down the remaining arch of Ormond-bridge, *Dublin*, (the principal part of which had been carried away by a flood, having incautiously taken out a key-stone, the whole gave way, and, falling into the lighter in which they were at work, instantly sunk, and the men were drowned.

Mr. Monteath, of *Cleseburn*, in Scotland, has made such a progress in reclaiming peat bog, that he produced last season, on five acres of bog, 20 feet deep, 480 large stocks of excellent corn; being the first crop after potatoes.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 30, 1804. An Officer of the Navy, in shooting birds at *Fratton*, near Portsmouth, as he inadvertently attempted to divide the briars with the butt end of the piece, being on full-cock, the trigger ca a bramble, and the contents of were discharged through the lieu heart, who instantly expired.

Jan. 1, 1805. Part of Clowes W *Bleam* parish, caught fire by the win blown some embers of wood, ligl making wefts or bands. It bear side of the wood, near the road t cliffe, and extended in the dire the wood, nearly through to Ble mon, where it luckily spent itself, opposition it received from the wood, after consuming 30 acres and heath. The progress of the were considerably checked and p from spreading in lateral directi the patches of snow in different Fortunately, the wind was not ir trary direction, and from the vic the fire to Thorndon-wood, an e 700 acres, more damage might have

Jan. 10. A coal mine belor Mr. Gallimore, near *Burston*, shire, having taken fire about two ago, the flames were attempted t tinguished by stopping up the top pits to prevent the access of ai day, two of the workmen went d the coal pit before the fire was and the impure vapour suffocated moment; the other was drawn and has recovered.

Jan. 19. This morning, abo o'clock, the cotton factory belo Messrs. Rowley and Co. in Oldfi *Salford*, was totally consumed by gether with all the machinery c therein. The same building ca on the 8th instant; but, being ti covered, the flames were then su

Two beautiful monuments by I for Dr. Warton, Head-master of lege, and Mrs. North, the Bisho have been opened in *Winchester* Ca

It has been resolved to pu the parish church of *Chertsey*, and in such a manner as to afford accommodation to the inhabitan floor is to be raised a foot above cel, which belongs to Sir Joseph

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

John Printep, esq. Citizen and and M. P. for Queenborough, day elected Alderman of Lime-stre in the room of Sir Watkin Lew succeeds to Bridge Ward Wit father of the City, *vice* Alderman

Saturday, Dec. 15.

Josiah Boydell, esq. Citizen tioner, was this day elected Ald Cheap Ward, *vice* his late Uncle

Saturday, December 20.

Two young men were found

man, outward-bound, lying h. It is supposed that they top much spirits, and fell a they became frost-bitten.

nday December 30.

ent sermon was preached at chapel, Soho-square, for the e School bearing that name, nposed of the children of the abitants of St. Giles's, when n amounted to upwards of cumstance highly gratifying, ution provides for a number who might, if not protected, rorthy members of society.

Monday. December 31.

ke in a house, in Goat-court, s, Horsley-down. The wife ner, a corn-porter, who re- e house, went from home a s before the accident hap- ng a girl about four years old t. The flames were soon ex- , without having done any ma- y; but when the firemen burst partment, they discovered the ant to death, stretched upon from whence it was concluded, n had caught fire, and commu- the room.

ne evening, about 8 o'clock, an fire broke out in the stable of Travers and Esdaile, in Queen- eapside. It was discovered by the who perceived an unusual quan- oke issuing through the flooring warehouse, immediately over the while in the act of shutting up ing the doors. Incalculable ount have followed, but for the e attendance of the fire-engines; e also being an ample supply of n about four hours the fire was r. When the stable door was four of the mill-horses and a found suffocated, lying on the two of the horses were lying over r, and the goat across both. It d to have originated from a can- been carelessly left in a lanthorn.

nsday, January 1, 1805.

ight, about 8 o'clock, a fire in the workshop of Mr. Brodie, , in Swallow-street. It was our before water could be pro- r: afterwards the engines played effect, as soon to subdue the fire.

Tuesday, January 8.

ning, a chimney-sweeper fell op of a house in Bishopsgate ng protruded himself too far chimney-pot, and was killed.

Sunday, January 13.

ning, between three and four fire broke out in Mr. Dowding's Wapping-wall, which consumed those extensive premises, together with an immense stock of casks, staves, &c. The flames extended to the premises of Mr. Errington, wine-merchant, in Spring-street, whose warehouse and immense stock were entirely destroyed. His dwelling-house narrowly escaped the same fate, being partly consumed. Four houses in Sconce's-alley were burned to the ground, and five or six tenements in Purdon's-court, all of them inhabited by very poor people, now left destitute of house and furniture. The rears of several houses in Star-street suffered considerably.

Tuesday, January 15.

Mr. Sylvester, the messenger, was sent off this night to Deal, with dispatches to the French Government. He arrived there on Wednesday morning; and the papers were immediately sent on board a man of war in the Downs, which sailed with them for the coast of France.

Wednesday, January 16.

The following curious and important cause came on this day, in the Court of Chancery. The plaintiff was the celebrated J. R. Dolder, the Landaman or Supreme Magistrate of the Helvetian Republick: the defendants, the Bank of England, Lord Huntingfield, and the Hon. R. Walpole. It appeared that when the Cantons of Switzerland were threatened with destruction as an independent power, by the imposing situation of France in 1798, the Cantons of Berne and Zurich had the prudence to invest a considerable portion of the funds of their respective States in the public securities of this country. Pursuant to this design, 85,440l. 10s. 2d. was placed in the Three per cent. Consolidated Annuities; 158,383l. 6s. 8d. in South Sea Stock; and about 34,000l. in Bank Stock. The agents of this country, for the appropriation of these monies, were Lord Huntingfield and the Hon. Robert Walpole, who were directed to apply them in this manner, by the constituted authorities of the two Cantons we have named. The dividends resulting from these investments, to the time when this bill was filed in Chancery, amounted to the sum of 57,000l. 13s. 10d. and the present application was to procure from the defendants the payment of this sum into Court.—Mr. Romilly, for the plaintiff, contended that he had a right to receive those dividends. Messrs. Richards and Hollis, on the other hand, objected to the character assumed by the plaintiff. This country did not acknowledge any Helvetian Republic; and no Municipal Court here could therefore suppose such a power to exist. From the established forms founded on the Royal Rights, this Court could not even agitate a question of this nature, excepting in the presence of his

by His Majesty's Attorney General. The Lord Chancellor said, that the money could not be taken out of the hands of the [illegible] and the parties interested in [illegible] to the Attorney General, should appear before him in the proper manner. It was a subject of very large [illegible], which a Municipal Court can [illegible] the government of a country [illegible] by its own.

[illegible] Dec. 24.

The Declaration of War against Spain, [illegible] the House of Commons [illegible],

[illegible] hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a sufficient ground of war against Spain, as a part of Great Britain [illegible], from the Treaty of [illegible], if not declared by Spain; as that treaty identified Spain with the Government of France, by specific [illegible] that treaty, Spain [illegible] a contingent of [illegible] which were to the [illegible] Republic might require [illegible] the [illegible] and land, at [illegible] Their Republican [illegible] irresistible right to declare that, unless the [illegible] by treaty, or gave assurances [illegible] would be considered as a [illegible] Great Britain, from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] made by former Spanish [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] and [illegible] necessaries which [illegible] Spain [illegible] part of the amount [illegible] the nature of any [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

n; and to ſhew that, though his Majeſty ſtood pledged to an immediate commencement of hoſtilities, yet he reſolved to adhere to his ſyſtem of moderation, and to leave an opening for accommodation; but, notwithſtanding our remonſtrances on this head, no ſubſtantial redreſs or ſatisfactory information was afforded; "and every circumſtance of the general conduct of Spain was peculiarly calculated to excite the vigilant attention of the Britiſh Government—the removal of Spaniſh ſhips out of their docks, to make room for the accommodation of the men of war of France—the march of French troops and ſeamen through the Spaniſh territory—the equipment of naval armaments at Ferrol—the conſideration, that the junction of this armament with the French ſhips already in that harbour would create a decided ſuperiority of numbers over his Majeſty's ſquadron cruiſing off that port—the additional naval exertions, and the increaſe of expence which this conduct of Spain neceſſarily impoſed upon Great Britain: All theſe circumſtances required thoſe precautions to which his Majeſty was at laſt reluctantly obliged to reſort."

The Declaration then explains the moderate nature of the orders which were iſſued; which were,

"That our cruizers were not to detain, in the firſt inſtance, any ſhip belonging to his Catholic Majeſty ſailing from a port of Spain; but to require the commander of ſuch ſhip to return directly to the port from whence ſhe came; and, only in the event of his refuſing to comply, to detain and ſend her to Gibraltar, or to England. Further directions were given, not to detain any Spaniſh homeward-bound ſhips of war, unleſs they ſhould have treaſure on-board; nor merchant-ſhips of that nation, however laden, on any account whatſoever."

It alſo appears, from the dates of the Correſpondence, that the detention of the Spaniſh frigates was never in queſtion during the diſcuſſions, nor does it appear that any account had been received of this tranſaction at Madrid; and that the war muſt have ariſen had the detention never taken place. The Declaration then concludes with an appeal to all Europe for an acknowledgment of his Majeſty's exemplary moderation; and with the aſſertion,

"That his Majeſty will eagerly embrace the firſt opportunity, thus offered, of reſuming a ſtate of peace and confidence with a nation which has ſo many ties of common intereſt to connect it with Great Britain."

[Then follows the Correſpondence between Mr. Frere and the Spaniſh Government; and of which the above Declaration may be conſidered as an analyſis, as it embraces all the principal points of diſcuſſion.]

Sunday, Jan. 27.

This morning, at a quarter paſt 3, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Barr, tallow-chandler, Upper Adams-ſtreet, Edgware-road. Mr. and Mrs. Barr, with each an infant in their arms, were reſcued by ladders placed againſt the windows. The houſe was ſoon in a blaze; and a coachman named Pierce was fortunate enough, at the riſque of his life, to reſcue his daughter, whom he carried down ſtairs amidſt fire and ſmoke. Recollecting that his wife remained behind, he exclaimed, in an agony of grief, "Oh! Betſy, Betſy, Betſy!" To return as he came was impoſſible, as the ſtaircaſe was completely enveloped with the flames; but he had ſcarcely uttered the above words, when one of the windows in the two pair of ſtairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman preſented herſelf. Without a moment's heſitation, ſhe precipitated herſelf into the ſtreet. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck diſlocated, and ſhe inſtantly expired in the preſence of her huſband and daughter, who were eye-witneſſes of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got poſſeſſion of every part of the houſe, which preſented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could poſſibly eſcape. They conſiſted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife, an elderly lady, and her two grandſons, fine lads, and two young men, ſervants out of places, all of whom, to the number of ſeven, melancholy to relate! fell victims to the fury of the flames.—Next morning, at 9, a great number of people aſſembled at the ruins, in expectation of ſeeing the firemen ſearching for the unfortunate ſufferers; but, on finding that, as the houſes were not inſured, the firemen were not obliged to undertake the melancholy buſineſs, four labourers, who were preſent, volunteered their ſervices in digging; and about half paſt 2 diſcovered the body of Mrs. Jerams, the elderly woman, and, ſhortly after, her youngeſt ſon, a fine young man, of 18 years, a poſtillion, and another ſon, a groom, 25 years of age. The bodies, when found, were entirely naked, the hair burned off; but, from the ſuddenneſs of the houſe falling in, they were not defaced, but appeared parboiled from the heat. At this moment, a ſervant in livery appeared, with his wife, and claimed the wretched ſufferers, as his mother and brothers; but this was not the meaſure of their grief, for the next body found was their infant child, 11 months old, who, with its infant brother, 3 years old, fell victims to the flames.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Jan. 3. MAJOR-GEN. the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the settlements in the Island of Ceylon, in the Indian Seas, and the territories and dependencies thereof.

Queen's palace, Jan. 11. Right Hon. Henry Lord Mulgrave, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, Jan. 12. Right Hon. Henry Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, co. Devon.

Queen's palace, Jan. 14. Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, sworn lord president of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, [illegible] the Duke of Portland, retired on account of ill health.—Right Hon. Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster.—Right Hon. [illegible], Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and the Right Hon. John Sullivan, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

[illegible] Jan. 15. Francis Gore, [illegible] general and gov[illegible] [illegible] Bermuda or Somers [illegible] North America.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THEATRICAL REGIST

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Mountaineers—Old H[illegible] Fire-Side—The Citizen.
2. The Wonder!—Ditto—The [illegible] the Apothecary.
3. The Stranger—Ditto—The [illegible]
4. The West Indian—Matrim[illegible] Harlequin's Fire-Side.
5. The Soldier's Daughter—[illegible] quin's Fire-Side—The F[illegible]
7. Pizarro—Ditto—Fortune's [illegible]
8. The Suspicious Husband—[illegible] Song No Supper.
9. The West Indian—Ditto—[illegible]
10. Hamlet—The Spoil'd Child[illegible]
11. The Belle's Stratagem—Old [illegible] Fire-Side—Of Age To-m[illegible]
12. The Suspicious Husband—T[illegible]
14. The West Indian—The Moc[illegible] Old Harlequin's Fire-Sid[illegible]
15. The Beggar's Opera—The [illegible]
16. The Marriage Promise—W[illegible] Duper—Old Harlequin's [illegible]
17. The Provok'd Husband—Th[illegible] in London. [Old Harlequin[illegible]
18. The Rivals—Two Strings to [illegible]
19. She Stoops to Conquer—Th[illegible]
20. The West Indian—The Ap[illegible] Old Harlequin's Fire-S[illegible]
22. The Mountaineers—The A[illegible]
23. As You Like It—The Hum[illegible] Harlequin's Fire-Side.
24. The Clandestine Marriage—[illegible]
25. The School for Scandal—[illegible] morrow—Old Harlequin[illegible]
26. The Jew—Old Harlequin's [illegible] Richard Cœur de Lion.
28. Hamlet—The Anatomist—[illegible] quin's Fire-Side.
29. The West Indian—A House [illegible]
30. No Performance.
31. [illegible] Mo[illegible]—Fortune's [illegible]

[illegible] COVENT-GARDEN.

[illegible] Bull—Harlequin Qu[illegible]
[illegible] The Man of the World—[illegible]
[illegible] The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
[illegible] The Wind Bargain—Ditto
[illegible] The Cabinet—Ditto.
[illegible] Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
[illegible] The English Fleet in 1312
[illegible] The Cabinet—Ditto.
[illegible] Thousand—Ditto.
[illegible] Man of the World—[illegible]
[illegible] English Fleet in 1312
[illegible] Poor Gentleman—Di[illegible]
[illegible] Reform; or, [illegible]
[illegible]—Ditto.
[illegible] Paragraph.
[illegible] Harlequin Quicksi[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Tendocary.
[illegible] Harlequin—Harlq[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]—The Padl[illegible]

BIRTHS.

TELY, the wife of Charles Littledale, eſq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-a daughter.

: wife of John Atkins, eſq. of Charl-Kent, M. P. a ſon.

the rectory-houſe at Bradwell, co. d, the wife of the Rev. Thomas n, a ſon and heir.

Dominick-ſtreet, Dublin, the lady of ſhop of Down, a ſon.

1. At Springkell, in Scotland, Heron Maxwell, a ſon.

At Branſton-hall, co. Lincoln, the f the Rev. P. Courtois, a daughter.

The wife of S. Gooch, eſq. of Had-Suffolk, a daughter.

Mrs. Glover, of Covent-garden thea-daughter.

At Sudbrook-park, near Richmond, Mary Stopford, a daughter.

the Reſidentiary-houſe in the Min-rd, York, the wife of the Rev. Arch-Markham, a ſon.

In St. James's-ſquare, Counteſs , a ſon.

At Grange, co. York, Lady Amelia a ſon.

In Portland-place, the Counteſs of eld, a daughter.

Lothley vicarage, co. Leiceſter, the the Rev. A. Macaulay, a fifth ſon.

The wife of Dr. Birch, dean of a ſon.

The wife of the Rev. John Oliver, -houſe, Enfield, a daughter.

At his houſe in Norwich, the lady Richard Bedingfeld, bart. a ſon.

At Wellingore, co. Lincoln, the C. Nevile, eſq. the wife of Lieut.-ſlie, inſpector of the diſtrict, a daugh.

The wife of Mr. Davies, bookſeller, Strand, a daughter.

The wife of George Blackſhaw, eſq. nington cottage, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

AT Gillingham, Kent, Lieut. E. S. Young, of the Chatham Di-f Royal Marines, to Miſs Almeria , youngeſt daughter of Wm. Per-.D. of Malling.—Alſo, Capt. Tho-ung, of the Royal Marine Corps, Granville Winch, widow, daugh-ae aforeſaid Dr. Perfect.

rowbridge, James Sheppard, eſq. Fearne, ſiſter of Henry F. eſq.

1. At Ipſwich, Major Ray, aid-p to Gen. Warde, to Miſs Dalton, udcock, near Falmouth, Capt. Eſ-f the Royal Cornwall Militia, to y daughter of the late Mr. Pyke, nt, of Falmouth.

yme, Dorſet, Bonner Collins, eſq. nont-houſe, near Taunton, to Miſs laughter of the late Rev. Edward C. sford, Devon.

George-Frederick Stratton, eſq. of Tew-park, co. Oxford, to the only daughter of Bernard Dewes, eſq. of Wellbourn, Warw.

At Andover, W. W. P. Garret, eſq. of Alton Priors, to Miſs Cannon, daughter of the late Capt. C. of the N. Hants Militia.

James S. Williamſon, eſq. of Meltonhill, to Miſs Harriſon, daughter of the late W. H. eſq. of Ripon, co. York.

George Hadden, eſq. of Nottingham, to Miſs Eliza Young, daughter of the late J. Y. eſq. of Aberdeen.

2. At Bath, John Surtees, eſq. third ſon of William S. eſq. of Seaton-Burn, co. Northumberland, to Miſs Hawkins, ſiſter to Sir Jn. H. bart. of Kelſton, co. Somerſet.

3. At Oxford, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, M.A. ſon of the late Sir Thomas H. bart. of Hurſley-lodge, and fellow of Wincheſter college, to Sophia-Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Martin Wall, M.D. Clinical profeſſor in the Univerſity of Oxford.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Ralph Gowland, eſq. to Miſs Smith, both of Bryanſtone-ſt.

4. At Wincheſter, Lieut. Richard Eldridge, of the Southampton Volunteers, to Miſs Angel, of Wincheſter.

7. Daniel Farrow, eſq. captain in the Loyal Loughborough Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Farrow, of Loughborough, co. Leic.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Col. Cooper, ſon of the late Sir Grey C. to Miſs Charlotte Honywood, daughter of Sir John H. bart. of Evington, Kent.

At Leven-lodge, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Erſkine, to Mrs. Erſkine Munro, eldeſt daughter of Alexander M. eſq. and relict of the late James Turnbull, eſq. advocate.

8. At Bath, Launcelot Shadwell, jun. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Richardſon, of Montpelier, Bath.

At North Berwick, Lord Viſcount Duncan, to Miſs Janet Dalrymple, ſecond daughter of the late Sir Hew D. bart. of Bargany and North Berwick.

Richard Worſwick, eſq. of Lancaſter, banker, to Miſs Margaret Buckle, of Weſt Witton, co. York.

Rev. Daniel Griffiths, vicar of Oſweſtry, to Mrs. J. Wynne, of Clehonger, co. Hereford.

9. At Lichfield cathedral, John Partridge, eſq. of Great Torrington, Devon, to Miſs Anne Jervis, daughter of the late Philip J. eſq. of Nether Seile, co. Leiceſter.

At Weſt-Ham, Eſſex, Emanuel Goodhart, eſq. of Stratford-grove, to Miſs Burford.

Rev. Wm. Curtis, of Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs Frances Waring.

10. At the Abbey-church, Bath, the Rev. Mr. Heighway, vicar of Ogborne St. Andrew, Wilts, to Miſs Gregory, of Bath.

At Hemingborough, co. York, the Rev. R. Sheele, of Doncaſter, to the only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Caile, of Hemingbor'.

12. Major

12. Major John Baddeley, of David-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aſſiſtant-barrack-maſter-general, to Miſs Grace Smith.

14. At Yoxford, Dr. Turner, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Blois, daughter of Sir John B. bart. of Cockfield-hall, co. Suffolk.

At Lynn, the Rev. Mr. King, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Jones, of Ely.

17. At Newton St. Cyres, John Truſcott, eſq. a lieutenant in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Bengal, and ſon of the late Admiral T. to Miſs Mary Lambert Gorwyn, of Drewſteignton, Devon.

18. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, John Hamilton, eſq. to Miſs Fuller, daughter of J. Trayton F. eſq. of Aſhdown-houſe, Suſſex.

19. At Leeds, Col. Strawbenzee, of Spennithorne, co. York, to Miſs Buckle, of Wakefield.

21. At Blanſtead, Daniel-Richard Wargington, eſq. of Wardon, Surrey, to Miſs Mary Parry, daughter of Thomas P. eſq. one of the directors of the E. I. Company.

Capt. W. Gelſton, of the Europe Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Roſina Bannifter, dau. of John B. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, the celebrated comedian.

22. Major Montagu Hotham, of the 14th Foot, aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter-general in the North Inland Diſtrict, to the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Bird, eſq. of Norton-lodge, co. Worceſter.

24. At Leiceſter, Robert Holden, eſq. of Upper Clapton, Middleſex, to Miſs M. A. Vann, daughter of the late William V. eſq. of Belgrave.

26. William Boothby, eſq. aid-du-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and captain in the 15th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Jenkenſon, dau. of John J. eſq. of Wincheſter.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Fort William, in the Eaſt Indies, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 25, and much and deſervedly lamented by her huſband, family, friends, and acquaintance, Mrs. G. Baynham, wife of Capt. B. of the Ceylon Regiment of Foot, and ſecond daughter of Mr. Pridham, ſpirit-merchant, of Plymouth.

At Barbados, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Lord Viſcount Proby, commander of the Amelia frigate, of 38 guns, and moſt of his officers. His Lordſhip's death occaſions a vacancy in parliament for the town of Buckingham.

On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Capt. Mann, of the Royal Artillery, eldeſt ſon of Gen. M.

On-board the Swiftſure man of war, in his paſſage from Gibraltar, in his 88th year, Dr. Henry Bowles, brother to the Rev. W. L. B. and Charles B. eſq. of Shafteſbury. He had been profeſſionally employed two years in the Weſt Indies, where he was twice attacked yellow fever; at the Cape of G where he remained a twelvem ſince his return to England had tioned at the military hoſpital at from which duty, notwithſtandi mer ſervices, and that there w phyſicians on the ſtaff who ha out of England ſince their app he was ordered on two days not

On-board the Carysfort friga yellow fever, Lieut. John Bella Royal Navy, ſon of the late M man B. of Leiceſter. This gall man was with Lord Duncan wh feated the Dutch fleet off Cam had been in much other deſpera and was promoted entirely from perſonal courage and nautical al

At Ulm, Huber, one of the brated writers in Germany.

At Vienna, in his 79th year, brated muſical compoſer, Haydn

James Baden, profeſſor of and the Latin tongue in the Un Copenhagen. His death is a ſe to the literary world. He bega nexion with that inſtitution in labours were not confined to th the National College; he devo portion of his time to advance t language to its higheſt ſtate of ment; and his tranſlation of T vals the original for preciſion, purity of diction. He alſo p German and Daniſh Dictionar to every modern linguiſt. In years of his life he found him quate to the active duties of his tuation, and retired, but not w honourable proof of the appr the Daniſh Government.

At St. Peterſburg, whilſt billiards, Jarnowick, the celeb former on the violin.

At Liſbon, Richard Yarford,

At Bantry, in Ireland, of a ver, Hamilton White, eſq. Lord Viſcount Bantry.

At Stoneville, co. Dublin, in year, Miſs Pratt, only daughter general P.

In Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, cier, eſq. of Portarlington, late colonel of the 39th regiment of

In Aungier-ſtreet, Dublin, in year, Lundy Foot, eſq. one of men of that city.

In Dominick-ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Graham, relict of Col. G mame, co. Monaghan.

At Hollybrook, near Ran Hugh Montgomery, eſq. of Tr co. Down.

At his ſeat at Ballyvorgill, co. his 90th year, John Jevers Will

In Tipperary, John Power, eſq. colonel of the Tipperary Militia, and ſon of John P. eſq. of that town.

At the Abbey at Rathkeale, George Leake, ſen. eſq.

At Pallaſky, near Limerick, the ſeat of Thomas Maunſell, eſq. in his 79th year, the Rev. William Maunſell, LL. D. and M. R. I. A. &c.

At Derinboy, in King's County, Robert Devereux, eſq.

At Parſon's-town, King's County, Mrs. James, relict of John J. eſq. of Bruſna, in the ſame county.

At Baleath, co. Meath, Hampden Nicholſon, eſq.

In his 127th year, Mr. Robert M'Farland, farmer, of Donyglmore, co. Donegal. He could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles, or the uſe of any glaſs, till within a few days of his death.

At Laymore, near Ballymena, aged 119, Mr. William Simpſon, farmer. Four days before his death he was walking through his farm in his uſual health. He often ſaid, that he was never ſick one hour that he remembered; alſo, that he was only twice drunk in his life. He had the perfect uſe of his underſtanding to his death, and remembered the battle of the Boyne.

At Dublin, on-board his veſſel, Capt. John Huddart, of the Townſhend revenue cutter. He had been, for a conſiderable time, in a very declining ſtate of health; but, from an extreme anxiety to do his duty, he reſiſted the remonſtrances of his family, and all conſiderations of a perſonal nature. He combated with his infirmities to the laſt, and was in the act of conveying (by order of Admiral Lord Gardner) Captain Berry, of the Royal Navy, to Loughſwilly, when he died. Thus did he cloſe a faithful, loyal, and honourable ſervice of 22 years, the early part of which was diſtinguiſhed at the relief of Gibraltar, on which occaſion he was a midſhipman under the Hon. Capt. now Admiral Pakenham. He was an affectionate and ſincere friend, a fond huſband and father; and in all the relations of life the amiability of his manners, and the integrity of his heart, challenged the love and eſteem of all who knew him. What remains to be told is the moſt melancholy: his own pains, cares, and ſorrows, have died with him; but, while he was expiring in the public ſervice, deprived of all the kind and ſoothing offices of domeſtic tenderneſs and love, he was leaving, utterly unprovided for, a wife and eight children.

Charles Fergusſon, eſq. ſon of the deceaſed Sir J. Fergusſon, bart. of Kilkerran, late one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice in Scotland.

At Egleton caſtle, in Scotland, a few hours after his birth, the ſon and heir of Lord Montgomery.

Mr. Cheeſe, many years organiſt at the Collegiate church in Manchester. Though not bleſſed with ſight, his muſical talents, as a teacher, compoſer, and performer, were greatly admired.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Grebbell, wife of Mr. G. printer. She was found by her huſband burnt and ſuffocated to death, on his return from very active exertions at the dreadful fire at Mr. Norrington's, in the Market-place. It is ſuppoſed the candle had caught her cap and handkerchief, and ſet them on fire, while ſhe was aſleep near the table whereon it was.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Waugh, a ſuperannuated ſhipwright, diſtinguiſhed for a diſpoſition equally generous and humane. He ſubſcribed 50l. towards defraying the expence of cloathing the Portſmouth Volunteers; and erected one of the monuments in Kingſton church-yard to the memory of the unfortunate ſufferers who periſhed in the Royal George.

Aged 79, J. Button, eſq. formerly a ſurveyor of taxes in Wilts.

At Malmeſbury, Miſs Stronge, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Henry S. vicar of that place.

At Newton-Poppleford, Mr. H. Reed, one of the proprietors of the worſted mill factory there, and formerly a merchant at Exeter, Devon.

At Cumberland-houſe, in Wincheſter, in her 84th year, Mrs. Marſh, relict of the late Capt. M. of the Royal Navy, and a captain of Greenwich hoſpital.

In Trinity-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, relict of the late Mr. Thomas H. of Roſs, and mother of the Rev. J. Hall, chaplain of the Royal Naval Hoſpital at Haſlar. Her remains were conveyed to Ledbury, in Herefordſhire, to be depoſited in the family-vault there.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Nicholas W. eſq. of Eaſt Dean, Suſſex.

At Shepton-Mallet, in his 47th year, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. John Hill, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

After much illneſs, Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, ſon of Mr. T. ſurgeon, of Cerne.

Mrs. Wright, of Lincoln, keeper of the aſſembly-rooms Above-hill, and wife of Mr. William Wright, joiner.

Aged 89, Mr. William Wright, of Fiſkerton, near Lincoln, farmer, &c.

At Pucklechurch, co. Glouceſter, aged 102, Mrs. Betty Ballin; who, till within the laſt two years, could walk three or four miles with the livelineſs of a young perſon. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Haſkins, who lived to nearly the ſame age.

At Rochford, aged 104, Joſeph Robinſon, a native of that place. His occupation was that of a huſbandman, and till within the laſt ſeven years was capable of performing

forming his daily labour. He took great delight in following the hounds, and to a very late period of his life joined in the chace with all the vigour of youth.

At Oxford, at the houſe of her brother, Alderman Fletcher, aged 56, Mrs. Rebecca Robinſon, relict of the late Rev. T. Robinſon, of that Univerſity.

At Tenterden, aged 36, to the deep diſtreſs of her family and friends, Mrs. Pomfret, wife of John P. eſq. and youngeſt daughter of Richard Curteis, eſq.

At the rectory at Emberton, Bucks, in an advanced age, the Rev. R. Pomfret, upwards of 50 years rector of that place, during which time he was a conſtant reſident. He has bequeathed 50l. to the Northampton infirmary, and a like ſum to that at Bedford, to be paid four months after his death. He is much regretted by an extenſive acquaintance, and deſervedly lamented by the diſtreſſed and poor, to whom he was ever a kind benefactor and ready friend.

At Bridgnorth, Salop, in his 80th year, Mr. Owen Davis, chair-maker; who, it is well known, ſpent more than 600l. in one public-houſe in that town in the courſe of the laſt 40 years, though he ſeldom was known to ſpend more than one ſhilling in any one day.

At Bodmin, co. Cornwall, Miſs Peggy Hambly; whoſe death was occaſioned by a pimple, which firſt roſe on the back part of her neck, and, daily increaſing, at length ſpread itſelf into the ſize of a large turnip, reſembling a body of putrified fleſh. No medical aſſiſtance could reach the nature of her diſorder, and, after languiſhing ſeveral months, ſhe expired without the leaſt ſtruggle.

At his houſe in Hereford, aged 56, of a fall from his horſe, by which his thigh was broken, the Rev. Edmund Barry. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL. B. 1783; rector of Marden and Weſton-Baggard, in Herefordſhire, both in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, the Rev. James Etty, rector of Whitchurch, co. Oxford, and vicar of Woburn, co. Bucks. The former is a valuable living, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, with an excellent parſonage-houſe, which was new-built by Mr. Etty, but which he did not enjoy three months.

In her 17th year, after a lingering and painful illneſs, Miſs Dickens, only daughter of Mr. D. attorney, of Coventry.

Aged 71, Mr. Uppington Bracce, 44 years a ſurgeon in the Royal Navy.

At Sarnesfield, co. Hereford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, relict of John R. eſq. of Kerry, co. Montgomery.

At Honiton, Devon, in his 70th year, of apoplexy, while walking to church, N. Pridus, eſq.

At Clifton, after a lingering illneſs, to the inexpreſſible grief of her parents, Miſs Elizabeth-Anne Fydell, only daughter of John F. eſq. of Bath.

At Swarkſtone, aged 62, Mr. Thomas Grimes, formerly houſe-ſteward to the late Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke; which office he executed with great credit upwards of 25 years.

At Whiſton, co. Northampton, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Knapton, 30 years matron of the County infirmary; and, as a reward for the fidelity with which ſhe executed that truſt, the governors, when age obliged her to reſign the ſituation, ſettled upon her 20l. a year for the reſt of her life.

At Woburn, in Bedfordſhire, Mr. John Thornton, an eminent linen and woollen-draper and wool-buyer.

At Newland, Wilts, the ſeat of his nephew, Sir Edward Smyth, bart. Matthew Dodſworth, eſq. of Cooke-hall, co. York, brother to the Rev. Dr. Dodſworth, treaſurer of Saliſbury cathedral.

At Queniborough, co. Leiceſter, Mr. John Sarſon.

Aged 66, Mrs. Anne Ball, of Harby, near Lincoln.

At Lewiſham, in Kent, aged 92, Capt. Andrew Candi.

In Glouceſter-place, Mary-la-Bonne, moſt ſincerely regretted, Mrs. Rebow, relict of J. M. R. eſq. formerly M. P. for the borough of Colcheſter.

After a ſhort illneſs, at Mrs. Steel's, in Catharine-ſtreet, Strand, where ſhe was on a viſit, Mrs. Steel, late of Beech-houſe, in Hampſhire.

1804. *Sept.* 4. M. Mechain, the Aſtronomer, member of the Firſt Claſs of the National Inſtitute, who was ſent to Spain by the Government to make obſervations. He was born at Lyons, Aug. 16, 1744. On the 18th of Auguſt, 1774, the Academy approved of his firſt Memoir on an Eclipſe which he had obſerved at Verſailles on the 11th of April. He then belonged to the Marine Arſenal, in which ſituation he executed immenſe calculations for the improvement of charts. He diſcovered and calculated ſeveral comets; and gained the prize of the Academy in 1782, on the comet of 1661, the return of which was expected in 1790; and he was received into that body the ſame year. He was made editor of the "*Connoiſſance des Temps*," and ſince 1788, that work has aſſumed a new perfection; it has been every year enriched with the labours of M. Mechain. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of the Meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, conjointly with M. Delambre. He returned from it in 1798. But, to complete that work, he wiſhed to continue it as far as the Balearian iſlands, and he ſet out for them in 1803. He had already,

...ously, with very ... all the ...dems, and ... when he was cast off by ... prevails every year on the ... ...is, by reason of the monasties produced from the overflowing of the river.

Oct. ... In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Capt. Daniel Holmes, master of the ship Endeavour, of London, and brother to the Rev. W. Holmes, who also died in Jamaica, and whose death has been recorded in vol. LXXII. p. 377. Exemplary in fulfilling all the relative duties of life, the interest of his owners he ever held sacred and paramount to every personal consideration. Last war, having the command of the Julius Cæsar West-Indiaman, not being attacked by a French privateer off the coast of Jamaica, though half his crew were inefficient from sickness, and armed with one gun only and a few muskets, he opposed the most determined efforts of the enemy; contrived more than once to rake him, and, by dint of nautical skill, escaped into harbour without the loss of a single man. For his gallantry in this action, in which he was wounded, he received the thanks of Lord Balcarras, then governor; the last was his twenty-fifth voyage to that island; but the fever proving unusually contagious and malignant, an amiable wife and young family are left to deplore his loss.

28. At Jamaica, John Kelly, esq. of Tamarind-grove and House-hill.

1805. *Jan.* ... At Paris, aged 90, M. Latude, well known from his imprisonment, during 35 years, in the castle of Vincennes, the Bastile, and the Bicêtre. His health was not in the least impaired by his long confinement. It is said that some of the descendants of Madame de Pompadour endeavoured to atone for his sufferings, of which she was the occasion, by putting him into a trifling business, which afforded him support.

At Chichester, aged 53, Mr. Draper, well known for extensive practice in the minor branches of surgery, particularly by the village-rustics, who looked up to him with hope and confidence when the skill of the regular practitioner had failed; nor is there a doubt, but, by bold practice, he effected some very extraordinary cures. About 30 years ago he lost an only son, in whom the fond father had centered every hope and every pleasure: parental affection even gained the mastership of reason; for, though it is believed the young man died of a decline, the agonized father placed an orange in each hand in the ..., and pipes were so contrived as to admit the external air.

In his 72d year, Mr. James Tipler, of Nottingham.

At Bristol H... wells, in the prime of life, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Lace, wife of —— L. esq. of Liverpool, and daughter of Mrs. Liversidge, of Wakefield.

At Tetsworth, Ruth Lee was found dead in her bed-room. She had been seen abroad a few days before, but had never suffered any person to enter her room for many years, even to sweep it; and many shillings and six-pences were found on a table by her bed-side, buried in dust. She had some property, and plenty of bed-linen, but slept without any, on the sacking of the bedstead.

Dropt down dead, going up stairs, Mr. Cock, of Heath, in Kent.

Mr. Mayow, of Burcot farm, near Faringdon. While walking a short distance from his house he fell down and expired, leaving a wife and six children.

Jan. 1. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, in his 75th year, George Burton, M.D. and F.R.S. He married the eldest daughter of the late Jn. Chandler, of Cheapside, apothecary, and settled for some time at Chelmsford, whence he removed to Greenwich.

At his lodgings at Bath, Nicholas Ridley, esq. a master in Chancery, and one of the benchers of Gray's Inn.

Sir Samuel Hales, bart. of Mundell, co. Lancaster, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

—— Russell, aged 18, son of a lady in Russell-street, Bath, having fixed on the Kennet and Avon canal as far as the Dundas aqueduct, on his return left his young companions at some considerable distance, who, on coming up, found him fallen upright into the canal, the edge of the ice being level with his forehead. They procured assistance, but too late; he was conveyed to the Folly-house, where every thing was ineffectually tried to restore him.

At Trevilian-house, near St. Columb, the Rev. John Bennet, in the commission of the peace for the county of Cornwall.

At Nanteribba-hall, in Montgomeryshire, George Devereux, Viscount Hereford, and a Baronet, Premier Viscount of England; born April 23, 1744; succeeded his brother Edward Aug. 21, 1788; married, Dec. 15, 1768, his cousin Marianna, only daughter and heiress of George Devereux, esq. of Tregoyd, in Brecknockshire; by whom, who died April 10, 1797, he had thirteen children, of whom one son and five daughters are living. He is succeeded in title and estates by his son Henry, now Viscount Hereford.

At Greenock, in Scotland, in his 74th year, John Dunlop, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs there.

2. At her mother's house in Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico, the wife of Captain Liardet, of the Royal Marines.

At the Rev. Mr. Clarke's, in Paul's college, St. Paul's church-yard, after a severe illness, borne with becoming fortitude, Mrs.

Mrs. Anne Johnſton, relict of Mr. Roger J. late of Oxford.

At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, aged 78, John Nelſon, M. D.

At her houſe in Percy-ſtreet, aged 79, Mrs. Roſe, widow of the late Dr. William R. of Chiſwick, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Clark, of St. Alban's, and mother of Samuel Roſe, eſq. (ſee vol. LXXIV. p. 1240).

At Hadley, Middleſex, in her 42d year, reſpected and lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Dury, wife of Alex. D. eſq.

At her lodgings in Chicheſter, Mrs. Catharine Fitzgerald, wife of Capt. F. of the 39th Foot, now on his paſſage to join his regiment in India, and ſecond daughter of the late Right Rev. Sir Wm. Aſhburnham, Biſhop of Chicheſter.

2. At Baylis, near Salt-hill, ſuddenly, in his 72d year, Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Roſſlyn, Baron of Loughborough; an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, and a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. He was born Feb. 13, 1733, and married Dec. 31, 1767, Betty-Anne, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Dawſon, eſq. of Morley, Yorkſhire, by whom, who died in 1781, he had no iſſue; and Sept. 12. 1782, he married Charlotte Courtney, youngeſt daughter of William Viſcount Courtney, and aunt to the preſent Viſcount, by whom he had a ſon, born Oct. 2, 1793, ſince dead. His Lordſhip has been long ſubject to the gout, and in a delicate ſtate of health. He reſided at his ſeat at Baylis for the benefit of the air; but for ſome weeks paſt he was ſo much recovered as to viſit round the neighbourhood; and, on the preceding night, accompanied the Counteſs to her Majeſty's fête at Frogmore. Next morning he rode on horſeback to viſit ſeveral of the neighbouring gentlemen: and, after his return to Baylis went in his carriage to Bulſtrode, to viſit the Duke of Portland, and returned home, apparently in perfect health. After dinner he complained of a violent pain in his head, and very abruptly aroſe from table, ſaying he was almoſt diſtracted, and deſired immediate medical aſſiſtance to be ſent for. He was put to bed, and expreſſes ſent for his phyſicians; but at one the enſuing morning he expired in the greateſt agony. Sir James Sinclair Erſkine, bart. nephew to the late Earl, ſucceeds to the titles and eſtates, and Miſs Erſkine, ſiſter to the preſent Earl, who lives with the Counteſs of Roſſlyn, is, by his Majeſty's ſign manual, to have place, pre-eminence, and precedency, as the daughter of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His Lordſhip was appointed ſolicitor-general Jan 20, 1771. and attorney-general June 10, 1778. On the 14th of June, 1780, he was created Baron Loughborough, made Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and called to the Privy Council; in 1783, was appointed firſt commiſſioner for keeping of the great ſeal; and January 27, 1793, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. He was created, by a ſecond patent Oct. 31, 1795, Baron Loughborough, with remainders, ſeverally and ſucceſſively, to Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, bart. and to John Erſkine, his brother; and by patent, April 21, 1801, Earl of Roſſlyn. On the 11th his Lordſhip's remains were removed, at 7 A. M. from his ſeat near Windſor, to Slough, and about 1 they arrived at the Yorkſhire Stingo public-houſe, where the company met. At two they ſet out in ſolemn proceſſion for St. Paul's Cathedral. The hearſe was drawn by ſix horſes, with feathers, velverets, &c. and carrying the body in a coffin covered with black velvet, ornamented with richly gilt and chaſed cornets, and various other devices, and a large gilt plate with his Lordſhip's arms, and the following inſcription: "ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Earl of Roſſlyn, Baron Loughborough, born 31th of February, 1733: died ſecond of January, 1805." Five mourning-coaches and ſix, decorated with feathers, velvets, eſcutcheons, &c. and two pages attending, each with ſilk hatbands and wands. In the two firſt coaches were ſix pall-bearers, intimate friends of his Lordſhip. In the third coach, the two chief mourners, Sir J. St. Clair Erſkine, now Earl of Roſſlyn, and his brother, the Hon. John Erſkine. The fourth coach, three diſtant relatives of his Lordſhip. The fifth coach, his Lordſhip's principal domeſtics. Next followed two of the family coaches. Next the coaches of the preſent Earl, and two friends. About half paſt 3 the proceſſion arrived at the Weſtern gate of St. Paul's, through which the coffin was carried into the choir, which was lighted upon the occaſion. The funeral leſſons being read, the coffin was carried to the vault, and laid upon treſtles, underneath the centre of the dome, until the vault is completed, when it will be laid between the remains of Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Mr. Howard. The nobility, gentry, &c. who compoſed the proceſſion, remained above until the ſervice was finiſhed, after which the company went home in their own carriages.

3. This morning, about nine o'clock, Capt. Thompſon, in the Newcaſtle trade, reſiding in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, who had been confined with a fever, in the abſence of his nurſe, threw himſelf, in a fit of delirium, out of a two-pair-of-ſtairs window into the ſtreet, and was killed on the ſpot.

At Lewes, Suſſex, in his 78th year, Henry Shelley, eſq.

At

At her brothe[illegible] Lancaster, Miss [illegible] daughter of the [illegible] of Park-hall, co. S[illegible]

4. Aged 81, Miss Margaret Par[illegible] of York-buildings, Paddington, late of [illegible] row-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

Found drowned in Falmouth harbour, Mr. Thomas, of the company of comedians now at Falmouth.

At Epping, by a kick from an ox, Mr. Simon Warren.

Aged 73, Mrs. Anne Fox, of Lin[illegible], widow of Mr. Francis F. brazier.

At Lincoln, Mr. William Appleby, a well-known horse-dealer.

Killed in an action near Dieppe, Lieut. William C. C. Dalyell, of the Royal [illegible], fifth son of the late Sir Robert D. b[illegible] of Binns, in Scotland.

At his house in Portland-place, [illegible] 57, Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. [illegible] for Thirsk, in Yorkshire. He wa[illegible] the third baronet; and married, in 1782 Frances Howell, daughter of Jam[illegible] esq. of Elm, co. Norfolk, by who[illegible] he has left five children. He succeed[illegible] August, 1795, his great uncle and father, Sir Gregory Page, by will [illegible] by virtue of his Majesty's sign-m[illegible] added to his own the name and a[illegible] Page. At the general election in 17[illegible] was chosen member for Thirsk, wh[illegible] he has represented ever since. Our [illegible] will recollect that he lately stood [illegible] with the maker of an iron bridge over a stream in his garden, suggested by Mr. Cartwright to Lady T, which amounted to 900l.; and it is said, that his chagrin at this event brought on his death. On examining his secretaire, his executors found 16,700 guineas. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Bedfordshire; and he is succeeded by his eldest son, Gregory Osborne, born Sept. 28, 1785.

Found drowned in the Basin in the Green-park, Eleanor Tranfield. It appeared, on the Coroner's Inquest, from the evidence of Matthew Tranfield, landlord of the Triumphant Car public-house in Piccadilly, near Hyde-park Corner, and uncle to the deceased, that she had lived with him as servant; that the deceased was in the habit of getting intoxicated, during which time she behaved herself with a degree of violence approaching to madness. On the 22d of last November, she went out of the house in the evening, and returned in about 20 minutes, or half an hour, in a state of intoxication, and was reprimanded by her uncle for beim[illegible] [illegible] went up stairs and [illegible] n came down to the [illegible] our [illegible] some tea, and on being [illegible] for getting her-

self into such a state, she declared she would go out of the house, and went accordingly out and sat under the shed at the front of the house, crying with passion: she was brought into the back parlour by her uncle, and advised, in a very gentle manner, by him and Mr. Sutton, who gave evidence to the same effect, to go to bed and rest herself; but she refused, and still continued crying. Shortly after, she took her opportunity and went out of the house; her brother followed her, but could not prevail on her to return; since that time she never was heard of until found, on Jan. 4, in the Basin in the Green-park. The evidence of Mr. Sutton, and the brother to the deceased, a boy of 17 years of age, went to the same effect; and also that she had, when about 12 or 13 years old, received a very severe bruise on the head, occasioned by the fall of an iron gate on her, which made her at times appear slighty. It was her brother who first identified her from her cloaths, she being in such a state that it was perfectly impossible to recognise a single feature. The Jury, after viewing the body, which was quite in a state of putrefaction, returned a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning," not having any evidence that she threw herself into [illegible] water.

5. Aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Wood, one of the sisters of the late Mr. William W. formerly a bookseller at Lincoln, who died Dec. 6, 1804 (LXXIV. 1246).

Aged 71, Mrs. Bromhead, of Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In an advanced age, at his seat at Denbury, near Newton-Abbot, Thomas Taylor, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Devon.

At his house in Hanover-square, Sir John Gallini, a knight of the Holy Roman Empire. About 8 o'clock in the morning he rang his bell, and, on his servant entering his chamber, ordered his breakfast to be prepared immediately, his chaise to be at the door at 9, and his chariot in waiting at 3. A few minutes after giving these directions he complained of not being well, and said, "I shall rest till 9 o'clock." In half an hour he rang his bell again, and ordered immediate medical assistance, as he had a violent pain in his stomach. Drs. Hayes and Wood immediately attended, but at 9 o'clock he expired without a groan. On the morning of the 4th he attended his pupils as usual; and in the evening was at Covent-garden theatre. Sir John was a native of Italy; and at the age of 25 made his appearance at the Opera-house, then under the management of Mr. Du Burgh, as a dancer. The ensuing season he

he was made principal dancer; and, in a few ſeaſons, became ballet-maſter, and then ſtage-manager of the Opera-houſe, and gave leſſons in dancing. In that character he was introduced into the late Earl of Abingdon's family, where Lady Elizabeth Bertie, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſiſter, became enamoured of him, and married him; but they have lived ſeparate ſeveral years, on account of her health, and ſhe died Aug. 17, 1804 (LXXIV. 795). By her he has left two unmarried daughters and a ſon, a captain in the army. Soon after his marriage he went to Italy, where he was honoured with his knighthood. Returning to England he again became manager of the Opera, and had the merit of introducing Mr. Slingſby to that theatre. He was manager at the time the houſe was burnt in 1789, and is ſaid to have left 300,000l. thereby. He then ſent a gentleman to Italy and France, to bring him plans of the Opera-houſes there, to form his judgment in the deſigning of the preſent King's Theatre; towards the execution of which building, it is alſo ſaid, he advanced 300,000l. When finiſhed, an oppoſition was formed, by propoſing to open the Pantheon for the performance of operas; but Mr. Taylor, a proprietor, taking the management into his hands, Sir John retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to his profeſſion of a dancing-maſter, in which he had attained the higheſt reputation. He was generally conſidered as one of the moſt able teachers of his art that ever appeared in this country; and is ſuppoſed, by the exertion of his talents, to have left 150,000l. to his ſon and two daughters. His remains were interred in the cemetery at the family-ſeat in Bedfordſhire, with great funeral pomp, attended by Capt. Galina, his ſon, of the weſt Middleſex Militia, as principal mourner, and his ſucceſſor, Mr. Sydney, with the whole of his company. The coffin was placed in the vault of that of his late wife.

Suddenly, while bottling wine at his maſter's houſe in Charlton-ſtreet, Somers-town, near Pancras, James Hayes.

6. At his mother's houſe at Twickenham, Middleſex, the Hon. George-Auguſtus-William Curzon, eldeſt ſon of the late Hon. Penn Aſheton Curzon and the Baroneſs Howe; born May 11, 1788.

At his father's houſe in the Crescent, Bath, Edmund Reynolds, jun. eſq.

At Kingſgate, in the Iſle of Thanet, in his 93d year, William Roberts, eſq.

Mr. Andrew Hyor, upwards of 30 years prompter to the Bath theatre.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Timberland, wife of Mr. T. of the Bail of Lincoln.

At Lincoln, Mr. Matthew Orme, a wholeſale brewer.

At her houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet, Canterbury, Mrs. Knowler, wife of Gilbert K. eſq. of Herne, in the county of Kent. She was daughter and only child of Mr. Preſgrove, ſurgeon in Weſtminſter. In Mrs. K. perſonal beauty was heightened by animation of mind beaming through eyes expreſſive of that mixture of ſenſe, ſenſibility, and vivacity, which left no doubt to any beholder of the merit of the heart which was enſhrined within ſo attractive a form; and all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance were witneſſes to the juſtneſs of her claim for admiration, love, and eſteem. Engaging manners, ſweetneſs of temper, and a heart diſpoſed to diffuſe benevolence, chearfulneſs, and general philanthropy, around her, rendered her life a bleſſing to her friends, who were very numerous; and to thoſe who had the happineſs of her moſt confidential connexion, her integrity was entire. She was always rather above chearful when pleaſed with her company; and enlivened her circles of intimacy with ſweet unoffending ſallies of wit and humour, which charmed ſociety, without that aſſuming confidence which ſuperior talents for pleaſing too often accompanies. She was exemplary in fulfilling the common duties of life, particularly that of an affectionate wife to one ſenſible, in the higheſt degree, of all her merit, with whom ſhe lived 50 years in conjugal happineſs.

7. Mrs. Parlby, widow of the late Mr. John P. of Lincoln, tanner.

Very ſuddenly, the Rev. John Baſſett, of Broxholm, near Lincoln.

In Portman-place, Edgeware-road, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Jane Ruding, widow of the late John R. eſq. formerly of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and lately of the Eaſt Indies.

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Capt. Carr, in the Shields trade, going on-board his veſſel at Mill wall, Limehouſe, fell backward into the water and was drowned, notwithſtanding every effort was uſed to ſave him.

8. After a tedious illneſs, greatly and deſervedly regretted, the wife of the Rev. T. Dickenſay, of Snape-hall, and rector of, Well, co. York.

Aged 9 years, Miſs Rachel Maxnees Sutton,

[illegible]tion, young[illegible] of the Bishop of Norwich.

At Barkston, [illegible] 20, Mr. Anthony Hays. His disorder had visibly preyed on his constitution for some years, and he bore it with the m[illegible]ta-tient resignation. Blessed with a [illegible]mind, which was scarcely suppre[illegible] by bodily afflictions or intense application to the pursuit of useful attainments, he had possessed himself of those valuable accomplishments which will long endear and preserve his memory.

Of consumption, the Rev. Francis Williams, of Exeter.

At his seat at Stanmer, Sussex, Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chichester (so created June 22, 1801, it having been some time extinct in the family of Donegal), Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, Sussex, 1768, on the death of Thomas the late Duke of Newcastle, and surveyor-general of the Customs in the port of London. He was born Feb. 28, 1728; died in his 87th year; and is succeeded in titles and estates by his son, Thomas Lord Pelham, married to Lady Mary Osborne, sister to the Duke of Leeds. The vault of the Pelham family, at Laughton, in which his remains were deposited, is so remarkably dry, that the velvet which covers the coffins of the late Duke and Duchess of Newcastle is scarcely discoloured.

9. Aged 67, Col. Thomas Bishopp, of Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Heneage, a widow lady.

At Kirk-Ella, co. York, aged 56, Jos. Gosmond, esq. formerly of Hull, grocer.

In his 62d year, John Clarke, esq. of Welton-place, co. Northampton, in the commission of the peace for that county.

At her seat at Middle-hill, near Box, co. Somerset, Lady Aylmer, widow of Henry Lord A. (after whose death, in 1785, she successively married Mr. Howell Price and Mr. Bowles), and mother of the present Lord Aylmer.

At his seat, at Stanford-court, in Worcestershire, Sir Edward Winnington, bart. M. P. for the borough of Droitwich, in that county. He was a gentleman eminent for his attainments in Literature; an amiable, entertaining, and instructive companion, affectionate and indulgent in all his domestic relations; an ornament to his native county, and to all his connexions. His death is a severe calamity to his family and friends, and a general loss to society. He married the Hon. Anne Foley, aunt of the present Lord Foley, by who[illegible] he has left nine children, of whom th[illegible]eldest, Thomas Winnington, esq. succeeds to his titles and estates.

10. This afternoon, at his seat, Sumner castle, near Spittal, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, aged 70, Sir Cecil Wray, bart. In his public career he was formerly distinguished as the opponent of Mr. Fox in the representation of the city of Westminster; and, in private life, was remarkable for the practice of virtues which rendered him the admiration of all who knew him, and will preserve his memory from oblivion as long as society is capable of estimating departed worth. His extensive charities have procured him the prayers of all the poor in the vicinity of his residence. As a landlord he was a rare instance of liberality; and was never known to advance his rents. Indeed, his chief pleasure was to see his poor neighbours happy, and his tenants affluent; and, a few days before his death, he solemnly exhorted his successor to the principal part of his estates to seek gratification from the same source. He had no children. Mr. Wray, who succeeds him, is a distant relation, and was lately an officer in the North Lincoln Militia.

Drowned in the lake near Sir Cecil Wray's castle, aged 10 years, Jos. Lyon, son of Mr. Geo. L. farmer and grazier, of Ingham, co. Lincoln. Mr. L. lost a generous landlord, in the death of Sir Cecil, and a beloved son, the same afternoon.

At Lewes, Sussex, about five o'clock in the evening, John Berry, formerly a drummer in the 7th regiment of Dragoons, but afterwards, for many years, a servant to the late Lieut.-col. Hay, of Glyndebourne, son of the late very ingenious writer. On his return from that place to his lodging in Lewes he mistook his road on Cliff-hill, and walked over the brink of a chalk-pit, whereby he was precipitated headlong to the bottom, a depth of near 100 feet, and killed upon the spot. He was discovered between five and six in the morning, with his limbs most dreadfully bruised and fractured. He was of a religious and charitable disposition; and, having saved some money in service, and from a handsome annuity which Col. H. bequeathed him at his death, has left the greatest part of it to his poor relations, as appeared by his will, which was found in his pockets on searching them.

At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 96, Mr. H. J. Milward, formerly an apothecary of eminence in Spital-fields.

At Stranraer, in Scotland, John Clugston, esq. collector of the customs there.

11. At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 57, Mr. Munns, blacksmith.

In Rathbone-place, in her 67th year Mrs. Angelo, relict of A. Angelo, fencing-master to the Royal Family.

At Gunby, co. Lincoln, in her year, the wife of Mr. Thomas Da[illegible]

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Walkden, of co. Lincoln.

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At her houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet, Canterbury, Mrs. Knowler, wife of Gilbert K. eſq. of Herne, in the county of Kent. She was daughter and only child of Mr. Preſgrove, ſurgeon in Weſtminſter. In Mrs. K. perſonal beauty was heightened by animation of mind beaming through eyes expreſſive of that mixture of ſenſe, ſenſibility, and vivacity, which left no doubt to any beholder of the merit of the heart which was enſhrined within ſo attractive a form; and all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance were witneſſes to the juſtneſs of her claim for admiration, love, and eſteem. Engaging manners, ſweetneſs of temper, and a heart diſpoſed to diffuſe benevolence, chearfulneſs, and general philanthropy, around her, rendered her life a bleſſing to her friends, who were very numerous; and to thoſe who had the happineſs of her moſt confidential connexion, her integrity was entire. She was always rather above chearful when pleaſed with her company; and enlivened her circles of intimacy with ſweet unoffending ſallies of wit and humour, which charmed ſociety, without that aſſuming confidence which ſuperior talents for pleaſing too often accompanies. She was exemplary in fulfilling the common duties of life, particularly that of an affectionate wife to one ſenſible, in the higheſt degree, of all her merit, with whom ſhe lived 50 years in conjugal happineſs.

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Aged 9 years, Miſs Rachel Maunſell Sutton,

ſutton, younger [redacted]r of the Biſhop of Norwich.

At Berkſton, [redacted] aged 20, Mr. Anthony H[redacted] had vilibly preyed on his conſtitution for ſome years, and he bore it with the moſt patient reſignation. Bleſſed with a ſound mind, which was ſcarcely ſuppreſſed by bodily afflictions or intenſe application to the purſuit of uſeful attainments, he had poſſeſſed himſelf of thoſe valuable accompliſhments which will long endear and preſerve his memory.

Of conſumption, the Rev. Francis Williams, of Exeter.

At his ſeat at Stanmer, Suſſex, Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chicheſter (ſo created June 23, 1801, it having been ſome time extinct in the family of Donegal), Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, Suſſex, 1768, on the death of Thomas the late Duke of Newcaſtle, and ſurveyor-general of the Cuſtoms in the port of London. He was born Feb. 28, 1728; died in his 87th year; and is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his ſon, Thomas Lord Pelham, married to Lady Mary Oſborne, ſiſter to the Duke of Leeds. The vault of the Pelham family, at Laughton, in which his remains were depoſited, is ſo remarkably dry, that the velvet which covers the coffins of the late Duke and Ducheſs of Newcaſtle is ſcarcely diſcoloured.

9. Aged 67, Col. Thomas Biſhopp, of Cheſter-ſtreet, Groſvenor-place.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Hincage, a widow lady.

At Kirk-Ella, co. York, aged 56, Joſ. Gofmond, eſq. formerly of Hull, grocer.

In his 62d year, John Clarke, eſq. of Welton-place, co. Northampton, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At her ſeat at Middle-hill, near Box, co. Somerſet, Lady Aylmer, widow of Henry Lord A. (after whoſe death, in 1782, ſhe ſucceſſively married Mr. Howell Price and Mr. Bowles), and mother of the preſent Lord Aylmer.

At his ſeat, at Stanford-court, in Worceſterſhire, Sir Edward Winnington, bart. M. P. for the borough of Droitwich, in that county. He was a gentleman eminent for his attainments in Literature; an amiable, entertaining, and inſtructive companion, affectionate and indulgent in all his domeſtic relations; an ornament to his native county, and to all his connexions. His death is a ſevere calamity to his family and friends, and a general loſs to ſociety. He married the Hon. Anne Foley, aunt of the preſent Lord Foley, by whom he has left nine children, of whom the eldeſt, Thomas Winnington, eſq. ſucceeds to his titles and eſtates.

11. This a[redacted], at his ſeat, Sumner caſtle, near Capital, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, aged 70, Sir Cecil Wray, bart. In his public career he was formerly diſtinguiſhed as the opponent of Mr. Fox in the repreſentation of the city of Weſtminſter; and, in private life, was remarkable for the practice of virtues which rendered him the admiration of all who knew him, and will preſerve his memory from oblivion as long as ſociety is capable of eſtimating departed worth. His extenſive charities have procured him the prayers of all the poor in the vicinity of his reſidence. As a landlord he was a rare inſtance of liberality; and was never known to advance his rents. Indeed, his chief pleaſure was to ſee his poor neighbours happy, and his tenants affluent; and, a few days before his death, he ſolemnly exhorted his ſucceſſor to the principal part of his eſtates to ſeek gratification from the ſame ſource. He had no children. Mr. Wray, who ſucceeds him, is a diſtant relation, and was lately an officer in the North Lincoln Militia.

Drowned in the lake near Sir Cecil Wray's caſtle, aged 10 years, Joſ. Lyon, ſon of Mr. Geo. L. farmer and grazier, of Ingham, co. Lincoln. Mr. L. loſt a generous landlord, in the death of Sir Cecil, and a beloved ſon, the ſame afternoon.

At Lewes, Suſſex, about five o'clock in the evening, John Berry, formerly a drummer in the 7th regiment of Dragoons, but afterwards, for many years, a ſervant to the late Lieut.-col. Hay, of Glyndebourne, ſon of the late very ingenious writer. On his return from that place to his lodging in Lewes he miſtook his road on Cliff-hill, and walked over the brink of a chalk-pit, whereby he was precipitated headlong to the bottom, a depth of near 100 feet, and killed upon the ſpot. He was diſcovered between five and ſix in the morning, with his limbs moſt dreadfully bruiſed and fractured. He was of a religious and charitable diſpoſition; and, having ſaved ſome money in ſervice, and from a handſome annuity which Col. H. bequeathed him at his death, has left the greateſt part of it to his poor relations, as appeared by his will, which was found in his pockets on ſearching them.

At Cheſhunt, Herts, aged 96, Mr. H. J. Milward, formerly an apothecary of eminence in Spital-fields.

At Stranraer, in Scotland, John Clugſton, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there.

11. At Enfield, Middleſex, aged 57, Mr. Munns, blackſmith.

In Rathbone-place, in her 67th year, Mrs. Angelo, relict of A. Angelo, eſq. fencing-maſter to the Royal Family.

At Gunby, co. Lincoln, in her 68 year, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dawſon.

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Walkden, of B co. Lincoln.

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At his father's houſe in the Circus, Bath, Edmund Reynolds, jun. etc.

At Kingſgate, in the Iſle of Thanet, in his 93d year, William Roberts, etc.

Mr. Andrew Fiſher, upwards of 30 years prompter to the Bath theatre.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Timberland, wife of Mr. T. of the Bail of Lincoln.

At Lincoln, Mr. Matthew Orme, a wholeſale brewer.

At her houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet, Canterbury, Mrs. Knowler, wife of Gilbert K. eſq. of Herne, in the county of Kent. She was daughter and only child of Mr. Preſgrove, ſurgeon in Weſtminſter. In Mrs. K. perſonal beauty was heightened by animation of mind beaming through eyes expreſſive of that mixture of ſenſe, ſenſibility, and vivacity, which left no doubt to any beholder of the merit of the heart which was enſhrined within ſo attractive a form; and all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance were witneſſes to the juſtneſs of her claim for admiration, love, and eſteem. Engaging manners, ſweetneſs of temper, and a heart diſpoſed to diffuſe benevolence, chearfulneſs, and general philanthropy, around her, rendered her life a bleſſing to her friends, who were very numerous; and to thoſe who had the happineſs of her moſt confidential connexion, her integrity was entire. She was always rather above chearful when pleaſed with her company; and enlivened her circles of intimacy with ſweet unoffending ſallies of wit and humour, which charmed ſociety, without that aſſuming confidence which ſuperior talents for pleaſing too often accompanies. She was exemplary in fulfilling the common duties of life, particularly that of an affectionate wife to one ſenſible, in the higheſt degree, of all her merit, with whom ſhe lived 50 years in conjugal happineſs.

7. Mrs. Parlby, widow of the late Mr. John P. of Lincoln, tanner.

Very ſuddenly, the Rev. John Baſſett, of Broxholm, near Lincoln.

In Portman-place, Edgeware-road, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Jane Ruding, widow of the late John R. eſq. formerly of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and lately of the Eaſt Indies.

Mr. Cowan, who had been reſtored to his friends through the philanthropy of the landlord of the Cock public-houſe at Kilburn wells on the 4th, again ſtrayed out, and was found this morning dead in a ditch in Hackney-fields, with a prayer-book in his hand. He was taken to Hackney workhouſe until owned, and thence removed to Woburn-court, Bloomſbury, where he reſided. It is ſuppoſed he was ſeiz'd with another fit, which he had not ſtrength to ſurmount.

Capt. Carr, in the Shields trade, going on board his veſſel at Mill-wall, Limehouſe, fell backward into the water and was drowned, notwithſtanding every effort was uſed to ſave him.

8. After a tedious illneſs, greatly and deſervedly regretted, the wife of the Rev. T. D'Oyley, of Snape-hall, and rector of, Weſt, co. York.

Aged 9 years, Miſs Rachel Manners Sutton,

Sutton, youngeſt daughter of the Biſhop of Norwich.

At Barkſton, co. Leiceſter, aged 20, Mr. Anthony Hays. His diſorder had viſibly preyed on his conſtitution for ſome years, and he bore it with the moſt patient reſignation. Bleſſed with a ſound mind, which was ſcarcely ſuppreſſed by bodily afflictions or intenſe application to the purſuit of uſeful attainments, he had poſſeſſed himſelf of thoſe valuable accompliſhments which will long endear and preſerve his memory.

Of conſumption, the Rev. Francis Williams, of Exeter.

At his ſeat at Stanmer, Suſſex, Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chicheſter (ſo created June 23, 1801, it having been ſome time extinct in the family of Donegal), Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, Suſſex, 1768, on the death of Thomas the late Duke of Newcaſtle, and ſurveyor-general of the Cuſtoms in the port of London. He was born Feb. 28, 1728; died in his 87th year; and is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his ſon, Thomas Lord Pelham, married to Lady Mary Oſborne, ſiſter to the Duke of Leeds. The vault of the Pelham family, at Laughton, in which his remains were depoſited, is ſo remarkably dry, that the velvet which covers the coffins of the late Duke and Ducheſs of Newcaſtle is ſcarcely diſcoloured.

9. Aged 67, Col. Thomas Biſhopp, of Chester-ſtreet, Groſvenor-place.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Heneage, a widow lady.

At Kirk-Ella, co. York, aged 56, Joſ. Gelmond, eſq. formerly of Hull, grocer.

In his 63d year, John Clarke, eſq. of Walton-place, co. Northampton, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At her ſeat at Middle-hill, near Box, co. Somerſet, Lady Aylmer, widow of Henry Lord A. after whoſe death, in 1785, ſhe ſucceſſively married Mr. Howell Price and Mr. Bowles, and mother of the preſent Lord Aylmer.

At his ſeat, at Stanford-court, in Worceſterſhire, Sir Edward Winnington, bart. M. P. for the borough of Droitwich, in that county. He was a gentleman eminent for his attainments in literature; an amiable, entertaining, and inſtructive companion, affectionate and indulgent in all his domeſtic relations; an ornament to his native county, and to all his connexions. His death is a ſevere calamity to his family and friends, and a general loſs to ſociety. He married the Hon. Anne Foley, aunt of the preſent Lord Foley, by whom he has left nine children, of whom the eldeſt, Thomas Winnington, eſq. ſucceeds to his titles and eſtates.

12. This afternoon, at his ſeat, Sumner caſtle, near Spittal, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, aged 70, Sir Cecil Wray, bart. In his public career he was formerly diſtinguiſhed as the opponent of Mr. Fox in the repreſentation of the city of Weſtminſter; and, in private life, was remarkable for the practice of virtues which rendered him the admiration of all who knew him, and will preſerve his memory from oblivion as long as ſociety is capable of eſtimating departed worth. His extenſive charities have procured him the prayers of all the poor in the vicinity of his reſidence. As a landlord he was a rare inſtance of liberality; and was never known to advance his rents. Indeed, his chief pleaſure was to ſee his poor neighbours happy, and his tenants affluent; and, a few days before his death, he ſolemnly exhorted his ſucceſſor to the principal part of his eſtates to ſeek gratification from the ſame ſource. He had no children. Mr. Wray, who ſucceeds him, is a diſtant relation, and was lately an officer in the North Lincoln Militia.

Drowned in the lake near Sir Cecil Wray's caſtle, aged 10 years, Joſ. Lyon, ſon of Mr. Geo. L. farmer and grazier, of Ingham, co. Lincoln. Mr. L. loſt a generous landlord, in the death of Sir Cecil, and a beloved ſon, the ſame afternoon.

At Lewes, Suſſex, about five o'clock in the evening, John Berry, formerly a drummer in the 7th regiment of Dragoons, but afterwards, for many years, a ſervant to the late Lieut.-col. Hay, of Glyndebourne, ſon of the late very ingenious writer. On his return from that place to his lodging in Lewes he miſtook his road on Cliff-hill, and walked over the brink of a chalk-pit, whereby he was precipitated headlong to the bottom, a depth of near 100 feet, and killed upon the ſpot. He was diſcovered between five and ſix in the morning, with his limbs moſt dreadfully bruiſed and fractured. He was of a religious and charitable diſpoſition; and, having ſaved ſome money in ſervice, and from a handſome annuity which Col. H. bequeathed him at his death, has left the greateſt part of it to his poor relations, as appeared by his will, which was found in his pockets on ſearching them.

At Cheſhunt, Herts, aged 96, Mr. H. J. Milward, formerly an apothecary of eminence in Spital-fields.

At Stranraer, in Scotland, John Clugſton, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there.

11. At Enfield, Middleſex, aged 57, Mr. Munns, blackſmith.

In Ratibone-place, in her 67th year, Mrs. Angelo, relict of A. Angelo, eſq. fencing-maſter to the Royal Family.

At Gunby, co. Lincoln, in her 68th year, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dawſon.

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Walkden, of Brigg, co Lincoln.

12. Found in

12. Found dead in his bed, whither he went the preceding evening in apparent perfect health, Edward Peach, eſq. late of Sundridge, in Kent, of which county he had been many years an active magiſtrate and deputy-lieutenant.

At Bearſtead, in Kent, aged 71, Mrs. Webb, relict of Mr. William W. ſen.

At Bath, Sir John Leſter, of Poole, co. Dorſet.

At the parſonage at Monckton, Mrs. Croſſman, widow of the Rev. Dr. C. late rector of that pariſh, and daughter of Matthew Brickdale, eſq. of Court-houſe, co. Somerſet.

At Bath, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Bignell, wife of Robert D. B. eſq. of Towceſter, and only ſurviving child of John Ruſſel, eſq. of Bugbrook, Northamptonſh.

After a long illneſs, Mrs. Biſhop, wife of Mr. Robert B. of Hadley, near Barnet. She died as ſhe had lived in the practice of every Chriſtian virtue.

13. At Exmouth, Devon, Mrs. Henſon, wife of Robert H. eſq. of Bainton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Wells, Norfolk, at a very advanced age, Mr. Valentine Dennis, of that place, common brewer. His virtues were not of the common ſort, having uniformly, through the courſe of a very long life, been known by the enviable and merited title of "Honeſt Val. Dennis."

At Shoreham, Suſſex, in his 28th year, by a fever which baffled the ſkill of the Faculty, William-Henry Benet, eſq. Captain in the North Hampſhire Militia, and only ſon of Sir William Benet of Fareham, the laſt male of a very antient and reſpectable family. The life of this excellent young man exhibits, in its whole tenor, a rare example of unſullied honour and incorruptible integrity; and diſplays a ſhort ſyſtem of ethics more forcibly than any taught in the ſchools of Philoſophy. Let it be recorded, that he was the moſt dutiful of ſons, the moſt affectionate of brothers, the moſt zealous of Chriſtians, and of friends. So innate was his rectitude, that it ſeemed to him extraordinary that man could ever wilfully DO WRONG; and he knew no fear but that of tranſgreſſing the laws of his Creator. He was ſcrupulouſly juſt in all his tranſactions with the world, and ever preſerved a ſacred adherence to the dictates of Truth; open to feel, and prompt to relieve, the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate; beneficent, temperate, humble; he fulfilled, from principle, every relative duty of life. Equally meritorious was his conduct as a ſoldier; and of him might the Veteran learn the true ſpirit of diſcipline. When his rank, though ſubordinate, gave him command, as his orders were iſſued with mild deciſion, they were ever obeyed with cheerful alacrity. By the ſoldiers he was adored. He never gave to his men a ſevere, or even a harſh expreſſion, nor were his lips ever defiled by an oath. A deſire of knowledge manifeſted itſelf in his early youth; and he was converſant in the learning and events of former ages. The ſtudy of Hiſtory was the amuſement of his leiſure hours; and in many of the Polite Arts was he gifted with taſte and judgment. Let thoſe who are ENTERING on the ſtage of life learn from his conduct throughout it that, though its ſcenes are ſcattered over with temptations on one hand, and thickly planted with thorns on the other, there is one monitor who may with ſafety be relied on as a guide through its devious paths—Conſcience!

"The God within the mind."

May thoſe, who are QUITTING it, be like him prepared for departure! His remains were conveyed to Fareham, for interment in the burial-place of his anceſtors.

14. At Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Mr. Richard Lumley.

At Fletton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Peckard, relict of Dr. P. late dean of Peterborough, and rector of Fletton. She had entertained a large party of friends at her houſe the preceding day in apparent perfect health.

Mr. D. Stephenſon, one of the ſenior aldermen of Newark, co. Nottingham.

Suddenly, at Bath, in his 68th year, William Purnell, eſq. of New-houſe, near Durſley, a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Glouceſter.

At Honingham, Norfolk, in his 63d year, Wm. Cope, one of Lord Bayning's principal ſervants, with whom he had lived upwards of 27 years, and, by his diligence and fidelity in the diſcharge of the different duties of his ſituation, had merited his Lordſhip's fulleſt approbation, and at the ſame time had gained the love and eſteem of the whole family. He was buried at Honingham on the 17th, and his funeral was attended by Mr. Townſhend, on whom particularly he had waited for ſome years, and by ſeveral of the principal and other inhabitants of the pariſh. No ſervant ever lived more reſpected, or died more regretted.

At Frognell-houſe, Hampſtead, Middleſex, George Abel. eſq.

15. In Broad-ſtreet-buildings, aged 47, John-Henry Rougemont, eſq.

At his palace, near the city of Cork, the Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Thomas Stopford, Biſhop of Cork and Roſs, to which he was promoted in 1796.

16. At Edinburgh, William Steuart, eſq. advocate.

Lieut. Wolfe, of the Queen's County Regiment of Militia, while ſtanding before his guard this morning in Cork, ſuddenly dropped down and expired.

In

prime of life, a
tle more than t
st daughter of
, esq. of Tetbury
orge Rousseau, a domestick in
shment of his Royal Highness
of Wales. On the Coroner's
, John Phillips, esq. surgeon to
Highness's household, stated,
he 9th inst. he was called upon
deceased, whom he found in a
at agitation, with excessive vo-
Deceased complained of great
in his head; and declared, that
was affected with the taste of
nd declared, that he was poi-
e was removed from Carleton-
Clapton, when his fever in-
nd he died on the 16th. Wit-
d, that after opening and in-
the body, Doctors G. Pearson,
and himself, were of opinion,
primary complaint was in the
but the immediate cause of
in the head. Witness added,
tood that the deceased had ta-
as was his usual custom; he
y afterward seized with violent
nd pain. The vessel in which
had been boiled was examined,
aces of poison could be disco-
could it be discovered that poi-
been taken by that which was
from the stomach, or by inspec-
the stomach and bowels after
till he thought nothing could
duced the effects which were ex-
pon the stomach and brain, but
corrosive sublimate, or some
poison. Charles Peck, esq. his
ghness's maitre d'hotel, deposed,
wen in the habit of visiting the
we gentleman from time to
ill his removal. He always de-
had been poisoned, and inti-
sort of suspicion that an officer
under him had been the cause;
observed, shortly after he was
th the symptoms above described,
desired the suspected party to taste
the milk; he had done so, and
ed with the same symptoms as
sed. Mr. John Gascoigne, the
his Royal Highness's stables, af-
the person referred to by the de-
as of a respectable and moral
. The Jury returned their ver-
ful Murder against some Person
unknown.

ter eating a hearty supper, and
ed in apparent good health, the
Middleton, minister of a Dis-
ongregation at Le s, Sussex.
g's Cliffe, greatly ...ected, aged
am Law, esq. an ... t attor-
amford, co. Linc

After a long illness, Mrs. Mitchell, of Wansford, near Stamford, relict of Mr. William M. a shoe-maker.

At Exeter, Lady Milner, wife of Sir William M. Milner, M. P. for York. A very few years back her Ladyship was admired as the finest, the most beautiful, and accomplished woman in the fashionable world, of which she was at once the ornament and the leader. For two years past her Ladyship had been in a very declining state of health, and obliged to withdraw from those scenes of elegant life over which her taste and accomplishments had so long shed a lustre. She had been lately at Dawlish, but increasing illness induced her to remove to Exeter, which was supposed to afford better medical advice and assistance.

18. At Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, the Rev. James Wilkinson, 50 years vicar of Sheffield, 4 years prebendary of Ripon, and 2 years in the commission of the peace for the North and West ridings of the county of York. He was the son of Andrew W. esq. and was born at Boroughbridge July 25, 1730; had his grammar education at Beverly-school, and was admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1752, M. A. 1755; and, in October, 1754, was presented to the vicarage of Sheffield. He had for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, which baffled all medical efforts; but flattered himself that he had received great benefit from the sea air at Hartlepool; from which he lately returned to his seat at Boroughbridge. In the morning of the 18th instant he took an airing in his carriage, and returned to dinner, seemingly as well as usual; but, about 6 in the evening, as he was rising from his seat to snuff a candle, he fell to the ground, and immediately expired. In his office as a magistrate he was cool, candid, and impartial; was a real friend to the interests of his country, as well as the society with which he was more immediately connected, and unwearied in his endeavours to serve such as were under his patronage and protection; was an active promoter of every laudable institution; and readily contributed to the relief of affliction, both public and private: and, what is a strong proof of his real excellence, he increased in general esteem as he advanced in years. (See vol. LXX. p. 576.) He is not known to have published any literary composition, except a sermon at the opening of the Sheffield General Infirmary, Oct. 4, 1797.

At Plaistow, Essex, Mrs. Thellusson, widow of the late Peter T. esq. of Brodsworth, co. York.

At his house in Grosvenor-square, after a short illness, aged 78, the Right Hon. Sir

Sir Richard Heron, bart. of Newark, co. Nottingham, ſo created July 25, 1778. He is ſucceeded by Mr. now Sir Robert Heron, bart. of Stubton, co. Lincoln. He was originally an attorney at law in London, and afterwards a commiſſioner of bankrupts, a ſworn clerk in the Remembrance office, and Lord Treaſurer's remembrancer (a patent place) in the Court of Exchequer. In 1777 he was appointed principal ſecretary to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was ſworn of the Privy Council there.

About four o'clock in the morning, at his palace at Lambeth, after much ſevere illneſs, and in his 74th year, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. John Moore, D. D. Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Preſident of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, a governor of the Charter-houſe, viſitor of All Souls and Merton colleges, Oxford, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council. This amiable Prelate was a native of the city of Glouceſter, where his father was a butcher, and in circumſtances that would not permit him to give his ſon that liberal education which he deſired and deſerved. He was therefore brought up at the free-ſchool of his native city; and, on account of the docility of his behaviour and promiſing talents, ſome friends procured him an humble ſituation in Pembroke college, Oxford, whence he ſome time afterwards removed to Chriſt Church, in that Univerſity. By ſome lucky circumſtances, wholly without requeſt or the leaſt expectation of his own, he was recommended to the Duke of Marlborough as a private tutor to the Marquis of Blandford. But this appointment was not without humiliation: the pride of the Ducheſs would not yield to Mr. Moore's filling a ſeat at the firſt table, and, in conſequence, he was degraded to the ſecond. But this mortification did not continue long, as this haughty dame, when ſhe became a widow, actually courted the very ſame tutor to receive her hand! Mr. Moore declined the advantage of the connexion from a ſtrong principle of honour; and, ſo ſenſible was the Duke of the generoſity of his conduct, that, as the firſt token of his gratitude, he ſettled an annuity of 400l. upon him, and rapidly obtained for him very valuable church preferment. In 1690 he was made a prebendary of Durham; in 1771, dean of Canterbury; and, in 1775, biſhop of Bangor. Two very admirable epigrams in our vol. XLV. p. 10, "A Word of Comfort from Bangor to Canterbury, on the Loſs of her Dear Canterbury's Anſwer," may here properly be referred to; as may gor's Word of Comfort to Canter Prophecy." LIII. 605. On the d Dr. Cornwallis, 1783, the archie ſee of Canterbury was offered to Hurd and Lowth; the former dec from advancing years, and love of eaſe; the latter from affection to ceſe. It is reported that his Maje on this, deſired each of theſe gr to recommend one of the biſhops as the fitteſt in their judgment t metropolitan chair; and that the without any previous concert of mentioned Dr. Moore. Whilſt oc the firſt ſtation in the Church, h has avoided all other activity but Chriſtian piety and ſpiritual duty. ſcarcely taken any part in poli putes; neither has he adopted to inflame the minds of the Diſſ the one hand, nor to alarm the Orthodoxy on the other. He printed two ſermons: one prea fore the Lords on the 30th of 1771, and the other on the Faſt-d His Grace married Miſs Eden, Sir John Eden and the preſent L land, a very celebrated beauty. viving children are, the Rev. G rector of Wrotham, in Kent; Ch eſq. M. P. for Woodſtock; the bert M. rector of Latchingdon, and John M. eſq. at the Univerſi ford, the only child, it is belie born to an Archbiſhop of Ca Two of his Grace's daughters di ſumption within the laſt ſeven On the 25th, about 12 at noon, Lambeth Volunteers, Lieut.-c muſtered in the Prince's galle hall-gardens, in compliment t Moore, eſq. a ſon of the late Ar who is a captain in that c marched from thence to Lambet to attend the funeral of his Gra the body was removed from the in which it lay in the Palace, the long gallery built by orde dinal Pole, down the ſtairs, the fore-court into the body of th The funeral ſervice was read b Dr. Vyſe, rector of Lambeth. bearers were Lord Henley, Sir Eden, Col. Eden, the Hon. C Morton Eden, eſq. Capt. Ed ecl. Bell, and John Eden, eſq. mourners, the Archbiſhop's Lord Auckland and R. Rich his Grace's executors; togeth Rev. Mr. Sandford and the Barton, chaplains to the noble Dr Vaughan and Mr. Young, ki and apothecary; and ſeveral ot

Churchwardens, &c. of the a numerous train of domeſtic proceſſion. The body d in a vault under the com- e. The outſide coffin was ſcated, and a mitre, highly ed on the top of it, before it into the vault.

ely, at the Dolphin public- ngate-hill, Mr. Tate, a coal- merly a reſident at Queen- ppeared, from the evidence of ty who had attended him for that he had received a contu- head, which had affected his that the complaint, having criſis, had produced ſudden has left a wife and 6 children. nne-ſquare, Chelſea, the Rev. mpeter French.

Hands, near Romſey, Hants, s Viſcouteſs Palmerſton. She ter of Benjamin Mee, eſq. of ſecond wife to the late and ſe- ent, who died April 17, 1802, e had one ſon, Henry-John.

d 28, the wife of Mr. H. H. of the Eaſt-India-houſe.

nt ſon of the Hon. Rd. Ryder.

ngings in Caſtle-ſtreet, Liver- Richard Hurſt, who, for up- 0 years, had performed as an n London and Liverpool thea- tres, with characteriſtic propriety, with Garrick, Barry, Cibber, Pritchard, &c.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn-ſquare, aged 75, Iſrael Rhodes, eſq.

23. Of a decline, at his lodgings in Exmouth, Devon, aged 17, George Bunbury, eſq. of Ireland.

Mr. Richard Burbedge, 25 years organiſt of St. George's, Southwark.

24. At Wanlip, co. Leiceſter, very much lamented, Lady Catharine-Suſanna Hudſon, wife of Sir Charles Grave H. bart. She was one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Palmer, eſq. of Wanlip (the laſt heir-male of that antient family); was born April 2, 1742, and married in 1764. Two ſons and two daughters ſurvive her.

The Hon. Penniſton Lamb, ſon of Ld. Melbourne, and M.P. for Hertfordſhire, to which he was elected at the general election in 1802.

25. At his apartments in Greenwich hoſpital, after a ſhort illneſs, Sir Richard Pearſon, knt. lieutenant-governor of that inſtitution. He had ſerved ſeveral years in the Royal Navy, and commanded the Serapis in the memorable engagement with Paul Jones, and for his bravery and good conduct therein was knighted.

26. At his houſe in Benton-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, in his 49th year, Sir Francis Whitworth, lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Artillery.

OF MORTALITY, from December 29, 1804, to January 22, 1805.

ened.	Buried.								
799 } 1600	Males 607 } 1311		Between	2 and 5	137	50 and 60	131
801 }	Females 614 }			5 and 10	59	60 and 70	107
have died under 2 years old 311				10 and 20	36	70 and 80	62
5s. 5d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.				20 and 30	107	80 and 90	34
s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound.				30 and 40	110	90 and 100	9
				40 and 50	152	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Jan. 24:

s 100s.—Seconds 90s. to 95s.—Pollard 27s. to 30s. 6d.—Bran 8s. to 9s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Jan. 12 to Jan. 18, from the Cocket Office:

1884 Sacks. Average 89s. 10d. 4s. 3d. ½ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Jan. 19, 42s. 0d.

Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending 8, 1805, is 56s. 2d. ½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid r payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 26:

.....4l.	0s. to 5l.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....4l.	8s. to 5l.	12s.
.....4l.	0s. to 4l.	16s.	Suſſex Ditto.....4l.	0s. to 5l.	0s.
.....4l.	0s. to 4l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto.....7l.	0s. to 8l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 26:

ſt's—Hay....3l.	0s.	0s. to 4l.	14s.	0d.	Average 3l. 17s. 0d.
Straw...1l.	16s.	0d. to 2l.	5s.	6d.	Average 2l. 0s. 0d.
ſuel—Hay....3l.	14s.	0d. to 4l.	8s.	0d.	Average 4l. 1s. 0d.
Clover...4l.	4s.	0d. to 5l.	5.	0d.	Average 4l. 16s. 0d.
Straw...1l.	16s.	0d. to 2l.	2s.	0d.	Average 1l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 29. To ſink the offal—per Rone of 8lb.

...4s.	0d. to 5s.	0d.	Pork.....4s.	0. to 5s.	0d.
...4s.	4d. to 5s.	6d.	Lamb.....0s.	0s. to 0s.	0d.
...6s.	0s. to 7s.	4d.	Beaſts, about 1900. Sheep 17,000.		

Laid in the Pool, 51s. 6d. Delivered 62s. 6d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. Delivered 56s. 0d.

Mottled 98s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

Lamb-ſkins, 6lb. St. James's 4s. 2d. Clare Market 4s. 2d. Whitechapel 4s. 2d.

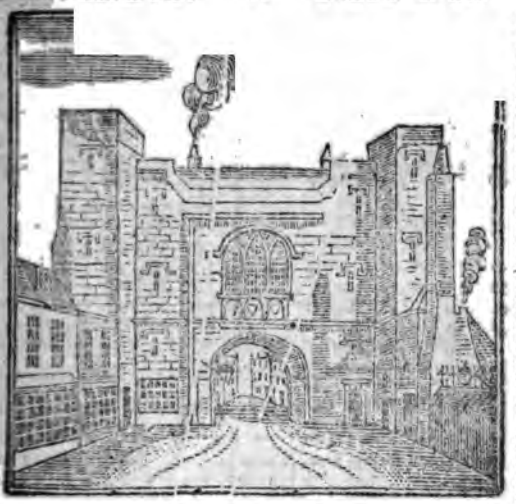
30	Sunday																					
31	168⅝	58⅛	59⅜	74½	shut	99½	17		shut	1 a 2d	2d	shut		shut	9½	87		18	18	0		100⅛
1	holiday																					
2	167¾	58⅛	59⅛	74⅝	shut	99⅝	17	2⅛	186	2d	2d	shut		shut	9½	87⅛	57⅛	18	18	0	Full Money	100⅜
3	168	58⅜	59⅛	74	shut	99⅝	17⅛	2⅛	186	2d	2d	shut		shut	9½	87⅛	57⅛	18	18	0	Full Money	100⅜
4	168	58⅜	59⅜	74⅜	shut	99⅝	17⅛	2⅛	186	2d	2d	shut		shut	9½	87⅛	57⅛	18	18	0	Full Money	100⅜
5	168⅛	58⅜	59⅜	75	shut	99⅝	17⅛	2⅛	186½	2d	1d	shut		shut	10	87⅛	57⅛	18	18	0	Full Money	100⅜
6	Sunday																					
7	169	58⅝	59⅝	75⅛	shut	100	17⅛	2⅛	185½	2d	Par	shut		shut	9½	87⅛	57⅛	18	18	0	Full Money	101
8	168½	58⅝	59⅝	75	shut	100⅛	17⅛	2⅛	185½	2d	1d	shut		shut	9½	87⅛	57⅛	18	18	0	Full Money	101⅛
9	170	58⅝	59⅝	75⅛	shut	100⅛	17⅛	2⅛	186¼	2d	Par	shut	59½	shut	10	87⅛	57⅛	18	19	0	Full Money	101⅛
10	172½	60⅛	61	76	shut	100⅛	17⅛	2⅛	189	2d	1d	shut	59¼	shut	12		58½	18	18	0	Full Money	101⅛
11	172½	60⅜	61⅜	76⅛	shut	100⅜	17⅛	2⅛	shut	2d	1d	shut	59¼	shut	12½		59	19	1	0	Full Money	101⅛
12	173	60	61	76½	shut	100⅜	17⅛	2⅛	shut	2d	1p	shut		shut	13½	88¼	59½	19	1	0	Full Money	101⅛
13	Sunday																					
14	173½	61⅛	62⅛	78	shut	100⅜	18	2⅛	shut	2d	Par	shut		shut	15½	88½	61⅛	19	1	0	Full Money	101⅜
15	174	61⅛	63	77⅛	shut	100⅜	18	2⅛	190	2d	1d	65½		shut	14½	88½	59⅛	19	1	0	Full Money	106
16	174	61⅛	62	77	shut	100⅜	17⅞	2⅛	192	1d	1d	shut		shut	14½	89	60⅛	19	1	0	Full Money	101⅛
17	173	60⅛	62	76⅞	shut	100⅜	17⅞	2⅛	shut	2d	2p	shut		shut	13½	89	59⅞	19	5	0	Full Money	101⅛
18	174	60⅛	61⅞	76⅛	shut	100⅜	17⅞	2⅛	shut	2d	1p	shut		shut	13⅛	89	59⅞	19	5	0	Full Money	101⅛
19	174	60⅛	61½	76½	shut	100⅜	17⅞	2⅛	shut	1d	1p	shut		shut	13½	89	59⅛	19	5	0	Full Money	101⅛
20	Sunday																					
21	174½	60⅛	61⅛	76⅝	shut	100⅛	17⅛	2⅛	189½	2d	1p	shut		shut	13½	89	59⅛	19	10	0	Full Money	101⅛
22	175	60⅛	61⅜	77	shut	100⅛	17⅛	2⅛	185	2d	1p	shut		shut	13½	89	59⅛	20	5	0	Full Money	101⅛
23	175	60⅜	62	77⅛	shut	100⅜	17⅛		186¾	2d	Par	shut		shut			59⅞	20	5	0	Full Money	101⅛
24	175	61	61⅛	77⅛	91⅛	100⅛	17⅛		186¼	2d	1d	shut					59⅞	20	10	0	Full Money	101⅛
25	175	61⅛	61⅛	77⅛	91⅛	100⅛	17⅛		187½		1p	shut					59⅞	21	5	0	Full Money	101⅛
26	175	61⅛	61	77⅛	91⅛	100	17⅛		187½	2d	1p	shut					59⅛	21	5	0	Full Money	101⅛
27	Sunday																					
28																		22	0	0	Full Money	101⅛

[Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 24, Holborn.

THE

NTLEMA 'S MAGA INE:



FEBRUARY, 1805.

CONTAINING

ZETTE
Even.
vening
Chron
—Globe
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Chron.
Evening
—Star
Packet
Chron.
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—Briton
Chron.
Herald
—M.Post
—Ev. Ma.
&Oracle
Advert.
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Bristol 5
ham 3
—Bury
ce 2
ry 2
—Chester
rd

Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Gloucest.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisb.
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Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Sussex
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...ished with a beautiful Portrait of SAMUEL MARTIN, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury;
a Perspective View of the late PARSONAGE-HOUSE of STANDON PARVA, in ESSEX.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1805.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Feb'y, 1805. By CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1805.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	28	29	29	29,70	fair
28	28	29	30	,50	cloudy
29	29	34	32	,00	fair
30	32	36	33	28,90	rain
31	33	34	29	29,40	rain and ſnow
F. 1	28	30	27	,78	cloudy
2	21	34	31	,82	fair
3	29	37	34	30,00	fair
4	35	41	46	29,79	rain
5	46	46	34	28,95	ſtormy
6	29	35	32	29,82	fair
7	32	41	40	,90	ſhowery
8	42	49	47	,65	fair
9	49	53	49	,82	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1805.
Feb.	°	°	°		
10	49	55	46	29,72	fair
11	44	44	35	,70	rain
12	35	39	30	,91	cloudy
13	30	39	28	30,20	fair
14	28	38	34	29,99	fair
15	33	38	34	30,04	cloudy
16	32	42	30	,07	fair
17	27	38	32	29,85	fair
18	32	30	30	,80	fair
19	28	40	30	,92	fair
20	27	41	39	30,00	fair
21	39	49	48	29,69	rain
22	41	48	40	,78	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Feb. 9, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	98	5	57	9	49	6	33	0	51	8
Surrey	109	4	50	0	48	6	32	8	49	3
Hertford	93	0	40	6	51	0	30	0	35	9
Bedford	96	6	76	0	48	4	27	3	41	7
Huntingd.	93	5	00	0	49	10	25	0	41	3
Northam.	82	0	58	0	47	4	25	4	43	4
Rutland	102	6	00	0	46	0	23	0	52	0
Leiceſter	85	9	00	0	48	9	26	0	46	7
Nottingh.	98	10	63	0	55	4	27	7	45	9
Derby	91	4	00	0	49	3	30	6	52	8
Stafford	93	3	00	0	51	1	29	1	54	9
Salop	85	0	57	8	47	11	28	4	00	0
Hereford	81	1	48	0	49	4	20	9	48	2
Worceſter	84	7	00	0	51	6	29	7	51	1
Warwick	92	7	00	0	55	5	28	10	51	5
Wilts	95	8	00	0	53	4	28	4	57	0
Berks	103	2	00	0	49	9	28	4	51	0
Oxford	92	8	00	0	47	1	26	7	47	9
Bucks	96	10	00	0	47	10	28	6	44	5
Brecon	78	4	48	0	45	7	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	80	6	00	0	42	8	20	2	00	0
Radnor	78	4	00	0	45	10	24	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

	89	6	54	7	47	2	26	10	48	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	108	4	56	0	50	10	33	3	48	6
Kent	108	8	00	0	49	8	34	8	50	4
Suſſex	108	4	00	0	47	10	36	0	00	0
Suffolk	100	1	51	0	48	5	27	5	44	1
Cambrid.	87	4	00	0	44	4	19	0	39	5
Norfolk	100	11	54	0	46	11	28	6	42	8
Lincoln	84	11	51	2	47	11	25	3	43	2
York	81	9	63	2	17	0	26	9	42	0
Durham	80	8	00	0	42	0	24	4	00	0
Northum.	83	10	54	8	41	5	25	9	50	0
Cumberl.	82	4	50	5	36	1	25	9	00	0
Weſtmor.	81	3	49	2	35	10	25	2	00	0
Lancaſter	87	5	00	0	12	8	29	1	47	8
Cheſter	86	0	00	0	51	0	29	6	00	0
Flint	75	6	00	0	00	0	25	8	00	0
Denbigh	100	7	00	0	48	0	27	2	47	8
Angleſea	60	0	00	0	40	0	22	0	00	0
Carnarvon	81	4	00	0	40	8	22	0	00	0
Merioneth	89	9	54	0	43	8	25	0	00	0
Cardigan	74	5	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	71	2	00	0	42	9	18	4	00	0
Carmarth.	87	10	00	0	47	4	21	8	00	0
Glamorg.	84	9	00	0	51	8	25	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	83	10	00	0	50	5	25	11	55	1
Someſet	91	6	00	0	52	9	26	8	00	0
Monmo.	91	2	00	0	50	8	26	8	00	0
Devon	95	5	00	0	45	7	26	1	00	0
Cornwall	84	7	00	0	41	0	23	10	00	0
Dorſet	96	3	00	0	50	3	32	10	60	0
Hants	103	1	00	0	50	0	34	3	53	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	103	5	60	0	50	9	31	10	47	4
2	96	11	51	0	47	5	24	10	42	10
3	100	10	54	0	46	11	28	6	42	8
4	83	1	51	2	46	2	25	10	42	0
5	82	3	54	8	41	7	25	0	50	0
6	82	0	50	0	36	0	25	6	48	5

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
7	87	0	54	7	48	2	29	2	47	0
8	86	5	54	0	48	8	24	0	57	0
9	78	4	54	7	45	0	21	0	48	0
10	89	5	54	7	51	5	26	5	56	0
11	90	6	54	7	48	4	25	1	48	0
12	100	4	54	7	50	5	28	8	57	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1805.

LETTER XV. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Jan.* 28.

THE proſecution of the hiſtory of the Priſons throughout the empire is become an object of ſuch deep intereſt with many public and highly-informed characters, as makes me regret the neceſſity of deviating from this prominent and important purſuit, in order to notice objections which have been urged againſt any of the preceding letters, which might tend to detract from their accuracy of detail, or weaken the credibility of the facts they aſſume, as intimated in the note of the preceding Eſſay (p. 5).

Not any perſon, acquainted with the liberal and humane character of Dr. Booker, could doubt his religious attention to thoſe within the ſphere of his incumbency. The clergyman, who claims the honour of being the firſt who preached in favour of Vaccine Inoculation*, muſt have felt a pious intereſt in promoting the morals of the poor, which he has long ſucceſsfully cultivated both by perſonal inſtruction and doctrinal writings; and happy would it prove to the community were ſuch an example univerſally followed.

His obſervation, however (vol. LXXIV. p. 1002), that "real benevolence, like that great Being who inſpires it, delights to do good, and to remain unſeen," might ſeem deſigned to convey ſome inſinuation upon the public conduct of my friend Neild, had not his ſubſequent explanation tended to remove ſuſpicion, and to eſtabliſh thoſe principles upon which every great and good man ought to found his actions. It might otherwiſe have been aſked, where is the inference to be found of a "great Being delighting to do good, and remaining unſeen?" If the Creator; the Pſalmiſt and all the inſpired writers repreſent him as being ſeen in all his works; "he is ſeen riding upon the thunder and the whirlwind, as well as in the wonderful ſtructure of the inſect that creepeth upon the ground." Well might the great Linnæus, in contemplating Nature, exclaim with David,

"O Jehova,
Quam ampla ſunt tua opera!
Quam ſapienter ea feciſti!
Quam plena eſt terra poſſeſſione tuâ!"

Our Saviour, although he uniformly diſcountenanced, and even highly cenſured, all oſtentation; as decidedly encouraged his followers to "let their good works be ſeen, as conſpicuouſly as a city ſet upon a hill, that others might be induced to follow them, and thereby glorify their Creator in Heaven (Matt. v.). Reaſon accords with Scripture; for, what is inferred by example but ſomething to be imitated? and, to be imitated, it muſt be known.

If after 35 years experience* of the ſtate of priſons with that of a

* I think he obſerves that his pariſhioners amount to 14,000, of whom he has buried upon an average five every week deſtroyed by the Small-pox; but that, in conſequence of inoculation with the Cow-pock, he had only buried two during the laſt two years, who had died of the Small-pox!

* The priſons Mr. Neild viſited firſt were thoſe of Paris. He turned his attention to thoſe in England about 33 years ago.

Howard's,

Howard's, and after their labours to improve the ſyſtem under which they were conducted, a Neild ſhould have found that ſyſtem remain imperfect in many inſtances, as the preceding letters indubitably prove, it would have been culpable to have remained ſilent, and not to have attempted to ſuccour miſery, to promote induſtry and morals, and the exerciſe of religious duties, as neceſſary to the comfort and reformation of the priſoners. Even "the dumb child of Græcas had its tongue inſtantly looſened when an object moſt ſacred and near to its happineſs was threatened with danger." If the energy of Pagan ſenſibility gave utterance, ſhall not the ſacred energy of Chriſtian rites give public utterance to the Philanthropiſt, who might urge the modeſt language of the Poet?

"Bound by my charity, and my bleſt or-
I come to viſit the afflicted ſpirits [der,
Here in the priſon; do me the common
right
To let me ſee them, and to make me know
The nature of their crimes; that I may
To them accordingly." [miniſter

SHAKSPEARE, Meaſure for Meaſure, Act II. ſc. 9.

As a man of independent fortune, called into public offices by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and to important ſtations by the mandates of his Sovereign, is ambition to be gratified, or emolument* gained, by gauging the dungeons of the wretched? With a conſtitution almoſt exhauſted by theſe exertions, what impels my excellent friend to plunge into cells of impurity and infection?

If I am entitled to any merit in theſe Eſſays, it is that of rendering more prominent to public view important facts which his perſonal inveſtigations have eſtabliſhed, and plans of reformation which his ſagacity has ſuggeſted.—Not to record ſuch deſert, as declares the Bard I have already referred to,

"I ſhould wrong it,
To lock it in the wards of covert boſom,
When it deſerves, with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence 'gainſt the tooth of Time
And razure of oblivion." Act V. ſc. 1.

Independently of every other conſideration, the recital of anonymous facts, however important, would neither poſſeſs intereſt, nor excite enquiry: and the *aura carceraria* would make as tranſitory an impreſſion as the cries of the miſerable captives on the votaries of pleaſure.

The letters by the Rev. James Round and P. R. Newell (vol. LXXIV. p. 1007), which I had likewiſe engaged to notice, certainly demand attention, as conveying ſtatements reſpecting the priſons in Colcheſter materially different from thoſe communicated in vol. LXXIV. p. 703. Although I have not recently had the pleaſure of a perſonal interview with my friend Neild, I am in poſſeſſion of his notes on viſiting theſe priſons, from whence I am enabled to draw a recital equally concluſive and intereſting.

On his arrival at Colcheſter, on the 12th of October, 1801, he went to the borough Gaol; but the keeper was abſent, and his wife durſt not admit him, obſerving, that it was full of priſoners, and ſhe was afraid of being overpowered by their numbers. He then propoſed, that he ſhould enter and be locked in the priſon, and thus examine the priſoners alone; adding, that he had no fear of being injured by them. However, ſhe declined this propoſal, and aſſured him that her huſband ſhould be ſent for, and be ready to receive him on his return

* I once imagined that the Society for the Relief and Diſcharge of Debtors had remunerated Mr. Neild; but, in conſequence of a private explanation, was undeceived, and informed that he had expended upwards of 1000 l. in his viſits to Priſons. How much he expends otherwiſe, I know not; but this I learnt, that, in the late ſevere froſt, having viſited a damp floor, without even ſtraw to lie upon, he was employed in purchaſing and ſeeing this *luxury* for the priſoners to ſleep upon, at a time indeed when, from his own indiſpoſition, he ought to have kept his chamber. I mention this without his permiſſion or knowledge, which I certainly would not have done had it not been for the uncandid inſinuations of Clericus Londinenſis, vol. LXXIV. p. 1183.

from

the Houſe of Cor-

al at the Caſtle, the place of confinement abſent, and the wife e priſon; the ground- h he deſcribed (vol. 95), to conſiſt of *four three* only, as *aſſerted* ad magiſtrate. Thoſe thers for ſuppoſed in- ld be careful to avoid s. The woman never n that there were any and therefore he na- ded that he had ſeen iſon. Now, the par- en the rooms being in lliſades, there certainly e a decent ſeparation ſexes. The glaſs-win- oned by theſe writers t up although it was the ctober, nor was he in- is conductreſs that there caſe of cold weather; t was impoſſible that he e known this circum-

pect to the expreſſion of *no* ere and elſewhere uſually *ſible to the priſoners.* In e of the ſmallneſs of the the gaolers of this and er places, the priſoners der the cuſtody of wo- ſe timidity induces them he priſoners conſtantly under a pretext that the is inſecure. This was t the Caſtle; and when o the priſoner, that, as either book to read, nor converſe with, except allowance of food was him, and without work ent to beguile the hours y, he might not only keep riſon clean, but likewiſe nd receſſes of the priſon hich ſtood much in need ſs it would amuſe him as nduce to his health; but either ſoap nor towel for urpoſe, nor mops, broom, r the other, nor had he acceſs to the pump. This converſation paſſed in the preſence and hearing of the gaoler's wife, and, not having been contradicted by her, left him in no doubt of the fact. To inſiſt, therefore, on the plentiful ſupply of water, from the enjoyment of which the priſoner was debarred, was renewing moſt injudiciouſly the ſcene of Tantalus.

The walls had a gloomy dark appearance, and hence he adopted the expreſſion of *ſeldom* whitewaſhed; for once in twelve months *often* could not be applied, as it is not unuſual to whitewaſh ſuch rooms four or five times a year. Indeed whitewaſhing merely is no criterion of priſon cleanlineſs; for many of the priſon walls are dirty and diſfigured in leſs than a month, by ſpitting tobacco, or by ludicrous drawings on them; and, as the keepers are too generally abſent, they are ignorant by whom it is done; and if they did know, what avails it, when neither "rules nor orders" are hung up, and conſequently no power to puniſh?

If the two inner rooms are not at preſent dark, they muſt have been conſiderably altered ſince 1801, as his deſcription was faithful to its ſtate at that period. From this recital, the veracity of the humane Viſitor of Priſons remains unimpeached; his accuracy in the meaſurement of the rooms he was enabled to ſee, is indeed candidly allowed; but he could not be anſwerable for the ſtate of thoſe rooms he was not admitted to viſit.

With reſpect to the omiſſion of the allowance of beer, theſe gentlemen are juſtified. It was taken down in the notes I have alluded to, but the inſertion of this circumſtance was omitted through miſtake; a minute to rectify this omiſſion was prepared prior to any obſervation made upon it, and would have been eventually publiſhed.

As there were many particulars reſpecting this priſon, of which he wiſhed in vain for information, he ſtaid to meaſure two rooms only, intending

intending to complete the remaining in the morning early before the gaoler ſhould go out. The alarming and dreadful cauſe that occaſioned this prevention will appear in the ſequel; and the reader, I am perſuaded, will excuſe the prolixity of detail, when he conſiders the inſinuations ſuggeſted by P. R. Newell of the exaggerated account of the Borough Gaol; and, whilſt I gratefully acknowledge his perſonal politeneſs to me, and eſtimate his profeſſional knowledge in the higheſt degree, in the preſent iſſue ſentiments of private eſteem muſt not be allowed to ſilence expreſſions of public duty. I muſt ſay with Cicero, "Tolle mihi è cauſâ nomen Catonis: remove, ac prætermitte auctoritatem, quæ in judiciis aut nihil valere, aut ad ſalutem debet valere." Cicero in Muræn.

So far indeed from exaggerating, my friend had in his previous letter extenuated the filthy and noxious ſtate of this priſon, the bare hiſtory of which, copied from his notes, is ſufficient to make every "nerve tremblingly alive" for the ſafety of the Priſoner's Friend, and muſt remind the reader of the ſtrong expreſſions of the author of Providence, a poem, b. III.

"Stands Death's grim front full in the *nauſeous cell*
Where Virtue led her ſon, in act to pierce
The breaſt that melts to ſympathetic woe."

"On my return from the Caſtle, the keeper of the Borough Gaol had not been found; his wife, however, had procured a perſon to ſhew me the priſon. I found it in the ſtate deſcribed (vol. LXXIV. p. 705). During the time I was taking the dimenſions of the rooms, my cloaths came frequently in contact with thoſe of the priſoners; and I had alſo to ſtand over the bodies of thoſe who were ſick on the floor. Overpowered at length by putrid effluvia, I retired to the court-room, and ſat down to recover myſelf by thoſe methods which my friend Dr. Lettſom had preſcribed for me. Here I found myſelf ſwarming with vermin, which every wh over me, and which ind haſten to the inn, and cl article of clothing. Th at this time crowded, an filled with people*. creaſed, and my ſtom ſuſtenance. In this ſitu termined to try what occaſions has proved change of air would eff out for Ipſwich, from w after having paſſed tw nights, and not having r nouriſhment exeept tea bread during the ſpac days, I departed for Bu obliged on the road to ſ dical aſſiſtance, and fro experienced unexpected relief."

I truſt the reſpectab who could ſubſcribe a d friend Neild's veracity, ating "*if he ever viſited* will be amply ſatisfied could add, "I know not Borough priſon, but an by two of the magiſtra count is greatly exagge he had imbibed the ſpir ard, whom he conjures of a Neild, upon whom he might have been unc a perſonal viſit to thoſe in priſon." As there is to it, he might have e philanthropy of his prof out intruding upon the any other medical gentl his doubts it may be Shakſpeare,

"Our doubts
Which make us loſe the gooc
By fearing to attempt."

In the peruſal of my covery, as ſtated in his two ſtrong but very diff tions muſt agitate the m for the ſafety of an inval diſguſt for the nauſeou that danger; whilſt ev juſt feeling will be le

* In conſequence of the on the return of Peace, man flocked to the town to ſee th

entiments of the Poet
e:

" Look to the Power,
raph-circled throne, beyond
an glance, with willing ear
ent of anguiſh. Be thy vows
d; be thy life *preſerv'd*
ends, to heal with lenient

eart, to bid the needy riſe,
rantling ſmiles the cheek
" OGILVIE, b. III. l. 602.
ly after his recovery he
te Lord Chedworth, to
ead his remarks, and
opy of them, requeſting
ame time, to exert his
Colcheſter; to which
arl replied, that, " as
a magiſtrate of the bo-
interference would be

the comforts attached to
of Colcheſter Houſe of
as deſcribed in vol.
1097, the managers of
h Gaol ſeem to emu-
agicians who oppoſed
this difference, that
neither produce nor re-
the former, although
not remove, poſſeſſed
of ample production:
magicians did ſo with
ments to bring forth
ey could not; ſo there
pon man; nevertheleſs
eart continued *harden-*
viii. 8, 19). That this
the ſtate of the guar-
priſon is the hope of
s COAKLEY LETTSOM.

ribing the miſerable ſtate
the priſons in Cambridge-
XXIV. p. 897), Mr. Neild
e he had been viewing (at
" among other ſtately and
ſes, that College where
d Newton proſecuted his
contemplating the moſt
man beings—and the moſt
A writer, under the ſig-
" A Newtonian," is ſo far
mbending the import of
as to conclude, that the
ed as well as the moſt ex-
ſor to Newton.
I peruſed the whole letter,
and juſtly appreciated the miſerable ſituation of his fellow-creatures in Cambridge town-gaol, who are deſcribed in this letter as having "no court-yard, no water, no chaplain, or divine ſervice performed," he would not have referred the "moſt wretched" (the priſoners) to the *manes* of the "moſt exalted of human beings" (Newton).]

P. S. The letter under the ſignature of Clericus Londinenſis (vol. LXXIV. 1182) will be noticed in a future Number.

Mr. URBAN, *Elton, Feb.* 16.

IF Dr. Lettſom will examine the dates of our correſpondence, which he publiſhed in vol. LXXIV. p. 823, he will find that his ſtatement in p. 17 is not quite correct; and that one only of my letters, the third, had appeared, or was intended by me to appear, before the publick. The others were private letters; but I am ſo far ſatisfied with the explanation which the Doctor has given, that I ſhall ſay no more on the ſubject.

The Doctor appears to accept the propoſitions contained in my laſt letter (vol. LXXIV. p. 1195) without, I think, really accepting them; for he engages only to produce the ſpecimens of wood on which his "*conviction of the utility*" of Mr. Forſyth's compoſition "had in ſome meaſure been founded." But Mr. Forſyth has poſitively aſſerted, that trees which were once perfectly hollow were converted into ſound trees; and that the new wood of ſuch trees completely unites and incorporates with the old wood; and that the timber of damaged oak-trees is thus rendered as fit for the navy as though it had never been injured; and Dr. Lettſom has poſitively atteſted the truth of theſe aſſertions. He muſt, therefore, permit me to think, that he is called upon to produce parts of trees in which this reſtoration, union, and incorporation of parts, has actually taken place, or candidly acknowledge that he cannot do it.

I muſt beg leave to remark, that the preſent controverſy between Dr.

Dr. Lettſom and myſelf relates merely to the preceding aſſertions of Mr. Forſyth, and to Dr. Lettſom's atteſtation of the truth of thoſe aſſertions; and that any proofs the Doctor propoſes to bring, relative to the general utility of Mr Forſyth's compoſition in other points of view, is foreign to the ſubject of our correſpondence. I muſt however ſtate, that, during the life of Mr. Forſyth, I repeatedly offered, through the public papers, to riſk any ſum, that I could without inconvenience raiſe, as a bet, that neither Mr. Forſyth nor his friends could repeat with ſucceſs his experiment or produce a ſingle tranſverſe ſection of wood ſuch as he ſtated to be in his and their poſſeſſion; and that theſe propoſitions were not accepted.

I propoſe to attend in town in the end of the preſent month, and have written to inform Dr. Lettſom of my intention in a private letter. I ſhall alſo acquaint him with my arrival in town; but if he means only to contend for the utility of Mr. Forſyth's experiments, or practice as a gardener, and waves all defence of his aſſertion there remains no ground of controverſy between us. THO. AND. KNIGHT.

P. S. I agree in a great meaſure with your correſpondent Hantonienſis, p. 17, reſpecting the merits of Mr. Hitt as a writer on horticulture; and recommend an examination of his plates and opinions, and a compariſon with thoſe of Mr. Forſyth. The latter gentleman has, I think (as Mr. M'Phail* aſſerts) borrowed every thing except thoſe aſſertions which I engage to prove falſe), and has not acknowledged a ſingle obligation to preceding writers. T. A. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſter, Feb.* 19.

I SHOULD be much obliged to your correſpondent Hantonienſis, p. 17, for his reaſon for aſſerting ſo poſitively, that the ſerpentine method of training vines (which is defer the late Mr. Forſyth's publicatio *not anſwer.* I will not pretend that it is *not* taken from a treati fruit-trees by Hitt; but, from I have made, I cannot implic quieſce in your correſponden ciſion. When I came into thi try, about three years ago, I f vine, trained in the uſual way, g againſt a South wall on the ou my garden, in a ſituation fully e to the moſt violent winds I co find that it had ever borne mu ripened any fruit, but was kept for the leaves to garniſh diſhes, the beginning of the year 1803, ned this vine in the ſerpentine m and late in the Autumn follo gathered ſeveral bunches of th black cluſter-grape well ripened laſt Summer the number of b was very conſiderable; and, the grapes were ſmall, they w tremely well flavoured

In the Summer of 1801, I pleaſure of walking through th Gardens at Kenſington with M ſyth, and was particularly p with obſerving his method of e every yard of walling (unoccupi other trees) with vines traine ſerpentine way, and which th miſed a very abundant crop. I the ſame occaſion an opportu ſeeing his experiments in re decayed trees by means of his I do not ſay that the uſe of plaſ invention of his, as I know t Anderſon has recommended a thing; but from experience I firm, that Forſyth's compoſ much the moſt durable: and a who will take the trouble to e ſome of the hollow trees in K ton-gardens, will, I think, b vinced of the poſſibility of th being filled up with new wood growth of the bark at the two ſ old wood being preſerved from decay by the plaſter; but whe old and new wood will perfectl can, in my opinion, only b mined by cutting to-pieces a mining blocks of ſuch wood periment I had not an opport trying, though Mr. Forſyth me ſeveral ſpecimens which t pearance would bear that teſt. no doubt Dr. Lettſom will ea up this matter. T.

* Gardener's Remembrancer.

Dr. Lettsom and myself relates merely to the preceding assertions of Mr. Forsyth, and to Dr. Lettsom's attestation of the truth of those assertions; and that any proofs the Doctor proposes to bring, relative to the general utility of Mr. Forsyth's composition in other points of view, is foreign to the subject of our correspondence. I must however state, that, during the life of Mr. Forsyth, I repeatedly offered, through the public papers, to risk any sum, that I could without inconvenience raise, as a bet, that neither Mr. Forsyth nor his friends could repeat with success his experiment, or produce a single transverse section of wood such as he stated to be in his and their possession; and that these propositions were not accepted.

I propose to attend in town in the end of the present month, and have written to inform Dr. Lettsom of my intention in a private letter. I shall also acquaint him with my arrival in town; but if he means only to contend for the utility of Mr. Forsyth's experiments, or practice as a gardener, and waves all defence of his assertions, there remains no ground of controversy between us. THO. AND. KNIGHT.

P. S. I agree in a great measure with your correspondent Hantoniensis, p. 17, respecting the merits of Mr. Hitt as a writer on horticulture; and recommend an examination of his plates and opinions, and a comparison with those of Mr. Forsyth. The latter gentleman has, I think (as Mr. M'Phail* asserts) borrowed every thing (except those assertions which I engage to prove false), and has not acknowledged a single obligation to preceding writers. T. A. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Feb.* 19.

I SHOULD be much obliged to your correspondent Hantoniensis, p. 17, for his reason for asserting so positively, that the serpentine method of training vines (whic the late Mr. Forsyth's p *not answer.* I will no that it is *not* taken from fruit-trees by Hitt; bu I have made, I cann quiesce in your con cision. When I cam try, about three year vine, trained in the usi against a South wall o my garden, in a situati to the most violent wi find that it had ev ripened any fruit, bu for the leaves to garnis the beginning of the y ned this vine in the se and late in the Autu gathered several bunch black cluster-grape w last Summer the num was very considerabl the grapes were small tremely well flavoured

In the Summer of pleasure of walking th Gardens at Kens[illegible] syth, and was [illegible] with observing his me every yard of walling other trees) with [illegible] serpentine way, and [illegible] mised a very abundan the same occasion a seeing his experimen decayed trees [illegible] I do not say that the invention of his, [illegible] Anderson has recom thing; but from ex firm, that Forsyth much the most [illegible] who will [illegible] the [illegible] some of the hollow [illegible] ton gardens, will, I vinced of the possibi being filled up with growth of the bark a old wood being prese decay by the plates; old and new wood wi can, in my opinion mined by cutting to mining blocks of su periment I had not a trying, though Mr. me several specimens pearance would bear no doubt Dr. Lettsom up this matter.

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* Gardener's Remembrancer.

Mr. URBAN, *Standon Maſſey, Jan.* 17.

I HEREWITH ſend you a correct drawing of the late parſonage-houſe of Standon Parva, *alias* Stonden Marci (now called Stonden Maſſey), in the county of Eſſex, as it ſtood a few years ago (*Plate I.*) Moſt of my neighbours as well as myſelf regarded the building as a ſort of architectural curioſity; and therefore I was anxious, before I pulled it down, to ſecure a repreſentation of it. If it accord with your plan, a copy of it in your Miſcellany will oblige ſeveral of your old friends. The following deſcription appears in a Terrier of the year 1618:

"The rectorie hath a manſion-houſe newely builded and repaired by John Nobbes, that is to ſay, a hall, a parler, a kiching, a bruing-houſe, a milk-houſe and butterie, and other neceſſarie roomes below, and two fayer lodging-roomes above the ſtayers; two garret chambers, and thre other chambers for ordinarie uſe."

The range of this manſion-houſe was upwards of 80 feet. It was ſingle-built, and the internal arrangement ſtill more curious than the external appearance. The outſide was feather-edge boarding, which, though a very inſufficient protection at home, generally ſecured the inmates from taking cold abroad. It was originally deſigned that water ſhould be near at hand, as there was a well in the centre of the kitchen. This, indeed, had long been choaked up with rubbiſh; but, on opening it, I diſcovered a ſpring of excellent water, which never failed. So far from degenerating, I ſhould conclude that we are conſiderably taller than our anceſtors, as ſeveral of my friends could not ſtand upright in either hall or parlour. Each of theſe rooms had a ſtaircaſe out of it, and the one a door to the cellar, the other to the dairy. As if no three individuals in the families of my predeceſſors could agree to make uſe of the ſame ſtaircaſe, there was a third out of the kitchen. This laſt was in the form of a clumſy ladder, which ſerved to conduct a domeſtick to his bed, through a ſquare trap-door in the centre of the cieling, which trap-door he could ſnugly bolt on the inſide, and bid defiance to moleſtation.

As Time is an inſatiate deſtroyer, no wonder that he ſpared not this manſion. Though it had been well cramped with iron dogs at every corner, it was abſolutely neceſſary ſome time before I took it down to ſecure the whole by ſhores. Whenever an idea of this neceſſity intruded itſelf, it communicated no pleaſure either to myſelf or friends; but when at length the houſe was taken down, I diſcovered that I had been in much more danger from fire than even from its tumbling down. I was horror-ſtruck when I found that a part of the brick-work of the common-parlour chimney had at ſome period or other given way, and had been replaced by boards, and that the boarding, from the accumulation of ſoot and the want of attention, was perfectly charred. Had the ſoot once more taken fire, the whole building would probably have been burnt to the ground, and the inhabitants might have been involved in one common deſtruction. I never recollect the circumſtance without humble and ſincere gratitude to the Author and Preſerver of my being.

I have not, Mr. Urban, addreſſed myſelf to you merely for the ſake of exhibiting my old houſe, or a deſcription of it, but chiefly with a view to the opportunity the ſubject affords me of ſaying a few words upon parſonage-houſes in general.

Of late years much has been ſaid and written upon the ſubject of clerical reſidence. I may be allowed to ſay, that the ſtatute lately in force, and which indiſcriminately enjoined it, ſubjected many individuals to vexations and hardſhips that could never have been in the contemplation of the framers of it: *ſummum jus* was here evidently *ſumma injuria*. Happily, however, for the Clergy, that ſtatute is now repealed, and the compulſory power lodged where it ought to be. During the diſcuſſion ſcarcely a whiſper was breathed in favour of incumbents; indeed nothing was heard of but their ſuppoſed remiſſneſs in the diſcharge of their profeſſional duty. While the topick was fairly before the publick, I fully expected that, incidentally at leaſt, ſome notice would have been taken of parſonage-houſes, as well as the incumbents who were compelled to reſide in them. Not a ſyllable has tranſpired even tending to that point. While then I acknowledge that, *as a general rule*, clerical reſidence is indiſpenſable, I will venture to ſuggeſt that, in aid of this rule, it is alſo indiſpenſable that parſonage-houſes ſhould, by ſome means or other, be ſupported

ſupported in a ſtate fit for reſidence. For this purpoſe every one is aware that frequent, though perhaps trifling, repairs are neceſſary. Every incumbent himſelf knows it; but incumbents in general have only a life intereſt, are ſeldom poſſeſſed of more than a very limited income, and are apt to defer theſe repairs from year to year, till they dare not, and probably cannot, meet them. Dilapidations are a very ſerious ſubject in many caſes to new incumbents. Other incoming expences perhaps high, they have little money to ſpare for repairs that are eſſentially neceſſary. And what is the unfortunate being to do who finds his manſe totally dilapidated, and (which is no improbable nor uncommon caſe) his predeceſſor's relict in a ſtate not many degrees removed from actual poverty? Is he to conciliate the good opinion, or, rather, is he to excite the general abhorrence of his flock, by legally wreſting from her the whole or the greater part of her very ſcanty proviſion? Hard muſt be the man who can anſwer, *Fiat juſtitia.*

I lament that our *Qui tam* friend, who ſo diſintereſtedly took the trouble of giving many of us a gentle hint upon our dereliction of profeſſional duty, had not the power of compelling us to an act of juſtice to ourſelves and our ſucceſſors. But I ſtill more lament that our ſuperiors in the Church, who have this power, do not reſolutely and impartially exert it. It would be an act of kindneſs. Though the office of rural dean has long been aboliſhed, our archdeacons ſtill have authority to enforce neceſſary repairs; and their forbearance is cruelty in the extreme. I hazard nothing in affirming, that even thoſe incumbents who, in conſequence of long neglect, might be called upon to make very inconvenient exertions, would very ſoon feel themſelves much benefited by their ſuperintendence. A triennial viſitation with this view would be of great ſervice to preſent as well as future incumbents. I am happy to underſtand, that our archdeacon has either actually commenced, or intends very ſoon to commence, a viſitation of this nature. But I cannot forget that his unfortunate and worthy predeceſſor, Dr. Waller, ſcarcely ever attended an ordinary viſitation without ſtrongly hinting *his* intention of immediately viſiting our parſonage-houſes in rotation. Nor can I forget that this often-repeated intimation, du latter part of his life, ceaſed any effect upon his Clergy. probably ſerious in his intenti the hand of Death ſuddenly him, and he lived not to put i cution.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO AN THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM AFTERWARDS EARL OF CHA

1. *Copy of a Letter from* HOLLIS, *Eſq. to the Rig* WILLIAM PITT; *dated D December* 21, 1762.

Sir,

I HAVE been much embar the receipt of the incloſed l papers, which were wholly une At length I reſolve to ſend the as I received them: forgive berty who wrote them, for *ingemuous*: and mine who ſen for I mean well. Retain the d I requeſt; and beſtow on m cently, ſuch an anſwer as I ſend, and they to receive. ſincerity of the dedication, I the ſuffrages of the Engliſh Runnymead*, in general convened, or any ſuch hallow or to Foreigners, every whe you have ſurprized, aſtoniſhe on a late remarkable occaſi brought honeſt Lucan to my r

VICTRIX. CAVSA. DIIS. PLAC VICTA. CATONI.

I am, with unfeigned and d ſpect and reverence, your m dient, and moſt humble ſervar

2. *Anſwer to the abov*

Mr. Pitt, whoſe hand is ſti to lend its office to what his l tates to Mr. Hollis, muſt em ther's pen‡ to convey his wa

---

* Near Windſor, where Mag was ſigned. T. H.

† The debate on the Addreſs debate Mr. Pitt made a ſpeech hours and twenty minutes wit ful clearneſs, ability, and eleg ing open the whole riſe and p the war, but leaving inferences neral untouched.

It was ſupported into the tween two perſons, having a of the gout upon him, fat ſpoke, and ſuſtained himſelf at times with cordials. T. H.

‡ In his letter to Mr. How, ſays, "the copy of the letter is explains the tranſaction of the

Accept, Sir, my grateful acknowledgments for all your favours; and be perſuaded that, wherever your purſuits of the arts and of literature, or your amuſements lead you, you will be followed by conſtant wiſhes for your pleaſure and welfare from him who has the honour to ſubſcribe himſelf, with ſincere eſteem and conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient and obliged humble ſervant, WILLIAM PITT.

William Taylor How, Eſq.

4. Mr. Pitt begs Mr. Hollis will accept many ſincere acknowledgments for the very obliging expeditious gratification of his anxious wiſhes about the precious parcel he has been ſo good to ſend him*.

The Eſſay on the Opera in Muſick is indeed a maſter-piece in its kind. What order, light, and intereſt, thrown into a confuſed, dark, and, till now, but little affecting matter!

Tenuis labor, at tenuis non gloria!

Incloſed herewith is the volume which Mr. Hollis was ſo kind to lend, and which afforded the pleaſure of reading this elegant and moſt entertaining piece of criticiſm one day ſooner†.

5. Sir, *Hayes, July 4, 1764.*

The honour of your obliging letter from Spa brought me the melancholy news of Count Algarotti's death, together with the information of the laſt very affecting teſtimony of eſteem which that gentleman has left behind him in favour of one who only knew him in his works and in his fame, and who now muſt for ever reſign the pleaſing hope he had formed of a perſonal acquaintance and friendſhip with a perſon who does equal honour to letters by the elegance of his compoſitions, and to human nature by the integrity, candour, and generoſity of his character.

The freſh inſtance of your flattering regard and attention which this mournful occaſion has brought me, is too truly felt by me to omit aſſuring you how highly I value it; and, as we naturally venture to trouble ſooneſt with our concerns thoſe we moſt eſteem, I am encouraged to recur, in caſe you return to Italy, to the good offices you ſo kindly offer me with re-

* Algarotti's tracts.

† This note is not dated, but, as appears from a letter of Mr. Hollis to Mr. How, was written July 28, 1763.

gard

gard to an object prize ſo dearly as Coun Algarotti's legacy*. I have not yet heard from his executors; as ſoon as I do, I ſhall eſteem it a particular favour if you will permit me to trouble you on the ſubject of getting this precious volume conveyed with care and ſafety to my hands. The place from which you write makes me fear for your health. If want of waters carried you to Spa, I moſt ſincerely hope you will have found all the benefit from them which you required, and that you may leave every complaint behind you when you move. I beg you will be perſuaded of the ſincere ſentiments of eſteem and conſideration with which I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your moſt faithful and obliged humble ſervant. W. Pitt.

William Taylor How, Eſq.

6. Sir, *Hayes, Oct.* 2, 1764.

Nothing but inability to uſe my pen would have made me defer acknowledging the favour of a letter from you, the concluſion of which gave me much anxiety for the ſtate of your health. I ſincerely wiſh that this may find you not only relieved from all preſent pain, but that a large portion of eaſe and happineſs may be the lot of one who ſo well deſerves them. The kind trouble you have already taken about a legacy which does me ſo much honour is my beſt apology for giving you ſtill more on the ſame ſubject. The inclоſed extract of a letter, which I received ſome time ſince from Bologna, ſigned *Mauro Teſi*, will beſt ſpeak for itſelf, and may probably afford you more light than it has done to me, as the perſon who writes to me, beſides being quite unknown to me, no where mentions either that he is himſelf an executor, or employed by the executors of the late Count Algarotti's will, nor does he tranſmit any clauſe of that will as far as might relate to my legacy. I ſend you only ſuch part of the letter as deſcribes the ſuppoſed legacy, the reſt of it being conceived in expreſſions too flattering on my ſubject for me to tranſcribe. This affair ſtanding thus, and being to my apprehenſion not without ſome obſcurity, I ſhould eſteem it a particular favour if you would give me your opinion upon it, together with information who this perſon, Sig. Mauro Teſi, is, whether an executor, or employed by the Algarotti family; all which c wou'd enable me to fram to him with more propriet

I ſhould really bluſh, ſ mulate this trouble upon y ſo many repeated marks o ging and kind ſentiments o authorized me to addreſs m as to a friend, as well as myſelf that you believe affure you of the ſincere conſideration with which honour to ſubſcribe myſe faithful friend, and moſt obliged humble ſervant,

Will

William Taylor How, E

7. Sir, *Hayes, O*

The ſort of deſire wh pleaſed to expreſs of heari does me too much honou omit obeying ſo obliging The very kind preſent o ſubſcure, which you are deſtine for me, be aſſured, moſt welcome, and has, in impatiently expected ever announced; as conveying pledge of ſuch friendly ſe ſpringing from opinion from the heart, I ever ra my beſt poſſeſſions; and I unhappy that a doubt ca as to the true ſenſibility w feel the many genuine m regard with which you Give me leave to return yo thanks for the informatio been ſo good to give me a ter I received from Bolo the Collection of Deſigns relates, I do not know h that it will not, in ſome ſure, be conveyed to me, i be ſuch a legacy in the la garotti's will as has been am extremely ſorry to h an account of your health; wiſh the climate of Engla better than that of Piſa. conclude without begging never doubt of the ſincer ſentiments of affectionate perfect eſteem with which honour to be, Sir, your m and obliged humble ſervan

Wil

William Taylor How, E

8. Sir, *Hayes, O*

Company being with m ing when your obliging la I had it not in my powe

* Collection of Deſigns.

acknowledgements for the
thing you have done me
to ſend me. I don't know
nay, with modeſty, ſay all
the beauty of the deſign,
what a place in it the par-
the deſigner has honoured
ble ſervant with; but how
ſoever there be in the piece
friendly ſentiments of the
ſt tranſcend every other con-

Nothing can be more kind
offer about the late Count
Works, which I am moſt
have; and you will do me
ible pleaſure, if you will be
procure for me a ſet of them
ſend for your own.
race with pleaſure every op-
of renewing the aſſurances
ue eſteem and conſideration
ich I have the honour to be,
moſt faithful and obliged
ſervant, WILLIAM PITT.
Taylor How, Eſq.
r. Pitt preſents his compliments
Taylor How, and, being ſtill
by a fit of the gout, deſires to
by the hand of another, the
ſenſe he has of all his kind
ering attentions. Nothing can
welcome than the certain ti-
of the late Count Algarotti's
alued legacies; and Mr. Pitt
extremely obliged to Mr. Tay-
, if he will be ſo good to
Sig. Quecareili how mortified
nt to be yet well enough to pro-
day for the pleaſure of receiving
our of the viſit that gentleman
gingly intends him at Hayes. As
the gout permits, Mr. Pitt will
liberty to trouble again Mr.
How upon this buſineſs, and,
him, to fix a time that may
enient to Sig. Quecareili for the
ion of ſeeing him.
, *Feb.* 22, 1765.

GRAPHICAL ANECDOTES
Mr. BISHOP *and Mr.* TOWNLEY.
(From ROBERDEAU'S *Poems.)*

HE Rev. Samuel Biſhop was rec-
tor of St. Ethelburga, London, and
maſter of the Merchant Taylors
ol. His Poems have been ſplen-
printed and publiſhed, dedicated
Majeſty, ſince his death, by his
, the Rev. Thomas Clare, M. A. the
curate of *St. Bride's*. Mr. Biſhop's
contain brilliant traits of genius;
neatneſs of language and antitheſis he ſu-
periorly poſſeſſed. His Lines beginning
"A Knife, dear Girl," have become
by merited circulation almoſt proverbial. If ſpecks were not diſcernable
on the ſun, I would not add that, perhaps, a ſmall taſte of the *leanen* of the
preceding century (punning) is ſome-
times rather too predominant; al-
though its *fermentation* under Mr. Bi-
ſhop's management never fails of pro-
ducing *light* food, both ſanative and
delectable—Alas!

"I knew him well, Horatio; of infi-
nite jeſts, [your jibes
Of moſt excellent fancy.—Where be
Now, your jeſts, your flaſhes of mer-
riment, [roar!—Not
That were wont to ſet the table on a
One now!"

As a ſpecimen of Mr. Biſhop's ex-
treme neatneſs of compoſition, we ſhall
ſubjoin the following character of his
moſt intimate and valued friend, the
Rev. James Townley, A.M. to whom
Mr. Biſhop ſucceeded as high-maſter
of Merchant Taylors School. It was
ſpoken by one of the youths (now the
Rev. Mr. Gardner) on a public day,
Oct. 29, 1778; Mr. T. having died in
July.

"For one loſt friend
A tear will trickle, and a ſigh aſcend.
Never did friend love more parental prove;
Never did father bear more friendly love;
Largely benevolent; minutely juſt;
Above diſguiſe, becauſe above diſtruſt.
Sure, if he err'd, to err on candour's ſide,
And only proud to ſhew contempt of pride;
Frank, but not forward; without rigour,
right;
With genius modeſt, and with truth polite.
Lively, yet liberal, his convivial joke;
Warm humour pointed it, good-nature
ſpoke.
Rich was his fancy, though unlabour'd,
neat [his conceit.
His phraſe; and chaſte, though comic,
His wit was ſatire by addreſs diſarm'd:
The manner won e'en whom th' attack
alarm'd:
Save when at vice (to vice alone a foe)
Full in the face of day he aim'd his blow;
Or ſped, unſeen, th' effectual ſhaft, while
Fame,
That heal'd the triumph, knew not whoſe
the claim."

The Rev. Mr. Townley was the ſe-
cond ſon of a merchant, and was born
in London in 1715, and received his
education at Merchant Taylors School,
from whence he was elected to St.
John's

John's College, Oxford *. Soon after taking orders, he was choſen morning preacher at Lincoln's-inn chapel, and lecturer of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt. He married, in 1740, Miſs Jane Bonnin of Windſor, deſcended from the Poyntz family, and related to the preſent dowager Lady Spencer, through whoſe patronage Mr. Townley obtained the living of St. Bennett, Gracechurch-ſtreet, London. He afterwards became grammar-maſter to Chriſt's hoſpital; and in 1759 was choſen high maſter of the Merchant Taylors School, in which office he died in 1778, having been preſented in 1777 to a living in Wales, by Biſhop Shipley, to whom he was chaplain. Mr. Townley, beſides exemplifying every domeſtic virtue in the higheſt degree, was a moſt convivial companion, and a man of much literary ingenuity. He was the cloſe intimate of Garrick, from whom he held for ſome years the valuable vicarage of Hendon, in Middleſex; and it is not groundleſs to ſuppoſe, that many of Garrick's beſt productions and reviſals partook of Mr. Townley's aſſiſting hand. He was the long-concealed author of the celebrated farce of High Life below Stairs, anno 1759, a piece which has held its conſtant place on the ſtage during forty-three years, againſt all the variations of dramatic taſte and literary caprice. Mr. Townley alſo produced, in 1764, Falſe Concord, a farce, for his friend Woodward's benefit; and, in 1765, the Tutor, a farce, under Mr. Colman's protection, at Drury lane, but which, from the juvenile characters, did not ſucceed. It is to be remarked, that Falſe Concord contains three characters of Lord Lavender, Mr. Suds, an enriched ſoap-boiler, and a pert valet, who are not only the exact Lord Ogleby, Mr. Sterling, and Bruſh, of the Clandeſtine Marriage, brought out in 1767 by Garrick and Colman conjointly; but that part of the dialogue is nearly *verbatim*. We leave the application of the inference to the reader.

Mr. Townley alſo (with Dr. Morell) ſucceſsfully aſſiſted his friend Hogarth in his *Analyſis of Beauty*, as Mr. Hogarth's erudition was wholly of the pencil.

Mr. Townley, as a divine, was much and juſtly admired. His manner of delivery was graceful, impreſſive, and energetic. The ſtyle of his diſcourſes was correct, yet unſtudied, and (what is the higheſt praiſe of ſacred oratory) adapted to the underſtanding of a general auditory. Some ſingle ſermons only are in print. As a grammarian and tutor he has ſeldom been ſurpaſſed; and many of his pupils are now filling the higheſt ſtations in the three profeſſions of divinity, law, and medicine.

I am tempted to add a ſpecimen of the neatneſs of Mr. Townley's epigrammatic turn, by relating an anecdote, which, I believe, has not got into circulation. Within a few days of Garrick's departure, in 1764, for his continental tour, he was paſſing the evening with his friend Mr T. and facetiouſly aſked him if he had no poetic adieu ready; which, in a few minutes, produced the following epigrammatic compliment:

When Garrick's ſteps the Alps have trod,
Prepar'd to enter mighty Rome,
The Amphitheatre ſhall nod,
And Roſcius ſhudder in his tomb.

We queſtion if all the pages of praiſe and compliment juſtly beſtowed upon this unequalled and immortal actor can furniſh an effuſion of equal ſtrength and point to the above.

The following *jeu d'eſprit* is not, by many, the only one in which the names of Garrick and Townley were put in joint alluſion. It was written by Mr. Shepherd, formerly of London, jeweller, the father of the preſent Serjeant Shepherd, and of the late lady of Serjeant Runnington; and was occaſioned by Mr. Townley having been preſented with an early caſt (by Taſſie or Wedgwood) of the ſeal, ſince ſo much multiplied, repreſenting an excellent relief profile of Garrick contemplating the buſt of Shakſpeare. Mr. Shepherd begged the uſe of it for a few hours, under the colour of taking impreſſions, but returned it handſomely ſet in gold, with the following lines:

Soon as this packet you unfold,
Methinks I hear you ſay,
How's this; my Garrick ſet in gold!
Declare the reaſon, pray?
Thus, then, to free myſelf from blame,
The reaſon I reveal:
His head deſerves a *golden* frame,
Your hand a *golden* ſeal.

The

* The elder ſon Sir Charles Townley, being Clarenceux King at Arms at the ſolemnity of his Majeſty's Coronation, anno 1761, received the honour of knighthood from the hand of ſtate, in Weſtminſter-hall, during the royal banquet, in the year 1770.

llowing lines are said to have
tten by a Mr. [illegible], who
omedian at th[illegible]man's-
ure, at Garrick's first *debut* in
d who lived to see his final
om Drury-lane in 1776. We
ney have not been *hackniod*.

him rising in the *East*,
h all his energetic glows;
him setting in the *West*,
reater splendors than he rose.

I quit Garrick, let me relate
s and not common dramatic
; that one of the Giffards is
g, who not only played with
at his London opening in 1741,
dman's Fields, but was the
to Garrick's Ofrick at Ipswich,
rious *skirmishing* the year be-
Giffard lives in Cornwall, and
The story is told that, from an
of some hundreds, he is now
to a pittance of fifty pounds
um.—Query: Is he not the
o enjoyed the (perhaps Exche-
nuity, for limited years, from
ert Walpole; for whom, it is
y supposed that he *fabricated*
y called the Golden Rump,
political *fulminations* were read
minister in the House of Com-
as the ground-work for the
e licensing act in 1737? for,
s a Mr. Giffard. J. P. R.

URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

ERE are few of your readers, I
resume, who have not seen De-
Travels in Upper and Lower
and must of course recollect his
t of the Zodiacs found in the
temples of that celebrated
. But, as that gentleman has
own from them the inferences
em capable of affording, respect-
age of the globe which we in-
I flatter myself that I may be
g a pleasant field for the display
abilities of some of your scien-
rrespondents, by sending for in-
in your useful Miscellany the

his old Lewis (who is, by the corps
que, known by the name of *King*
from his continual repinings at
te, fortunate or otherwise) is sup-
to be an uncle of the celebrated
wis, of Covent-garden; in which
he old man must be the son of
n Lewis, who held a lucrative
Queen Anne's reign, and who is
the number of Pope's correspon-
J. P. R.

following translation of a letter from M. Burckhardt (a promising pupil of the French National Institute), on the subject alluded to. It is extracted from a curious work published at Paris by M. Grobert, Engineer of Artillery in the late French Army *of the East*, and which, I believe, has not yet made its appearance in English.

Yours, &c. NORFOLCIENSIS.

"CITIZEN, If I venture to presume to reply to the letter which you have addressed to that celebrated patriarch of astronomers, Lalande, relative to the antiquity of the Zodiacs found at Henné and Dindara, it is solely to impress an idea of the importance of that discovery on such of your readers as are not astronomers; and I flatter myself that the motive will prove a sufficient apology.

"The action of the Sun and Moon upon the terrestrial spheroid produces a very slow motion of its equator, which (observed at a very early period) has been since explained by theory in our age.

"It thence arises that the intersecting points of the equator and the ecliptic, or the two equinoxes, as well as the two solstices, which are at the distance of a right angle, will correspond with different stars at different periods; and that calculations may be formed of the epoch of the construction of a monument, if a Zodiac be found on which the position of one of those four points is ascertained. The motion of the equinoxes being very slow (only one degree in 72 years), a doubt might arise whether we were sufficiently accurate in our knowledge on that head: suffice it to observe, that the researches of the most celebrated astronomers, Delambre, Dezach, Piazzi, and Hornsby, who have compared their observations with those of Flamstead, Lacaille, Bradley, and Mayer, coincide within the thousandth part of the quantum of this motion. Therefore, the number of years that must elapse for the equinoxes and the solstices to assume a given position is to be found within the *one thousandth* part; doubtless a precision sufficiently ample.

"Astronomy thus gives us, with great correctness, the age of the two Zodiacs, provided that the position of the solstitial points are indicated with sufficient accuracy.

Citizen Denon has brought away a drawing of that of Dindara, which he has had the politeness to shew to me. It thence appears that the solstices were at that time more advanced by two signs or six degrees than at present: from which it results that the temple of Dindara has been built four thousand years prior to

our

our age. We can only err by a very few centuries in that immenſe ſpace; it is even probable that the accuracy of the epoch of this Zodiac will be ſtill more firmly eſtabliſhed when the whole of the figures ſhall have been thoroughly ſtudied and inveſtigated.

"The ſecond Zodiac (that of Henné) is of much higher antiquity. The ſolſtice was then in Virgo, which could only be the caſe *ſeven thouſand years* before our age. The place of the ſolſtice is ſomewhat more vaguely indicated than in the preceding Zodiac, which leaves leſs certainty as to its duration; but it is undoubtedly more than ſix thouſand years. A people that cultivated aſtronomy muſt have exiſted ſome thouſands of years.

"This Zodiac proves, then, moſt incontestibly, the fallacy of the common chronology, which allows only ſix thouſand years for the age we live in.

"But it is not only in this reſpect that this diſcovery is of importance. Citizen Dupuis has ſhewn, by ſome extremely ingenious and concurring demonſtrations *, that the Zodiac in queſtion could only be adapted to the parallel of Egypt; and that, at the time of its conſtruction, the ſummer ſolſtice was in Capricorn, which could only occur at *fourteen* or *fifteen thouſand years* before our preſent age.

"The Zodiac of Henné ſeems to me to diſpel every doubt that might remain upon the hypotheſis, which carries back, in an aſtoniſhing manner, the limits which prejudices have eſtabliſhed to the age of the terreſtrial globe.

BURCKHARDT."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

THE regular migrations of the Woodcock, and his annual viſit to this country, have at all times occaſioned ſpeculations; and, indeed, unleſs we ſuppoſe it to be a bird of very ſtrong flight, many circumſtances attending its periodical return ſeem inexplicable. If it breeds in the ſwamps of the Northern regions, conſidering the ſituation of theſe iſlands from North to South in a long extended line, their firſt viſit in October would be to Scotland and the North of England, which is by no means the caſe. In Ireland and the Weſt of England have them as early, if not earlier, than more Northern places; and even the iſles of Scilly, emboſomed in the Atlantic, have a very early, and ſometimes an overflowing, acquaintance of them in October. As Woodcocks, however, are an univerſal bird, and breed in con numbers in the mountains of it is fair to conclude that the deſtined to furniſh the tables Engliſh gentry, muſt come fro place where they are unmol their breeding time, as few retu hence to continue the breed. be amuſing to many of your re know what that great Naturali ſon, has ſaid on this ſubject, w beſtowed much attention on lived in a country where Wo ſeldom migrate farther than f mountains to the plains.

"The Woodcock arrives with wing about the middle of Octol comes down from the high m where he paſſes the ſummer which is determined by the firſt f of froſt. His migrations are *th upper regions of the air*, not conſtwa uſual with migratory birds. Th or Pyrennees, are with us its abodes. Woodcocks arrive dur night, or on a cloudy day, ſolita pairs, never in flocks. His fligh gular on being ſtirred, and fe long continuance: falling like a the ground when it deſcends, h then erects his head; having ſ ſwiftly a little way to find a ſh thruſts his long beak into the The Woodcock has very large e does not ſee well by day. He is the *lanterna*, or the rode or cor net ſpread acroſs a glade; or by t or ſpringe. The ſtupidity of th cock is recorded by Belonius; an thod, which would to us appea incredible, of taking him is rec that venerable author. A man himſelf in a dreſs covered w leaves, and crouching down on t crutches, approaches the haunt Woodcock, and when he diſco he ſtops. After having fixed his a he begins to play antic tricks two crutches, knocking them on another. The Woodcock, he flye himſelf ſo much with his gestur ſuffer himſelf to be taken *. Th cock is alſo ſaid to be charmed by thr his long neck, and has a great f animals, even dead bodies, and l larvæ worms and flies. He is m partial to the ſmaller ſpecies of beetles. The Woodcock is ſaid with a ſingle note, that ſeems to proceed from the throat; it is ſaid at times to utter a ſhrill note of the ſa

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* Origine de tous les Cultes, tom. iv. p. 324, & ſeq.

* In Ireland the Woodcock is ſaid to [illegible] in great numbers.

cæcum. The inteſtinal tube, as it is called, is 2 feet 9 inches long when extended, and delicately white. In the month of March the Woodcocks depart, being previouſly paired. Edwards, the Engliſh Naturaliſt, conjectures that the ſummer haunt of the Woodcock is in the remote parts of Northern Europe; undoubtedly, from want of information on this ſubject from other countries. The Woodcock's neſt is compoſed of dried leaves and graſs, with ſlender twigs of wood, inartificially made, and generally under a ſtump of a tree. It contains four or five eggs, ſomewhat larger than a pigeon's, of a reddiſh colour, marbled with dark waves. The young run as ſoon as hatched, and fly early. If purſued, the parents will take their young on their back, and fly with them. The Woodcock has particular notes during incubation*. During this time the male attends the female, his long beak repoſing on her back. Woodcocks are found in every part of the old and new world, from Perſia to Iceland." Buffon, Hiſt. Nat. tom. XXXIX. Oiſeaux 14, p. 187.

Buffon reckons three varieties of Woodcocks: 1. the *white*, probably from Siberia, which occaſionally viſits us; 2 the *red*, which is of a much larger ſize; 3. the *leſſer*, which he thinks only a miſtaken diſtinction made by fowlers. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

THE celebrity of SAMUEL MARTIN, eſq. ſome time ſecretary to the Treaſury, and ſeveral years member for Camelford, and the memorable event of his duel with Mr. Wilkes, as related in vol. XXXIII. pp. 427, 449, may render the annexed Plate, engraved from the laſt portrait painted for him, an acceptable preſent to collectors, and to thoſe who wiſh to illuſtrate the Works either of Wilkes or Churchill.

It is well known that in 1772 Mr. Martin declined an alderman's gown (ſee vol. XLII. p. 434). And that he was a frequent ſpeaker in parliament between the years 1782 and 1786 is evident from the ample notices you have taken of him in your Parliamentary Debates for thoſe years.

Yours, &c. W. S.

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* Theſe notes, aſcending from low to ſharp, are thus deſcribed by Buffon: *ge, ge, go*; *pidi, pidi, pidi*; *cri, cri, cri*, pronounced *cree cree, cree* He mentions their croaking, which I have often heard juſt as they fall after a flight.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 26.

THE communication of Q. Q. in vol. LXXIV. p. 311, would have been noticed ere now, by the writer of the ſhort "Memoir of Mr. Mole," in the Monthly Magazine, had not various circumſtances, abſence from home, and lately a ſevere illneſs, drawn off his attention from the article.

It is a ſatisfaction to know that the work of Mr. Mole, "The Life of the celebrated Laurentius Valla," is yet in exiſtence, and that "there is reaſon to believe it fell into very judicious hands." It is to be regretted, that the gentleman who enjoys Mr. Mole's fortune does not, as ſome at leaſt would, feel an obligation from reſpect and gratitude to the memory of a deceaſed and very reſpectable uncle, to riſk, at his own expence, the publication of his learned work: it would be no greater deduction from the fortune which he derives from Mr. Mole, than he muſt have ſuſtained had the Author himſelf ſent it from the preſs.

As circumſtances are, the friends of Literature, who have heard of this work, can not but wiſh, that a performance connected with ſo important a period in the revival of Letters, and on which a gentleman of Mr. Mole's abilities and judgment had beſtowed many years ſtudy, ſhould not be loſt. It is to be wiſhed that the Author had written it in Engliſh. He was, probably, determined to compoſe it in the Latin language under the apprehenſion, that in this language it was more likely to meet with a reception, and be read, on the Continent.

The writer of the "Memoir," in the Monthly Magazine, would beg leave to aſk Q. Q. whether the copy has been offered to any public ſpirited foreign publiſher? Whether, even now, it is too late to adopt this meaſure by means of a London Bookſeller in connexion with the moſt eminent of the trade on the Continent; *e. g.* the generous Mr. Gottichen, of Leipſig? It may be ſuggeſted alſo, to the conſideration of the poſſeſſor of the MS. whether announcing his poſſeſſion of it in ſome of the principal literary Journals, as your Magazine, the Monthly, &c. might not awaken the attention of the munificent friends of learning, and be followed with a ſubſcription, or ſome plan to indemnify at leaſt the preſs? Or may it not be hoped,

hoped, that the Curators of our Univerſities' preſſes, on a proper application, would have the generoſity to help it into the world; eſpecially, as thoſe of the Clarendon preſs have lately, with a liberality that does them honour, reprinted a learned and valuable work on "The Canon of the New Teſtament," written by Mr. Jones, a *diſſenting* Miniſter? Or would not ſome London Bookſeller of activity think it worth his while to procure a tranſlation of it into Engliſh, and give it in that form to the curious publick?

The writer of this article wiſhes to throw out theſe hints, though with no ſanguine expectation, yet with a degree of hope, that they may engage ſome generous patrons of erudition to attend to this matter; and to unite their endeavours to ſave from total oblivion a performance, which, from the nature of it, promiſes to be very curious and intereſting. Regretting that it is out of his power to do any thing efficient towards its appearance from the preſs, he muſt leave the ſubject.

The pen being in his hand, he is tempted to notice a paragraph in the Obituary of your Magazine for April, p. 375, relative to Dr. Prieſtley's emigration. The writer ſays, "That his, *i. e.* Dr. Prieſtley's miſfortunes had not, however, cured him of his political phrenzy; and his conduct being at length marked by Government, a polite intimation was given him to quit the country." The writer of the "Memoir of Mr Mole" feels ſurpriſed to ſee an aſſertion contradictable by the pacific manners of the Doctor, with what freedom and ſpirit ſoever he might by his pen avail himſelf of the liberty of the preſs, contradicted by the reaſons which he himſelf ingenuouſly aſſigned for leaving this country; contradicted by his open conduct on his arrival in London, after the riots; contradicted by the uniform ſimplicity and frankneſs of the Doctor's temper and conduct. The writer of the Memoir is ſurpriſed to ſee an aſſertion ſo confronted, revived, and advanced again, by an anonymous writer, without any evidence and authority. It was firſt brought forward by another *anonymous* writer, in a work intituled, "Literary Memoirs of Living Authors of Great Britain, 8vo. 2 vols." a work, in many inſtances inaccurate, which never gained reputation, and it is apprehended is now ſcarcely read or enquired after.

The writer of the "Memoir" has no doubt but your candour, Mr. Urban, will permit him to inform your numerous readers, that he himſelf, with the authority of Dr. Prieſtley's moſt intimate friends, denied and confuted this CALUMNY in the Monthly Magazine for December 1798, p. 405.

Yours, &c. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

I THINK it high time that the queſtion relating to the *torpidity* of Swallows was laid *aſleep*. Speculation is endleſs; and one man *thinks* one thing, and another *believes* the very reverſe; but till a ſpecimen is produced of a Swallow in a dormant ſtate, I never can believe that they are in *that* ſtate. It ſeems extraordinary that people ſhould at all wonder at the migration of the Swallow; a bird of all others the beſt adapted for flight. If a queſtion had ariſen as to the migration of ſome of the ſhort-winged Summer birds, it would then ſeem natural enough to account for their torpidity, from a ſuppoſition that with their ſmall powers of wing they were unable to croſs the Channel; of this claſs are the Pettychaps, the Nightingale, the Wryneck, the Whitethroat, the Landrail, the Wheatear, the Whinchat, the leſſer Reed-Sparrow, and many others. I have, for ſeveral years, attended to the unroofing of old buildings, but could never diſcover the dormitory of the Swallow, nor the leaſt veſtige of one in a torpid ſtate: and as to their going under water, it is too ridiculous even to ſuppoſe. If this were the caſe, at the ſilling of large pools ſome would be found, unleſs they *kindly* immerged themſelves in water as food for the fiſh during *their* ſtate of torpidity. Swallows, it muſt be allowed, are more numerous than Bats, and if they do hide themſelves in the winter, why are they not ſometimes found as well as Bats? I have been a cloſe obſerver of Swallows for a number of years; and I find by my memorandums, that the *Hirundo domeſtica*, the *Hirundo ruſtica*, and the *Hirundo riparia* arrive from the 10th to the 20th of April. The Swift does not arrive till the latter end of April or beginning of May, and retires from the 12th to the 20th of Auguſt; whereas the others remain with us till the middle of October.

It

would be [illegible] wo[illegible] ...ompete notes as to the appe...ce and disappearan...e of birds. It would then, I think, be proved that migration is frequent from one part of the kingdom to another, and not always over the ocean. The Pewit, for instance, comes into this country about the latter end of March or beginning of April, where it breeds generally twice or thrice in the season. In the month of September they congregate, and leave us in October or beginning of November, not, as I am told, to cross the Ocean, but to go to the sea-coast, probably in the Southern part of the kingdom.—Can any of your Correspondents inform us where they are to be found from October to April? S. F. T. in your Mag. for August 1804, p. 727, wishes [illegible] to remark the "varieties of the Partridge and Woodcock they bring down this season." I have brought many down this season, and every season for the last 20 years; but I know of no variety but what happens from age or sex, which makes a vast difference in the plumage. I should be very glad to see a red-legged or French Partridge, which I find by a note of the Editor's to S. F. T.'s letter, are common in Suffolk.—Are they in a wild state? and will any of your correspondents oblige us with a description, not omitting the habits of the bird?

A Staffordshire Farmer.

Mr. Urban, *Chichester, Jun.* 12.

SEEING you are obliging enough to spare room for some few Copyhold-queries, allow me to request of some of your learned Black-letter correspondents, an explanation (not a mere literal translation) of the term *prist Feme*, in the following very ancient report:

"Un Copyholder surrender al use la darrein volunt, et devise que ses executors venderont le terre al J. S. et fait ij executors et devie, et lun executor prist feme, et surrender al use J. S. le i use, et fait dit, que per le adv[illegible]ance le J. S. [illegible] il fuit [illegible]pyho[illegible], comment qu[illegible] [illegible]x entre fait per al[illegible] executors."

Yours, E. G. I.

Mr. Urban, *Walsall, Nov. 14, Feb. 2.*

"Equidem Beatos puto, quibus Deorum munere datum est, aut facere scribenda, aut scribere legendi:—Beatissimos vero quibus utrumque."—Plin. Lib. vi. Ep. xvi.

THE serious papers of Mr. Addison, in the Spectator, are so excellent, that it is almost superfluous to commend them. There is a secret charm in these Essays, that draws us irresistibly along; and makes us pleased with the performance, in spight of ourselves. If we enquire into the cause of this influence, we shall find, that it arises from the elevated sentiment, and correct judgment of the writer; who really felt, and understood what he wrote.

These Papers are, in general, short; but they are replete with useful matter. There is scarcely a line in them, but exhibits some beautiful sentence; scarcely a sentence but leads to some important conclusion. On solemn subjects the Author thinks deeply; and he expresses himself clearly. There is nothing forced, or affected in his style.

How remote from this, is the practice of many modern authors; who are determined to become writers, before they have duly prepared themselves to become thinkers; and who endeavour to conceal the poverty of the thought, by the splendour of the expression! In reading the works of such men, the mind is constantly on the stretch; catching eagerly at an idea, and then losing it, in the throng of words.

With Mr. Addison the case was widely different. Scarcely any thing can exceed the amenity, and elegance of his style; or the force and variety of his matter, in those Papers, where he mingles sentiment with instruction; invention with probability. It is difficult to read one of his serious Essays without being both delighted, and improved. How indeed can we be otherwise, when the subjects which he chose for his labours, are equally interesting to all mankind; and when they are handled with the vigour of a Philosopher, and the piety of a Christian.

Where so many Essays are excellent, it may be difficult to select one for preference. But his hundredth and fifty ninth Paper is exquisitely beautiful; and was greatly admired by Dr. Johnson.

The

The compariſon of Time, to a huge tide, rolling through a prodigious valley; and of human life, to a bridge ariſing from the flood, but broken and interrupted by chaſms and deceitful holes, is extremely happy; and given in the true ſpirit of Eaſtern allegory. Each extremity of the bridge is enveloped in a miſt that conceals from view the ocean of eternity; in part of which it ſtands. The various paſſengers that throng the bridge experience various fates. Some, and by far the greater number, are loſt, as ſoon as they emerge from the cloud that conceals the entrance of it. Others, with difficulty, reach the middle arches, and then ſink ſuddenly through the yawning holes, that every where preſent themſelves. And a few, but maimed, and deſtitute of companions, ſtruggle on to the extremity of the bridge, where they are ſwallowed up by the ocean of Eternity.

And thus it is, Mr. Urban, in the world at large. We keep loſing friends, as we paſs along the journey of life. Happy, if with them we do not alſo loſe thoſe finer feelings of the mind; which, as they were the pleaſure of our youth, are truly the ornament of our old age.

Mr. Addiſon was not only a good writer, but (which is far better) he was a good man. He had a mind deeply tinctured with Religion: and he entertained a juſt abhorrence of Infidelity. He well knew, that there is no vice, that will not take root, and ſhoot upwards, in the ſpot where Infidelity is found; nor any virtue that will not flouriſh, and abound, in the ſoil that Religion cultivates. Yet whatever Infidelity might be in his days, in our own, it is not ſo common as indifference in Religion; which is nearly as bad. Many perſons, of the preſent generation mean well, but practiſe ill, through a liſtleſneſs, which will not ſuffer them to examine into their own conduct.

Infidelity carries its proper puniſhment along with it. The reſtleſs anxiety of mind; the intolerable pride; and the acute ſtings of conſcience; that haunt the Infidel, and force him to flee from himſelf; are ſufficient puniſhments for his infidelity. But what ſhall arouſe the man, who preſumes he is acting right; and who yet, from an unhappy careleſsneſs of temper, will not take the trouble of enquiring into the grounds of his opinion; or of endeavouring to aſcertain how far his actions agree with the law of God?

Againſt ſuch indifference in Religion, the powers of the pulpit, and the preſs, ſhould be equally directed. It cannot be too deeply impreſſed on our minds, that Religion is of an active nature; that her duties are indiſpenſibly binding; and her ſanctions certainly Divine. It is not ſurely enough, to do well, from a natural ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, that will ſcarcely permit us to do otherwiſe. A Chriſtian ſhould know the grounds, and principles of his conduct; and be able to offer a ſubſtantial reaſon, why he performs this act, or refrains from that.

Religious worſhip is evidently the perfection of our nature. It is the principal thing that diſtinguiſhes us from the brute-creation. Brutes, we find, have ſomething ſimilar to reaſon, in an inferior degree; but they have nothing ſimilar to Religion. To behold an aſſemblage of finite, and imperfect; but yet intelligent, and accountable creatures, ſuch as we are; offering up our praiſes, and thankſgivings, with one voice, to that Almighty Being, who made, and protects us, is a ſight worthy of men, and a gods. It is ſomething like the act of thoſe ſuperior natures, who are conſtantly employed in adoring God; and who exclaim in the triumphant language of the Church;—"Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth; Heaven and Earth are full of the Majeſty of thy Glory."

It has been often obſerved, that Religion heightens, and improves, the pleaſures of this life. Our minds are ſo conſtituted, that our chief pleaſure conſiſts, not in the preſent enjoyment, but in the proſpect of ſome future good. Now this pleaſure Religion affords in a peculiar manner; becauſe, while it ſweetens our enjoyments here, it promiſes to perfect them hereafter.

The pleaſures of ſin, are but for a moment; thoſe of Religion continue for ever. The pleaſures of ſin have their recompence in this life, as well as their final puniſhment in the next. Diſeaſed bodies; corrupted minds; degraded characters; are the conſequences of a life of ſin. If we could poſſibly ſuppoſe, that there were no future ſtate, ſtill it might eaſily be ſhewn, that

habits confer the largeſt
ral happineſs in this life.
ſhould not a religious
ve, and as chearful, and
, as a wicked one? More
more patient, and more
certainly is; and theſe
ſcarcely fail of producing

ſe remarks, Mr. Urban,
ſt the ſubject, but to in-
ler peſt to take it up. Your
, Mr. Richard Prat, I
conſiderable merit this
if either he, or any other
ly ingenious, will favour
entiments on this ſubject,
ittle doubt, but they will
to your readers.

WENMAN LANGTON.

, High Wycombe, Feb. 4.
ve inſerted in p. 8. ſome
s upon my anecdotes of
Hollis, by a writer who
onceal his name, I hope
refuſe me an opportunity
ething in my vindication.
oes not pretend to diſpute
uth of my narrative; but
the *colouring*, and ſpeaks
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k that I have given a re-
s in the ſimpleſt ſtyle and
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That the marks of paſſion
ar, I verily believe; be-
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nder the influence of paſ-
o I now remember that I
e matter muſt be left with
ur readers; and, before you
gainſt me, you will have
s to turn to vol. LXXIV.
), and read my paper once

her accuſed of *diſreſpect* to
for having ſaid that Mr.
ollis, who adopted the fa-
late Mr. T. H, acted *impe-*
ds his brother, and for
ted *unjuſtifiable conduct* to
T. H. on account of his
property. In anſwer to
f theſe accuſations, I beg
erve, that the fault alledged
ly be not eſteemed of the
nitude; and to add, that I
it on the moſt unqueſtion-
ity. Nevertheleſs, the gen-
inſt whom this charge is
y have been, and I think
he was, a very munificent and highly-reſpectable character. But what character is perfect, and without ſpot? Wiſhing to give a hiſtory of the *derivation* of the property which the late Mr. T. H. *inherited*; in order to this, I found it neceſſary to mention the fault of his great uncle. From that hiſtory, I am ſtill perſuaded, it will appear to an *indifferent* perſon, that the late Mr. T. H. in alienating his property, did an act which *can never be juſtified*. Indeed, it has actually ſo appeared to a number of ſuch perſons, who, at the ſame time, were very fair and ingenuous men. But it muſt be plain to the moſt common underſtanding, that, though Mr. T. H. be juſtly cenſurable for this particular article of his conduct, his character may yet be ſo highly meritorious in my eſtimation, as to induce me to honour his memory, which (I repeat it) I do very ſincerely. The writer of the ſtrictures may ſneer at my ſuppoſed *inconſiſtency*; but no one, not even he, will perceive it, becauſe there is none. In this writer's opinion, I believe, after all, my ſins againſt my own family are light and venial. My great offence is my having mentioned what the writer in your Obituary (vol. LXXIV. p. 888) had already noticed, *i. e.* the uſe which Mr. B. H. made of Mr. T. H.'s fortune! But when we look back and ſee the *principles*, held moſt *ſacred* by Mr. T. H. treated with the *groſſeſt outrage* by his DEAREST FRIEND, and this friend employing Mr. T. H.'s fortune for that purpoſe—ſhall we *laugh*, or ſhall we *weep*?

There is another extraordinary accuſation, which the author of the ſtrictures has thought proper to prefer againſt me. An attachment to ſordid intereſt was never, perhaps, before aſcribed to any one, on the ground of his profeſſing to think that property alienated from his family had been *unjuſtifiably* alienated, at the ſame time calmly aſſigning his reaſons for ſo thinking. This, however, has been done by my accuſer, who has taken the liberty to repreſent ſuch an attachment as the moving principle from which my former paper originated. Now, Mr. Urban, to this baſe and ſlanderous accuſation I ſhall not otherwiſe reply than by ſaying, thoſe who know me (and I am known to ſome perſons of great reſpectability) know that what is imputed to me is incompatible with my real character. I am, therefore, under

no

no apprehenſion that the ſlander will operate with them in the ſlighteſt degree to my prejudice. Of any thing elſe in the ſtrictures I do not intend to take any notice; nor ſhall I pay the leaſt attention to any future animadverſions, if the writer ſhould chooſe to make any upon what I now ſend you.

Yours, &c. JOHN HOLLIS.

MR. URBAN, *Philadelphia, July* 15.

ACCEPT my beſt thanks for the Magazine juſt received, being the only one I have ſeen ſince I croſſed the Atlantic, and with which I have regaled many literary friends, who with me were delighted to ſee the name of Urban.

Magazines, I find, in the United States, have been ſhort-lived, and have ſeldom arrived at maturity; while Mr. Urban's has not only ſurvived moſt of the periodical productions of the Britiſh ſoil, but ſtill continues to flouriſh in perennial verdure.

Near where I live is the State-houſe, partly occupied by the ingenious Mr. Peale's Muſeum, containing another huge Mammoth, with a curious collection in Natural Hiſtory, and fine portraits of all the American Worthies, painted by himſelf; the whole collection the fruits of the indefatigable induſtry of an individual, though begun late in life.

In a ſeparate part of the building is the Hall and Library of our Philoſophical Society, whoſe meetings I attend with much pleaſure. The firſt part of their fifth volume is juſt publiſhed. After the ſecond part ſhall appear, a new ſeries will appear in 8vo.

Oppoſite the Philoſophical Hall is the City Library, a noble building, the front of which is adorned with a whole-length marble ſtatue of Mr. Bingham, who died lately at Bath. The Library contains a fine collection of books, with many periodical Engliſh publications, and is ſoon to be enriched by a thouſand pounds worth more, being the legacy of Mr. Thornton, an Engliſhman.

In a large room adjoining is the Loganian Library, being a noble collection of the Claſſics and other antient books, in ſcarce and curious editions, the bequeſt of the late Dr. Logan. The preſent Dr. Logan, his ſucceſſor, lives five miles off, and cultivates in the beſt manner his paternal eſtate, which he lately invited me to view. A valuables, he ſhewed me racer, the progeny of th Engliſh horſe Eclipſe. Th rains have much injured alſo the wheat and barley, are now reaping, or rath with a ſcythe called a c depoſits the grain in a row,, which is eaſily co bound in ſheaves, by one the mowers an improve of imitation, and ſeems fwer the wiſh of the Socie their premium book.

In company with the c vellier, Baron Humboldt a together with ſome ingeni of our Philoſophical Soc lately had a delightful exc new city of Waſhington, a a moſt gracious reception f ſident of the United State cipal members of adminiſt Preſident, who is of a lit terary turn, had peruſed ago my new Inquiry on and was pleaſed to mak handſome compliments t table, before ſeveral diſtin racters, and gave me a ki to his country ſeat at Mon

Of ſundry Bottle Diſp mitted during my late v boſom of the great Atlanti yet heard any tidings; b Urban's will caſt up the Abbé St. Pierre's the nex thinks the currents in tha not been yet explored.

Who knows but ſome whales that ſported abo may have taken a fancy bottle-meſſenger, and in lie ſwallowed it; but, fi of digeſtion, like anothe have caſt it out on dry ſome honeſt fiſherman, direction, will convey it don as a BON MORCEAU ban, and worthy to be de Britiſh Muſeum.

Mr. Pheſonden, an An returned from England, author of other ſatirical as "Terrible Traſtoria acutely cauſtic Hudibraſtic This violent dealer in c (it ſeems), as was ſuppoſ to apply them by his pro

Vale, et cave at vale

JECTOR. Nº XLI.

— Though only few poſſeſs
nes, or imperial ſtate;
are, to all her children juſt,
eaſures and an ampler ſtate
ge whatever happy man
ſe them. His the city's pomp,
ours his. Whate'er adorns
dome, the column, and the
[gold,
; marbles and the ſculptur'd
ould poſſeſſor's narrow claim,
oys."—— AKENSIDE.

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who flouriſhed about the
f the laſt century, which
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d occaſion to remark the
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of time towards any ame-
our condition, or any ad-
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our ſtate of worldly proſ-
ren nearly the ſame, and
le alteration is perceivable
wardrobe or our treaſury,
s of queen Anne to thoſe
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nagement to perſiſt in our
to propagate the breed of
id not we ſome ſecret ſtore
me private ſource of con-
hich we cannot be robbed
nd which cannot eaſily be
by ourſelves. And this
n the lucubration which
nd, to be that wonderful
ch Projectors poſſeſs of
n the Imagination to ſup-
iencies of "houſe and

faculty I have been
ſo ſenſible of the bene-
truly ſay I owe to it,
very much of that philo-
enables me to go through
without the aid of riches
; and that placid temper
can endure with compo-
umſtances of privation
ment that would excite
in other men. The
Imagination are indeed
ſubſtitutes for what the
ſits its heart upon, that
enter keenly into the
which Imagination
leaſt cauſe to envy
being in exiſtence.
however great and
Imagination can
bring near and ſupply; and it has many advantages above all other ſources of wealth. I may mention one, which I think will recommend it even to the avaricious, and certainly to the induſtrious; and that is, we may draw upon it by night as well as by day. No fountain of wealth, property, or happineſs, can boaſt of this fullneſs and convenience of acceſs: and hence it is that Projectors are ſo frequently known to paſs thoſe hours in the enjoyment of ſupreme delights, which other men loſe in a ſuſpenſion, if I may ſo ſpeak, of exiſtence itſelf. Hence alſo it is, that Projectors are more deſirous of ſleep than moſt other men, becauſe the relief and the pleaſures it affords are more peculiarly ſuited to the circumſtances of men who have but a ſmall ſhare of the day-light concerns of the world; and hence too, in ſome of their plans and ſchemes for the good of mankind, we are enabled to diſcover very little difference between their ſleeping and waking thoughts, or to aſcertain whether they are the productions of the deſk or the pillow.

Now, I would have my readers attend to theſe remarks on the uſes of the night-ſeaſon; for, on account of this ſubject having been neglected, very many and groſs miſtakes have been made, and are daily making, in eſtimating the ages of men. It is generally thought, if we know the year in which a man was born, and the year in which he died, we have nothing more to do but ſubtract the former from the latter in order to obtain his age. But no proceſs can be more fallacious. It is a mean ſacrifice of philoſophical reaſoning to arithmetical calculation. It is immolating the wiſdom of Bacon, and Boyle, and Newton, at the ſhrine of Cocker, and Dilworth, and Fenning. The true way to aſcertain how long a man has lived, is to reckon how long he has ſlept, as well as waked; and if we take our eſtimate in this way, we ſhall, I am afraid, diſcover many reputed old men who have been cut off in their prime, and ſome young perſons who have died of old age. But I muſt quit this digreſſion, although I thought it very neceſſary to introduce it in this place; and return to my immediate ſubject.

So extenſive are the means, and ſo great the exertions, of him who can draw on his Imagination, that the world has not been content with ſuppoſing

poſing him capable of conſtructing a cottage, or a country-houſe, but have even attributed to him the honour of *building caſtles*, a ſpecies of architecture ſo long diſuſed in this iſland, that we can contemplate what it was only by the imperfect light which ſome ſplendid ruins afford us. It is true, indeed, they tell us, that we Projectors *build* our *caſtles in the air*, and think they have offered an objection both witty and deciſive. But, for my own part, I cannot admit it as a fair objection; it appears to me an unreaſonable ſneer, ſince, in every ſpecies of architecture, it is a maxim of inconteſtible authority, that the foundation ſhould correſpond with the ſuperſtructure; and this is no more than what we propoſe in conſtructing thoſe ſplendid edifices which conſtitute much of the happineſs of our lives.

Some writers, who affect to deſpiſe the race of Projectors, have inſtituted compariſons between real and imaginary happineſs; but their diſtinctions are ſo ſubtle, that I own they have eſcaped my graſp, and, I ſuſpect, are not very well calculated to ſuit the underſtandings of thoſe who are more ardently engaged in the purſuit of what they call happineſs. When, however, they deſcend to particulars, it is plain that all the difference, in point of utility and ſafety, is clearly on the ſide of imagination. *Credo quod habes, et habes.* What, for example, is it to me whoſe park I walk in, or whoſe canal I ſail upon, when I have all the enjoyment which the park and the canal yield? and enjoy them (as the Poet ſays from whom I have borrowed my motto)

Beyond the proud poſſeſſor's narrow claim.

Upon this principle, I have for many years been repairing my fortune, and repaying myſelf for all the loſſes of my PROJECTORATE, by allotting to myſelf ſuch extenſive property in the city of London, and other parts of the United Kingdom, that it is probable I am at this moment the very richeſt ſubject in his Majeſty's dominions; and my only fear is, that, if I ſpecify the various items of my eſtates, I may have an unpleaſant ſummons from the Commiſſioners of the Property Tax. I will, however, in defiance of the powers with which they are inveſted, juſt hint that I look upon St. James's and Hyde parks as my own, and I employ them for the purpoſes of walking or riding for air and exerciſe, as I may find myſelf diſpoſed. And, beſo ther, I may obſerve, tha the conveyance of this pr and ſo few flaws can be title-deeds of imagination no occaſion to perplex u readers with abſtruſe diſcu difference between proper *in poſſe*, nor enquire w pleaſant ſpots are mine *de facto*. Ideal tenures neid require the ingenuity ot ſuch queſtions; and this one of the great advantag nation over parchment.

But beſides theſe place particularly calculated f poſſeſs likewiſe all thoſe goods and chattels which in the windows of the ſh cadilly to Whitechapel gewgaws and trinkets I quently a very large ſhare not be denied that I have gaws and trinkets can gi ſure of looking at them, the ingenuity and variet kers. My collection of j paintings, &c. is by th very extenſive, and, w much more, I have ſev particularly one of the kingdom, which is ke Montagu-houſe, ſituated ſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury. too, is dear to a projecti cauſe it is rich in an ex tion of manuſcripts treaſur are mine whenever I pleaſ of them, free of the ſmall

As to females, if I m ted to make ſuch a h (which I know will give a very high notion of the ginary poſſeſſions), althe man of very ſtrict mora certain property in every and roſy cheek that I ſtreets; and it is eviden pains are taken to heighte tics by artificial ornament however, that of late year deprived of a certain pa perty, conſiſting principa hair and flaxen locks, &c wont to admire. In lieu certain frizzled tops, a called *bulls foreheads*, wh me ſo very extraordinar quires the full force of imagination to prevent them for wigs. I muſt

ien of the ringlets, &c. which such admired some years ago, late been thought proper to her parts, which I never could as my own, because they evi- peared to be private property. y no more on this subject at leſt it may appear a digreſſion; pe the hint will be taken as it

pe, therefore, it better becomes ity to enumerate the number of s and chapels which I appro- my uſe, one or another, juſt ſe. This I conſider as the moſt and inalienable part of my It has often been endangered, , and particularly a few years a gang of deſperate villains, to be inſtigated by perſons but their endeavours were covered and timely fruſtrated. en my poſſeſſion has been calm ſturbed; and I muſt ſay that equently very highly gratified e pains which my chaplains induce me to repeat my viſits. ſh I had it in my power to their ſervices as they deſerve; I am ſorry to ſay, is not one rks of imagination.

ht enumerate many other items andom property, particularly a liſt of amuſements which ſuit s, becauſe they are ſimple and expence; but the above may ſhew what the wealth of ima- can purchaſe, and, above all, nterment follows each pur- By the ſame tenure, however, nſiderable eſtates in the coun- the pictureſque ſcenes, as far as ravel or ſee, are mine; and e is delightful or amuſing at ering-places belongs to me; ſes I own very extenſive parks nds cultivated and ornamented, I enjoy with a zeſt unknown to ual proprietors, I have ſome buildings and capital libraries and Cambridge, whenever I them. Every road I tra- me abundance of luxu- which none can alie- , when I am paſſing a few thoſe objects, I fancy my harveſt or collecting for what more can a propri- all that an object yields? ſtrument of my effects will, I the cuciniæ of Projec-

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tors, that they are neither ſo poor nor ſo deſpicable as they wiſh to repreſent them. Let the matter be brought fairly to the teſt. Let their real pleaſures be compared with our ideal enjoyments; let that which never ſatisfies be brought into competition with that which yields content; let them be compared in the enjoyment and in the conſe- quences of them; and then let the queſtion be anſwered, which is the happier man?

But it is not only with regard to property that we Sons of Imaginarion have advantages to counterbalance the neglect of the world. The ſame ſource ſupplies us with various other topicks of conſolation, and with various checks to that ambition which deſtroys ſuch numbers of mankind. Projectors are well known to have that univerſal idol POWER. Is a Projector deſpiſed by the great ones of the earth, by the rulers of nations, and the members of coun- cils and of ſenates? Behold him in his cloſet diſpenſing the blame or praiſe that never dies on thoſe very perſons, ſometimes with the gravity of hiſtorical detail, ſometimes with the characteriſtic juſtice of biography, and ſometimes with the ſeverity of lampoon. It was but a few days ago a Projector com- plained to me, that he had narrowly eſcaped being trodden under-foot by the ſpirited horſes which drew Lord ——'s carriage; and "yet," he added, "that man does not recollect that, if he dies b fore me, I ſhall write his life!"—It is wonderful, indeed, how little notice is taken of ſuch Projec- tors, when we conſider how much is in their power, and how fond all men who have power are of diſplaying it. And even their courage towards the living is often formidable. If they de- cline encountering ſuperior rank and wealth on any other ground, they will meet them undaunted in a news-paper, a poem, or a novel, and give them- ſelves a ſuperiority which cannot be conteſted but by thoſe who wield an equal pen. Still, however, I am in- clined to own that theſe are only exter- nal advantages, and are not to be rated higher than they deſerve, nor compared with the ideal ſatisfaction I have been deſcribing.

Before I conclude my paper it may be neceſſary, for the completion of the ſubject, to add, that, however highly we eſtimate the pleaſures of imagina- tion,

tion, there are some things which cannot be accomplished by the utmost stretch of fancy. It appears to be perfectly useless on quarter-day, and to have no power whatever in supplying either the kitchen or the wardrobe. It makes no figure upon 'Change, and never was heard of within the walls of the Bank. There are no imaginary three *per cents*, no ideal dividend-warrants. It will not be listened to at a meeting of creditors, and never was known to supersede a bankruptcy. I do not wish, therefore, to be the encomiast of Imagination without fairly stating its failings; and I would recommend these to the attention of my brother Projectors. Other persons will not need the caution, as they think of nothing else. But yet let it be remembered, that imagination will moderate the wishes it cannot exclude, and provide ample substitutes for anxious cares and turbulent desires. Those who have learned contentment with simple pleasures, and to delight in the satisfactions which refined society yields at a cheap rate, will think themselves

"Supremely blest, if to their portion fall
Health, competence, and peace."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

THE following very interesting statement you will probably think deserving of a place in your useful Miscellany.

Sarah Ireland, now living in Bexley workhouse, Kent, aged 58, had been stone-blind for upwards of 15 years, till August last, when her daughter, who is in service with a family in Westminster (not having seen her mother for some time), obtained leave of her mistress to let her come to town to stay with her for a few days. Mr. Lynn, of Parliament-street, being then attending one of the family, the young woman took an opportunity (as her mother was in the house) of mentioning to him the circumstance of her blindness. Mr. Lynn, on examining her eyes, conceived hopes of relieving her; and, with all the tenderness and humanity that belongs to his disposition, immediately set about an operation, which he performed at his own house; and was so fortunate as to restore her sight in both eyes so effectually, that in about six weeks afterwards she could see to read with the assistance of spectacles, and is now able to do any sort of work; and still resides in Bexley workhouse, a living testimon very wonderful operation.

In justice to Mr. Lynn's ge it is but right to add, that he c his attendance, and superinte care of the poor woman fo weeks, with the utmost tende humanity, without making ar for his time and trouble; he fused to accept of the small which the daughter's gratitu willingly have advanced ou wages. A CONSTANT I

Mr. URBAN, N

IN a short tour, which I to course of this last summ many of the monuments of and grandeur of our ancestors present exist in the Midland None, however, more excite miration than the cathedral Ely, which is a truly ma structure, and presents, in my the best models for the study specimens of every æra of ou architecture. I shall not atte Urban, any disquisition on th the different parts, or descrip separate beauties, as they l been done by a gentleman v vedly holds the highest rank a writers who have distinguish selves by their zeal in preserv taste in admiring, and their describing the remaining spe our ancient architecture. It most needless to mention th Bentham.

The Dean and Chapter been expending large sums; am I to say, that it has not either with the best taste o judgment. I hope that, at so opportunity, we shall be favo the remarks of your entert respondent, who signs himse chitect, on the subject. My jection is, that they have, direction of Messrs. Wyatt ar repaired a great part of the with the new-invented *Rom* This, we are told by the a tioned gentlemen, will stand ages; but I must own I th needs time to prove its val must prefer the good old in our forefathers, "stone and nor do I feel satisfied tha dence, erected at the exper Nation for the reception of th of the House of Commons,

such perishab[illegible] cement; and [illegible] up my [illegible] an Englishma[illegible] Genius [illegible]ste and good s[illegible] to prevent [illegible]gious hands from concealing [illegible] species of composition any of [illegible] buildings; and, above all, [illegible] not dare thus to ruin the [illegible] beauties of Henry the Se[illegible]hapel. At Ely I do not find [illegible] the models from which the [illegible] and ornaments have been [illegible] I think them, for the most [illegible]ommonly sharp and correct; [illegible] materials to which I object; [illegible] Dean and Chapter do no good [illegible] brick, and act by no means [illegible] their successors and posterity, [illegible]ing up their buildings with [illegible] in all likelihood perishable, [illegible] for any length of time to [illegible] the vicissitudes of an English [illegible]

[illegible]ve in the course of this letter [illegible] the author of the "Pursuits [illegible]ectural Innovation," you will, [illegible]cuse me for making one or two [illegible]upon some letters which have [illegible]peared in your Magazine un[illegible] signature of H. A. U. The [illegible] this gentleman is undoubtedly [illegible], no less than correcting the [illegible] style, and shewing some of [illegible]dities, which, I must in truth [illegible] have frequently appeared in [illegible]ers to which I allude. I think, [illegible], that your correspondent H. [illegible] on the whole too severe. I [illegible] with all due deference, as I [illegible] not, on any account, draw [illegible] ire of so powerful a cham[illegible] so helpless and peaceable a [illegible] as your humble servant: but I [illegible] that his observations have [illegible] been of service, as they have [illegible] Architect rather more care[illegible] his last paper which I have [illegible] LXXVI. I think more tem[illegible] and reasonable; and he will, I [illegible] learn to throw away the [illegible] diminishing the sterling [illegible] his papers. I hope you will [illegible] naturally shy man, but, if it [illegible] recommendation, a constant [illegible] having written so much, [illegible] him when he says, that it [illegible] time before he could acquire [illegible] to write as much as he has. [illegible], therefore, kind Mr. Urban, [illegible] his courage, nor discourage his [illegible] of becoming a correspon[illegible] He still fears [illegible] champion

abovementioned; who, should he be provoked, might thrust him into an HAU-HAU from which there might be no escape. Excuse this miserable quibble, and insert in your Magazine the first-fruits offered you from the pen of

Yours, &c R. U. B.

*** *The following very interesting Letter was addressed to* JAMES WILLIS, *Esq. Eversholt, near Wooburn, Bedfordshire.*

My dear Sir, *London, Oct.* 30, 1804.

YOUR letter reached my hands yesterday; but I am afraid I shall not be able to satisfy you in every enquiry which you have made relative to the plague in Barbary in 1799. I have, however, no doubt but the plague which has prevailed in Spain has originated from it. Some of the following observations may probably be of service to you.

It does not appear to be ascertained how the plague originated in Fez in the year 1799. Some persons have ascribed it to infected merchandize received at Fez from the East; whilst others maintain that the locusts which had infested Western Barbary during seven years, destroying the crops, the vegetables, and every green thing, even to the bark of the trees, produced such a scarcity, that the poor could obtain scarcely any thing to eat but the locusts; and, living on them for several months, till a most abundant crop enabled them to satisfy the cravings of nature, they ate abundantly of the new corn, which, producing a fever, brought on the contagion. At this time the small-pox pervaded the country, and was generally fatal. The small-pox is thought to be the forerunner of this species of contagion, as appears by an antient Arabic manuscript, which gives a full account of the same disorder having carried off two-thirds of the inhabitants of West Barbary about four hundred years since; but, however the dreadful epidemy originated, the leading features of the disorder were novel and more dreadful than the common plague of Turkey, or that of Syria or Egypt, as the following observations will demonstrate.

In the month of April 1799, the plague of the most dreadful kind manifested itself at the city of Old Fez, which soon after communicated itself to the new city. About this time the Emperor Muley Soliman ben Mahommed

med was preparing a numerous army, and was on the eve of departure to viſit his Southern dominions, and to take poſſeſſion of the province of Abda, which had not acknowledged him as Emperor, but was, as well as the port of Saffy, in a ſtate of rebellion. The Emperor left Fez early in the ſummer, and proceeded to Sallæ, Mazagan, and Suffee; thence to Morocco and Mogodor. Now the plague began to kindle in all the Southern provinces, firſt carrying off one or two the firſt day, three or four the ſecond day, ſix or eight the third day, and increaſing progreſſively till it amounted to a daily mortality of two in a hundred of the whole population; continuing, *with unabated violence*, ten, fifteen, twenty days, being of longer duration in old than in new towns; then diminiſhing in a progreſſive proportion from one thouſand a-day to nine hundred, to eight hundred, and ſo continuing till it diſappeared.

When it raged at the town of Mogodor, a ſmall village (Dixbet) ſituated two miles South-eaſt of Mogodor remained uninfected, although the communication was open between theſe two places. On the thirty-fourth day after its firſt appearance at Mogodor, this village received the infection, which, after committing dreadful havock among the human ſpecies for twenty-one days, carried off one hundred perſons out of one hundred and thirty-three, the population of the village before the plague viſited it. After this, none died; but thoſe who were infected recovered, ſome loſing the uſe of a leg, or an arm, or an eye.

Many ſimilar circumſtances might be mentioned relative to the numerous villages ſcattered about the extenſive province of Haha, all which felt the like or a worſe fate. Travelling through this province after the plague had diſappeared, I ſaw many ruins, which had been flouriſhing villages before the plague. Making enquiry concerning the population of theſe diſmal remains of the peſtilence, I was informed that one village contained ſix hundred inhabitants; that only four had eſcaped. Others, which had remained four and five hundred, had left fewer or eight to relate the calamities they had ſuffered.

Whenever any families retired to the country, to avoid the infection; on returning to town, when apparently the infection had diſappeared, they were generally attacked, and died. ſtruction of the human ſpecies province of Upper and Lower much greater than elſewhere. capital city of this province (Ja loſt, when the infection was a nith, about eight hundred eac the city of Morocco loſt one th each day; the cities of Old an Fez from twelve to fifteen h each day; inſomuch, that, i large towns, the mortality w that the living had not time the dead: they were therefore altogether into large holes, whi covered over when full of dead

Young and healthy robuſt were generally attacked firſt; t men and children; laſtly, thin and old people. After the pla totally ſubſided, we ſaw me had been common labourers, their thouſands, and keeping without knowing how to rid Proviſions became extremely ch the flocks and herds had bee the fields, and had nobody own them. Day-labour i enormouſly. Never was eq the human ſpecies more evid at this time. Wheat, corn wa ground, or bread made, be done in the houſes of the ri prepared by themſelves; for few poor people whom the pla ſpared were inſufficient for the the affluent, and they were quently obliged to work for the The country being now depo vaſt tribes of Arabs from th poured into Sus and Draha; themſelves on the river Drah Sus, and wherever they found no population.

The ſymptoms of the diſord in different patients; in ſome fetied inſtantly by a ſudden ſhiv others by delirium, ſucceeded lent thirſt. Cold water was d gerly by the imprudent, and proved fatal. Some had one, three, ſome more bilis, ſome the groin, under the arm, or breaſt; ſome had more. Som bilis, nor any outward diſeaſ theſe were invariably carried than twenty-four hours. I recom Mr. Baldwin's remedy, applie ing to his directions; and I know one inſtance of its fail properly applied, and ſufficien ſyſted in.

loubt but the epidemy, ravaging Spain lately, nder with the one above have been told that it ated originally to Spain persons, who went from pona, and eluded the vi- guards. We have been was communicated by infected, who landed in vessel that had loaded rache, in West Barbary. een informed that a Spa- which had occasion to for water in some part of , caught the infection, s went to Cadiz, and it to the town.

uld wish to know any ar relative to the plague, the goodness to state your will answer them severally recollection and notes will being, with much friend- r Sir,

urs most faithfully, J. J.

N, *Feb.* 3.

orrespondent P. Q. (vol. V. p. 1187) supposes my e stones in the yew-tree at proceeded from credulity ction. This might have d the fact been related to that was not the case, and d the substances before me, to my touch, I am reduced ity of submitting myself to a mere ignoramus, an prove that stones *are now* rious depths *in the wood.* fortunately do. If P. Q. our correspondents think it while, let them call on dson, of York-house, in and *he* will affirm the fact ave stated it, for *he too* saw stones. Your pages have ounded *academic jokes* to in- n with indiscriminately the bers of the neighbouring to enter upon the subject; gregate of the seniors, and portion of the juniors, are invited by me to visit the to see whether I have erred, certain the particular reason. yew should have admitted its bosom. That boys threw e, I positively deny. Let and the gentlemen who saw in the tree answer for themselves. Though I have written thus earnestly, I admire the motives of P. Q. and acknowledge that every account, which points out a deviation from the great road of Nature, should be severely examined into, to prevent error. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 8.

YOUR very agreeable correspondent Mr. Malcolm (vol. LXXIV. p. 995) enquires whether it is common to find stones in trees. In answer to his query, I sit down to inform him, that, having been many winters in the habit of warming myself in very frosty weather by cleaving wood in the mornings and consuming it in the evenings, I have several times found not only stones, but shot in the crowns and boles of antient pollards. The former I have conceived to have been playfully flung into the hollow excrescences of the trees by boys, and the latter to have been accidentally sent into the trunks by sportsmen. The stones I sometimes discovered loose, and sometimes circumvolved in the wood that had grown round and fixed them. In this last case, some kinds of stones have caused explosions, when the logs they were inclosed in became thoroughly heated by the fire, and have dispersed themselves around my hearth in fractions. All the shots I ever found in sawing, splitting, or cleaving, were uniformly inclosed in the solid wood. Mr. Malcolm says, that the stones he found were in a yew growing in a churchyard; the situation most likely of any for the tree to have become charged with stones by idle boys, a churchyard being very often, and very improperly, the common play-ground of a parish.

If not corrected, a letter in p. 1008 may lead your readers into an error respecting a house situated at Old Windsor, in the county of Berks. No part of the buildings alluded to were ever a portion of a religious house; and C. H. must be a very superficial antiquary to have supposed them such. I can assure you, Mr Urban, that persons are still living who can remember the erection of them by the late Hon. —— Bateman; who, for the gratification of a whimsical taste, adopted, in ornamenting his dwelling-house, the monkish style of architecture, and carried his fancy so far as sacrilegiously to remove from the abbey of Dore the curious

rious effigies of a monk to adorn a building in his pleaſure-ground; which effigies was, after his deceaſe, put up to public auction on the ſpot as an ordinary moveable! Theſe erections being very ſlight are going faſt to decay; and will very probably, after the demiſe of the preſent worthy, venerable, and noble tenant, be conſigned to demolition and oblivion. In paſſing from New Windſor to Staines Leland went by this ſpot, and does not ſay that he obſerved any monaſtery at Old Windſor, notwithſtanding he makes particular mention of the monaſtery at Ankerwyke juſt by. AULUS.

The PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. N° LXXXI.

OPPOSITE the entrance front of Pickon Caſtle, and at ſome diſtance, is a long avenue of trees terminating with a pavillion in the Italian ſtyle. Here, as it were, the confines of the caſtle end; for, beyond all appeared, at leaſt to me, an uncomfortable and dreary heath. Over its untracked way was I conſtrained to explore the route to Slebach. On a ſudden the ſcene changed, and I found myſelf in a dark and mazy wood, with leſs proſpect of arriving at the deſired haven than ever. No *literary* way-poſt to guide, or friendly voice to direct my ſteps. In this dilemma, beſet with the uſual ideas of hardy Knights, gloomy Necromancers, Monſters, Spirits, and all the train of Beings allied to romantic adventure, I ſtood ſome time in ſuſpence, whether to proceed at all hazards, or return to Haverfordweſt to wait a more favourable time to obtain the ſight of a place appearing at preſent altogether inviſible. My unconquerable thirſt after Antiquities got the better of every apprehenſion, and I reſolved ſtill Eaſtward; when lo, at the end of this (I will not ſay *enchanted*) wood, a beautiful opening broke upon me, a ſpot truly *enchanting!* On my left a noble modern manſion; on my right, and far beneath my feet, a broad and rapid river; and direct before me the religious edifice, which but a moment before I had concluded I ſhould never find.

SLEBACH.

During my whole pilgrimage I ever found that the ſight of the generality of the Welſh, the low and vulgar I mean, always filled me with terror; now happened the reverſe, and I became the "Terrorift," to and to panic-ſtrike. Many as they ſeemed to me, were employed on ſome external rep building; their work went aided by the melody of *tuneful* ſtrains; when, on def an inſtantaneous ſilence pre ſong and hammer ceaſed the liſtening ear. Paying b tention to this circumſtance the Church, where quick the monumental object to I ſoon was at my employ. nument is rich and finely The tomb part plain, when ſtatues of a Knight and a the ſides of the deſign, butt which ſprings a flat arch; a receſs filled with compart much tracery. Above this an ogee pediment, with cro a finial. In the ſpandrils (arms gone) ſupported by ing Angels. On each ſide diment are compartments a bounded by the upper pa forementioned buttreſſes; finiſhing with an entabul frieze of which has ornam liage, &c. The armour of is extremely ſumptuous, in the gauntlets, knee-piece pieces on the feet. The K lar is compoſed of roſes, h centre, and depending on hi animal reſembling a lamb badge the Warrior is terme of the "Golden Fleece." of the ſtatue reſts on a helm feet on a lion. The faſh armour, as well as the m Architecture, is ſuch as p the 14th century. The d Lady has all the elegance period; in the ſecond robe open on the ſides to ſhew or third robe; the outer, o has the cordons: the hea with a fillet of roſes and je els round the neck, &c. rec'ines on cuſhions ſuppor Angels, and the feet reſt o

In ſepulchral remains, one here deſcribed, too m cannot be ſet forth, or too bellowed, in order to enſure neglect and deſtruction; for dilapidators are not more greater foes to our Antiq the hoſt of advocates wh ward on all occaſions (not

...ssellany), to bestow adu-
...most unbounded on im-
...ptures; at the same time
...m, with unqualified cen-
...specimen left us of our an-
...mances as rude and con-
For my own part, I turn
...disgust at seeing so many
...binets, Libraries, Eating-
...Drawing-rooms, filled with
...es of Roman and Grecian
The exact representation
...letic bully *, a beardless
...a lascivious demirep ‖, in
...of nature, can never atone
...of decency, propriety, or
...in either one or the other.
...ile a sort of rapture is ex-
...short of real "idolatry," for
...blances of the Heathen
...y, our chaste and holy an-
...sentations of the symbols of
...ian Faith are left as marks
...and dispoliation; and why?
...they are the labours of Eng-
...

...on this and so many oc-
...ntained the credit of our
...Sculpture, I shall be ever
...called upon, to make good
...tion in PROOF, by pointing
...ples, the most perfect, and
...divine!

...ing, once more, my wander-
...ghts to Slebach; my draw-
..., I was about to leave the
...when the clerk (as by what
...I might be mistaken in him)
..., "That the company of sail-
...their lasses, that had been wait-
...for the Clergyman to per-
...marriage ceremony, with
...three couple among them
...I thought were masons
...had all runaway, fearing,
...being the Lieutenant of a
...was come to cry "What
...drag them away to sea;
...I was without my crew,
...in ambush, ready to come
...whistled to by me for that
..." Hey, my master, this is
...hanger (my Pilgrim's staff),
...Bonypart wind-cutter and
...beaver and cockle-shell),
...uniform" (my Pilgrim's
...ling at last he would
...pouch, and convert my
...of paper, I took my leave
...without serious apprehen-

...sions, that these double-sighted beings would way-lay me on my return to Haverfordwest, and let me find out in sober sadness where the truth lay in all this business.

I am on my march again, to explore the course to Llangham. A fair and even road for a few miles, when, arriving at a certain spot, I was under the necessity of turning to the left; here the road became narrow, miry, and extremely dark, from the trees over-arching from hedge to hedge. In a short space I came to "Four ways," all equally inviting as the one I had toiled through. Halting some time to recover my wind, and "Cast a figure," that is, putting up my staff, resolving to follow that point toward which it might fall, Fate willed it that I should still turn to the left, which at length brought me to Llangham. What with clambering over hedges and ditches to avoid deep bogs and pools that ever seemed ready to finish all my cares, I stood before the astonished inhabitants like some foreign invader who had escaped the decisive stroke of patriotism; my face being cut in several parts by resisting branches of trees; or, according to Welch opinions, the jagged wings of some repelling spright, stationed to prevent my going through with this adventure.

LLANGHAM.

Your poor Pilgrim's welcome would certainly have had a fatal termination but for a recommendatory epistle from the walls of Picton, by me delivered to the Pastor of the Village, which saved me at this time. Religious exhortation got the better of plebeian brutality. At length I was suffered to take the drawings of the sepulchral subjects in the Church. Although the edifice is on a small plan, its form is a cross; with body, transepts, and chancel, or choir. In the North transept, and against the North wall, is the monument of the Knight who fell a victim to his predestined fate at Roch Castle. Now let those who are my real friends, and who participate in all my fiery trials for the sake of Antiquity, ponder with me awhile on my greeting, at that ominous ruin.—Did the Wizard there pour forth his dire predictions without cause on his part? He, cunning man, knew full well, how soon I was to expose to general observation an object on which his existence depended, a talisman whereon

* Apollo. ‡ Venus.

on the Antiquarian renown of South Wales was hung, a renown which was to call forth the curious Inveſtigator, and the ingenious Artiſt, to do that juſtice to the ſplendid remains which they ſo highly merit. Alas! this ſcrcher into futurity, this dealer in magic-won, was not very potent in his ſpells; his late attack on me by thorny emiſſaries, to hinder my approach to Llangham failed, and I became triumphant!

Relieved from reflection, we return to the memorial of the Roch Caſtle Knight, which I conceive of the higheſt importance, as it eſtabliſhes a piece of traditional information not always to be depended upon in other caſes. The tomb bearing the Statue is a portion of the ſtone ſeat of continuation round the Church; above is an arched receſs ſpringing from buttreſſes at each ſide. The arch has the ogee ſweep with three turns right and left; each turn containing ſmaller turns of correſponding work, and to the ogee ſweep are crochets and a finial. The receſs itſelf is plain. The Statue needs a very particular deſcription. The attitude is that of a Warrior preparing for combat; the right hand is about to draw the ſword, while the left arm is bearing up the ſhield (which is without embelliſhment); the head is turned to the right, the countenance ſtrongly marked with apprehenſion; yet there is a determined air made manifeſt alſo, to reſiſt every ill. The head is ſupported by a ſecond or outer helmet, which made a part of the head armour in early times: indeed, the whole monument is of a very remote date. This helmet is ſurmounted by the head of a bird. The armour for the neck is mail, or ring-work; that for the arms and legs plate-armour, and very plain. We now come to the remarkable part of the armour, which is the covering to the feet, made out with ſmall ſquares moſt artfully interwoven by diamoned interſections, not only giving a rich appearance, but to all conjecture an invulnerable defence. Hence it is manifeſt, the Knight here pourtrayed was in dread of ſome ſore diſaſter happening to him at theſe extremities of his body; and what ſoe ſo likely to aſſail as the crawling "adder;" but in this inſtance, his "Sleely guiſe" was of no avail. How ſtand you affected to the Roch Caſtle tradition, good friends? Is it not by this Memorial confirmed, beyon queſtion affixed on the firm ba belief? It may be obſerved, as a uncommon circumſtance in ſcul of this nature, that the figure i preſerved, and the face and feet (t feet reſt on a lion) are entirely pe

Having too often had occaſi mention the indecent way in ſo many Churches are left, w numberleſs fine pieces of art a fered to be covered with all kind o biſh, building materials, &c. her occurred a caſe in point, yet with aggravated circumſtances than had yet encountered. On the ment, by the North ſide of the I perceived traces of a ſculptured when removing ſome dirt, inc in a manner on the ſtone, I diſc the features of a moſt lovely fe encouraged by this, I went to with a ſpade, and after much brought once more to light a length ſtatue of a Lady! The ſhewed but one robe, which wa by the right hand of the figure, ing the drapery into folds the graceful. The head attire conſi drapery alſo, but moſt elegant poſed. It is to be preſumed our friends, after the "Digging up morſel ſo precious, will be no tentive in future to things of th ture. In the Eaſt wall, near the Caſtle Knight's memorial, is a water niche and pedeſtal, not beautiful in themſelves, but of ſign rather uncommon, more diately in the latter decoration, ing covered on its ſhaft and with a ſucceſſion of ſhields (arm placed in perpendicular and hor poſitions. AN ARCHI

*** W. H. p. 90, is reque have patience, as I have not ye to the "Wind-mills."

MR URBAN, *Kenſington, A*

I TRUST to your candour, w allowed even by the unkan inſert my vindication. The on which ſo much needleſs fer beſtowed, LXXIV. 229, was pr be borrowed from the Spectator four years ago (ſay Nov. 1808 Vicar of Wakefield, contempora Archbiſhop Herring and Gold and the perſon innocent of the alledged againſt him made a reply thereto, though it was ſerted: remarkable, however, it

d an examiner as your Antient
ndent professes himself to be,
not have *found out* what un-
y trouble he was giving him-
. Urban, and his readers, by
harge against an innocent per-
ich he might have done by
into the very next number,
amed, to that he used. So
an examiner with caution trust!
agiary Writer is despicable e-
; but a Plagiary Critic, worse
rse. It brings to mind the fa-
he Daw in borrowed plumes.
ng fourteen MSS. of the Vicar
kefield's Sermons by me, I can
any one of them to convince
edulous, on the least hint given
Urban, whose correspondent
been 24 years, with some repute,
traduced till now.

Archbishop Tillotson accounts
ering virtue:

pleaseth the Almighty sometimes,
good man up for a mark, and suf-
ay and sharp arrows to be shot at
o try whether his faith and pa-
be proof; as men set up armour
ot at it with a double charge, not
design to hurt it, but to prove and
it."

re.—Who was the Vicar of
field at that time?

H. De Britain, or Senex O.

. Urban, *Port Patrick, Feb.* 5.

AVING been lately called upon
some commercial business to Bel-
I thought it would be a pity to
the opportunity (however ad-
d the season) to view the cele-
d Giants' Causeway, which lies
n about forty miles from the town,
e Northern coast of Antrim. As
e not at present within my reach
plete set of your excellent Maga-
, I cannot say whether or not it
ins, in any of those numerous
mes which adorn the shelves of
bookish man and of the man of the
d alike, any detailed account of
great natural curiosity*: but, pre-
ing that it does, I mean to confine
self to the description of a cave
ch has been lately discovered by
. O'Halloran, of Colaraine, at the
ern extremity of that line of ba-
ic pillars which form the Causeway.
one fine day of the month of August last, that the Dr. walking on the summit of the cliff, perceived the ground to have fallen-in at the distance of 500 feet from the edge of the cliff, and to have left a chasm of some four feet by two, or thereabouts. Approaching, not without some sensations of alarm, lest the "footing" about the rim should prove "unsteady," the Dr. observed the green turf lying within a few feet of the top of the aperture, and a gap leading downward in the direction of the Causeway. Conjecturing that this might prove a cave of a similar nature to the other famous one, he determined to investigate this, and for that purpose returned the next day with a lanthorn, and, accompanied by Mr. Wheble of Ballycastle, descended into the aperture, which, opening wider and wider as they advanced, extended to the distance of about four hundred yards from the point from which they had started. Every thing about them had the columnar, or, if I may so say, the *causewayish* appearance. They walked upon columnar oblique strata of basalt, and, as far as they could distinguish, the sides and roof of the cave were of similar materials. Farther examinations by the light of several torches have proved it to be an hexagonal cave, consisting entirely of pillars laid in various directions, and in some cases very wonderfully balanced. The flat area at the bottom is like the pavement of the Causeway itself, and seems to be composed of broken columns, of various figures, none less than quadrangular, nor more than heptagonal. Some light and air was admitted from the side of the Causeway through clefts, which being inaccessible from without were never examined. There were no traces of its having ever been entered before; and it is now thought so far curious, as it confirms the theory of those who suppose the whole coast thereabouts to consist of basaltic columns, lying in deep and thick *Fasciculi*; and that these are volcanic, and not Neptunean, or they would certainly lie in close uninterrupted masses. If you, Mr. Urban, can spare a corner of your Publication for this little narative of a curious discovery, I think it will not be ill-bestowed, both upon the Antiquary and the general reader

Yours, &c. O Z

* See XXVII. 445; XLV. 436; XLVI. 271; and particularly XXI. 387. Edit. Gent. Mag. *February*, 1805.

Mr. Urban, *London, Feb.* 15.

As we always feel pleasure in comparing the manners and customs of Antiquity with those of our own times, I send you an extract from a book entitled "The Pageant of Popes; written in Latine by Maister Bale, and now Englished by J. Studley. 1574," 4to. p. 104.

"Then the Pope (Celestine III.) did annoynte the Emperour and Empresse in the Church, while he, sitting in his pontificall chayre, and holding the Emperiall Crowne between his feete, caused the Emperour to stoupe and bowe downe his heade to his feete, and so put the crowne on. And it being thus put on, he caused the Emperour stil to bowe downe heade, while he with his foote did spu the Crowne of his heade againe, sayi "*I have power to make and unmake E rours at my pleasure*:" then the Cardi toke it upp and sette it uppon the En rour's heade. And in like manner Empresse was bothe crowned and crowned with the Pope's foote.

This, when compared with the count of a late Coronation, in wh the Pope was not suffered, *even with hands*, to place the crowns on heads of the Emperor and Empr will exhibit a contrast that can sca ly find its Parallel in History.

Yours, &c. Pembri

Meteorological Diary for Dec. 1804, kept at Hull. Lat. 53°. 35'. Long. 14'

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.
1	30.22	S	40	36	1			3	L.	30.30	R	41	39	1			3	L.
2	.40	R	39	35	3			1	L.	.58	R	40	38	1			3	L.
3	.71	R	40	38		2	2		B.	.57	S	41	39		2	2		B.
4	.58	S	35	29		2	2		B.	.01	S	36	34		2	2		B.
5	30.38	S	38	37		2	2		L.	29.23	S	39	38		2	2		L.
6	.00	R	41	38		3	1		L.	.03	St	43	43		3	1		L.
7	.21	St	42	38	3			1	B.	.48	R	43	40	1			3	B.
8	30.08	R	42	38	2			2	B.	30.00	St	43	40	2			2	B.
9	29.32	S	42	36		2	2		V.H.	29.78	S	43	40		2	2		H.
10	.50	R	44	39		2	2		L.	.63	R	45	45		2	2		L.
11	.78	S	46	43		1	3		L.	.62	S	47	42		1	3		B.
12	.44	R	43	39			3	1	H.	.61	R	46	44		1	3		B.
13	.41	S	46	42		1	3		V.H.	.37	R	47	43		1	3		H.
14	.58	R	43	37			4		H.	.65	R	45	42			4		V.H
15	.87	R	43	37			2	2	H.	.92	R	45	38			2	2	H.
16	30.42	R	41	36			2	2	H.	30.61	R	42	37			2	2	H.
17	.71	R	40	35				4	H.	.71	St	41	34				4	H.
18	.65	R	39	34	3	1			B.	.68	R	38	34	3	1			B.
19	.02	R	36	31	2	2			H.	.92	St	36	34	2	2			H.
20	.75	S	36	33	1	3			B.	.66	S	37	40		4			B.
21	.40	S	37	35	2	2			L.	.01	S	39	37		4			L.
22	.25	S	39	37	2	2			B.	.13	S	39	37	2	2			H.
23	29.80	S	38	35		4			B.	29.71	S	39	34		4			H.
24	.93	R	36	29		4			L.	.88	S	36	38		3	1		B.
25	.85	S	37	36		4			L.	.78	S	38	36		4			B.
26	.77	S	37	35	2	2			B.	.67	S	37	30	2	2			B.
27	.88	R	37	35	2	2			B.	.85	S	37	36	3	1			B.
28	.95	St	38	35		4			B.	.95	St	39	36		4			B.
29	30.02	R	36	33	3	1			B.	30.25	R	38	30	3	1			B.
30	.45	S	32	24	4				B.	.41	S	32	30	4				B.
31	.45	St	35	36		4			B.	.37	S	36	34		1			B.

gical Diary for 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'.]

At 8 A.M.							At 2 P.M.									
Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
21		4			No.	29.57	S	28	30		4			No.	●
34		4			No.	.54	R	34	35.5		4			No.	☽ in ♌, ☌ ☽ ☿
33		4			No.	.77	R	35	37		2	2		No.	
26.5		1	3		L.	.77	S	37	39		1	3		L.	
36.5		1	3		R.B.	.65	S	38	40			4		V.L.	
39				4	No.	.72	R	40	42				4	V.L.	☽ in Eq. A.
45			4		B.	.58	R	43	44	2			2	R.B.	
31				4	No.	30.11	R	37	40			3	1	V.L.	☽
32				4	No.	.00	S	35	32.5				4	No.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
24		4			No.	29.81	S	30	25		4			No.	
30		4			No.	.60	S	32	32		4			No.	
27		1	3		L.	.17	S	31	30		1	3		V.L.	
35.5		1	3		V.B.	28.75	S	35	39		1	3		B.	☽ gr. dec. N. ☽
36			3	1	L.	.79	R	38	39			4		V.L.	‡ [in perigee.
32		1	3		L.	29.09	R	35	35			4		No.	☽ in ♉ ☉
34			3	1	L.	.41	St	40	41			3	1	L.	☌ ☽ ♂
42			1	3	L.	.29	S	43	45			2	2	L.	
31.5			1	3	V.L.	.48	R	38	36				4	V.L.	
29			4		V.L.	.33	S	36	36		1	3		B.	☽ in Eq. D.
37.5		1	3		L.	28.68	St	35	40		1	3		L.	
32	2	2			No.	.98	St	36	35	2	2			No.	☌ ☽ ♄
32	2	2			L.	.92	St	33	32		4			L.	☽ gr. L. S. ☾
31.5		4			L.	29.11	R	35	34	1	3			L.	
30		4			V.B.	.49	R	33	31		4			B.	
32	3	1			B.	.49	S	35	35	3	1			R.B.	☌ ☽ ♃, ☽ in apog.
28		4			B.	.55	St	31	29		4			B.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
26.5	1	3			L.	.52	S	29	30	2	2			L.	
27	2	2			V.L.	.31	S	32	29	3	1			V.L.	☌ ☽ ♀
31		2	2		B.	28.85	S	33	33		2	2		L.	☽ in ♌, ☌ ☽ ☿
33		2	2		No.	.76	R	36	35	2	2			No.	●
33	2	2			L.	29.15	R	36	33		4			R.B.	
32.34	12	54	38	20		29.36		35.13	35.30	15	52	39	18		

...been able to make many observations on the Sun this month, for want of a ...sphere; and it does not appear from my Journal that the remarks afford ...ly notice, excepting on the 25th, when there were a considerable number ...ulæ pretty much dispersed about the solar disk; and on the same day the ...very conspicuous near the Eastern limb, which accompanied a cluster of very ...entering the interior disk. The *maculæ* this month wanted the *penumbra*.

—In vol. LXXIV. p. 1109, col. 1, line 15, for *place* read *plane*; and line 15th ...(same col.) for *stretched* read *stitched*. In *Supplement*, Table II. directly ...for 42 read 12; in col. 8th at bottom, for 172 read 72; in 14th col. marked ...read 1; at page 1208, col. 2, 3d. line, for *vaults* read *vault*; in line 4th, for ...

...position of the Moon at this time, and the Barometer, which was on the 13th at ...at 28.38, with strong winds.

...have a Letter from Kinglake, and another from Mr. Perry; but they are ...any too long, but too personally acrimonious; and enough for the present has been ...—R. U. B. w... ...ered before his second came.

...Favours are unavo... ...y postponed.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

IN the Collectanea of an elegant Scholar not long ſince deceaſed, I find the following articles, under the title of "Oxford Facetiæ;" which, if I miſtake not, will afford ſome entertainment to your readers.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

In the year 1603 were Proctors of the Univerſity of Oxford Mr. Chriſtopher Dale, of Merton college, and Mr. William Laud, of St. John's. The former was a very ſevere man in his office, and thereby got hatred of many. The other was a very little perſon in body, but civil and moderate. Whereupon Dale, when he made a ſpeech in convocation at the giving up of his office, was not only hiſſed and hooted at by the undergraduates there, but in his way home; whereupon it was ſaid by a Merton-college-man, that Dale was Proctor "cum parvâ Laude." Mr. Alexander Fiſher, of Merton college, uſed often to tell this ſtory. (Wood's Modius Salium, MS.)

When a dunce was created Maſter of Arts, R. S. ſaid, it might well be, for "omnis creatio eſt ex nihilo." (Modius Salium).

A pupil being aſked by the Dean of his college (who was to preſent him to the degree of A. B.), with what conſcience he could ſwear to be fit both in learning and manners? He anſwered the Dean by ſaying, that he might ſafely ſwear him according to the words of the oath, *viz.* that he was fit "tam moribus quam doctrinâ." (Modius Salium).

The Vice-chancellor, meeting a Batchelor of Arts in his boots, told him, that they ſhould coſt him *ten groats*. "I thank your Worſhip," ſaid the Batchelor, "my ſhoe-maker told me they ſhould coſt me *ten ſhillings*." (Modius Salium). There was a ſtatute againſt wearing boots for Undergraduates and Batchelors; and the mulct was, as I think, *ten groats*. A. W.

In ſhewing St. Mary's church and its appendages at Oxford, *viz.* Adam de Broine's chapel, &c. you are told, "This is *Madam* Broine's chapel" (and this is her ladyſhip's tomb).

At Windſor a woman ſhews you a picture of *Perſeus* and Andromeda, which ſhe tells you is "*Precious* and Andromache;" and then repeats—"Andromache and *Precious*."

There was a picture of the Princeſs Sophia placed at the end of thoſe of the ſeveral founders and foundreſſes in the Gallery, which Bull (who ſhewed them) uſe to diſmiſs by obſerving, "And this lady was the Foundreſs of the Hanover family."

Over the entrance of the Bodleian Library (without, on the ſtair-caſe) is a portrait of Sir Martin Forbiſher, with a *piſtol* in his hand. "That," ſaid Bull, "is a picture of the famous Admiral Furbiſh; and he carries a *piſtol* in his hand, to ſhew that he was the man who *ſhot* the Gulph of Mexico; and that is the repreſentation of the real piſtol with which he ſhot it."

A woman who, in ſhewing General Guiſe's collection of pictures at Chriſt-church, was inſtructed to ſay, that ſuch a painting repreſented ſome *celebrated maſſacre* (which was pronounced to her *maſſakrée*), uſed to point it out in more academical terms by ſaying, "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the picture of a *celebrated maſter's degree*."

The entrance of Magdalen college uſed to be ornamented with boughs and other greens on St. John Baptiſt's day, when a ſermon was preached to the Society from the ſtone pulpit which ſtill remains; and it is well remembered that, when Dr. Bacon was to preach, he told his friends, that "he could not promiſe them much entertainment from his diſcourſe; but they would be ſure of *Bacon* and *greens**."

The Undergraduates did not wear tufts on their caps till ſome time ſince the year 1740, in which Dr. Leigh Maſter of Baliol, was Vice-chancellor for they applied to him for leave to wear them. "Make yourſelves eaſy gentlemen," ſaid he, "you will wear them *by degrees*."

Perhaps it was for this refuſal that he was hiſſed when he went out of office; when, turning to the parties, ſaid, "laudatur ab *his*." S.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15

THE very great encouragement which the Aſylum for the Deaf and Dumb, under the patronage of the Marquis of Buckingham, has received reflects the higheſt honour on the Britiſh character, and diſplays that benevolence, which, to excite its moſt active exertions, needs but to be informed of objects of diſtreſs, and practicable means of relief. That an attempt to improve

* This college is founded on the ſite of a diſſolved hoſpital dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.

, and call forth the latent his numerous and greatly of our fellow creatures earlier made (confidering hich has already attended this charity) is a circum- regret, but can never be reproach to the nation, ecollected, that no sooner n announced, than it met lial and vigorous support. er, painful to relate that, present limited extent of s, the unfortunate chil- g admission do, at every ed in a ten-fold degree the h can be received. This is of itself such an appeal nthropy, patriotism, and of those whom Providence with affluence, that the indulge the most confident of obtaining the necessary lete an undertaking which their duty earnestly to re- More extensive premises me indispensably necessary, ed, at a general meeting of ers, that a plot of ground, the South side of the Kent George's, Southwark, should r a term of 999 years; and Asylum should be erected The former part of this re- as been carried into effect; ommittee trust, that the libe- e publick will shortly enable accomplish the latter. They nanted to lay out 4,000l. on d, the whole of which sum sed to raise by extra subscrip- e present funds being inade- more than the general pur- the Institution, and will re- be considerably increased as extended. Since the esta- of the Asylum, about 50 ersons have left it in a state of able improvement, and are ing useful stations in society, nces, servants, &c. Forty-six r tuition, and there are 70 or didates waiting for admission; whom are of an age that will render them ineligible. Can moment be questioned, that an on is peculiarly worthy of pub- d which may be made capable ing the community, every ers, with from fifty to a hun- ductious members, furnished the means of supporting them- selves by their labour, and of performing the duties and enjoying the comforts of rational beings and Christians; instead of so many insulated mutes, dejected in themselves and burthensome to others! What person possessing common humanity, with the ability to exert it, can possibly refuse assistance to a work so interesting? In aid of the building fund several sums have already been subscribed, to the amount of 1905l. 19s. 6d. C. D. S.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 10.

IN your last, p. 54, you say, "that the letters written by Mr. Wilkes in 1788, during his Majesty's illness, are interesting; and the Prince of Wales's solemn declaration, respecting his supposed marriage, is a remarkable fact." What *this* solemn declaration was, is not stated in your publication; nor indeed was it wanting, as a *much more solemn* declaration had been made, previous to this period, by Mr. Fox, in his place in the House of Commons, and that *by authority* from his Royal Highness. On the 30th of April 1787, on some allusions being made to this supposed marriage, Mr. Fox said, "that the report, from the beginning, had been a base and malicious falshood; that he desired to be understood as not speaking lightly, but as speaking from the immediate authority of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; that it was a gross and most malignant falshood:" and, on Mr. Rolle (now Lord Rolle) asking again, "whether he had spoken from direct authority," Mr. Fox declared, "*that he had spoken from direct authority* *." This, therefore, sets the question quite at rest. It was understood, at the time, that Mr. Fox had a written paper, subscribed by his Royal Highness, which gave him the authority to make this important declaration. Historicus.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 15.

YOU have lately admitted several papers, the tendency of which is such as I should not have expected, from your known humanity, to have seen in your Publication; I mean those written with intent to dissuade the publick from countenancing Charitable Institutions, which, at the same time that they gratify the finest feelings of

* See Parliamentary Debates, printed for Debrett.

the

the benevolent, confer a laſting honour on the nation at large. Theſe papers, though bearing different ſignatures, I am ſtrongly inclined to believe, proceed from one poor ſolitary miſanthrope, who, being himſelf incapable of taſting the exquiſite gratification which ariſes to the man conſcious of having contributed to relieve the wants or the miſeries of his fellow-creatures, is deſirous of depriving others of that happineſs which he himſelf knows not. Two ſuch men, I hope, are not to be found.

Sometimes the inſtitutions themſelves are arraigned, as unworthy of public notice; chimney-ſweepers boys are few; chimneys have always hitherto been ſwept by them; two or three of their maſters are very humane men; a new mode may ſpoil our furniture, diſoblige our footmen or houſemaids; why trouble ourſelves about ſuch low wretches?

A newly-propoſed inſtitution is a novelty—(wonderful diſcovery!)—and who can tell how it may turn out? Why make uncertain experiments?

Moſt ſubſcribers, perhaps all, give their names from oſtentation, for the ſake of ſeeing them inſerted in the public papers. Be it ſo; but, if the poor, the maimed, the halt, the blind, reap the benefit of that oſtentation, an excellent end is anſwered. We are told in a certain book, that there are times when we ſhould "let our light ſhine before men."

Another correſpondent, LXXIV p. 1182, a worthy coadjutor of Mr. A. Mr. B. Mr. C, &c. ſees great cauſe from that Mr Neild ſhould meddle with buſineſs which does not belong to him, he is only a magiſtrate for two or three counties, what has he to do with gools in other places? What is it to him whether the clergy viſit or do not attend the priſoners? The very mention of it will terrify ſeveral wretches, the Methodiſts, to work, and behold it that theſe who are ſick and in priſon ſhould go without any comfortable aſſiſtance, then receive it from ſuch miniſtries. Then Mr Neild muſt impertinently notices faith and diſcharges it, and even introduces the mention of a convenience which (like *Hell*, in the opinion of a certain polite preacher) ought not to be named in polite company. Fie, for better is it, that the wretches who are going to ſuffer for their crimes ſhould rot in that hole and dirt, than that a ſtrange do what the magiſtrates of t do not, notice ſuch a trifle. too, the complaint comes fro dividual; every individual is error; *ergo*, an individual is be depended on. Excellent log "Our anceſtors in ſtate affa more ſecret than their poſte their policy was more judicio this very extraordinary ſentenc not venture to comment.

P. 1183. It is not the firſt t your pages have borne teſtimo groſs indecency of the plays p by the Weſtminſter boys, but ſtill continued; and the learne who has printed a Vindicatio lic Schools, ſays they muſt nued, becauſe the charter of fo commands the performance of play. [qu. decent or indecent?] man, whoſe name has not b licly given, publiſhed ſome tions on the Vindication, which he quotes the Doctor rity for aſſerting that the cha mands prayers at ſix every but that the maſters find it n venient to read them at eight then aſks, if the directions of ter may be broken through i ſiance, why may they not in in which morality, or rather is materially concerned?

Mr. URBAN,

MR. Denholm, in his Hiſtory of Glaſgow, o he has publiſhed a *third* editi p. 428, ſays, "In the month guſt 1801, in repairing the cute one of the diviſions of the c on lifting up the pavement o the pulpit, there was found large ſtone, about two feet dee earth, part of a human ſkele a gold chain about 30 inch weighing about 11 dwts, with rings ſoldered into each othe chain was lying above the bon ie. The ſtone was inſcribed Chriſtus Rex and a number of o characters, but ſo indiſtinct i perfectly unintelligible. The ſuppoſed to have ſerved the pu ſupporting the peaked ſhoe, wh generally worn from the year 14 Mr D. is not aware h conceivable he makes the ch of the *letters* and *faſhions* like the *Saxon* ſhape of the ſe

16th century; nor could dreſs, which was worn of the 15th, have any 150 years after. The re, was as much *poſterior* the *Saxon* letters would rior to the chain.

h pleaſed with the Occa- 's account of the four s preſented to the Society s from Windſor; though r removal from their ap- de, recollecting that the de no proviſion for their ed to his ſtucco walls. Of hich I may call *military* lr. Walpole remarks that cribes them, with great to painters prior to Hol- had judgment was made Evelyn, in his Diſcourſe but they are not only *be- n's excellence*, but painted o of them), if painted, as ood they were, on the ſe- ons, before the arrival of after in England." Anec- inting, 4to, vol. I. p. 60. th picture, Mr. W. is ſin- nt, ſaying, p. 77, "*No* Catharine Parr is known of and." He had, however, n collection a moſt ſcarce of her by him, like that at igh's at Newnham Padocks. ger, vol. IV. p. 80, ſays, rait at Windſor, with the is children, is *doubtful*." I Society, by engraving this e, will produce a deciſion the Queen's portrait belongs. Ayloffe, in his Account of paintings (Arch. III. 227), is an *excellent* picture of II. and his family, not taken by Mr. W. but evidently the ſame hand, and aſcribed not only in the lord cham- of the Windſor pictures, the catalogue of thoſe of I. printed ſome years ſince A careful examination of eces may perhaps ſatisfy an t, if Holbein had painted would not be derogations reputation." There is a th portrait of Catharine r. Lane's, at Clendon, co. on. (Bridges, II. 14.) An- nal picture of her is over at Lambeth palace. (Dr. her death and burial-place, Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 9.)

I have in my poſſeſſion a folio half-ſheet, "printed at Exon by Andrew Brice," intituled, "A Deſcription of the artificial Magnets invented by the ingenious Servington Savery, of Shelſton, eſq. and prepared and ſold by Jacob Lovelace, in Exeter." There is no date to the paper. Some of your correſpondents may, perhaps, inform you whether this diſcovery preceeded or ſuggeſted Dr. Knight's diſcovery.

Can any of your correſpondents give an account of General Hawley, who loſt his life at one of the ſieges where General Erle had a command, by taking up a hand granade, which burſt in his right-hand? And how there came to be an Earl (a foreigner) and a Viſcount *Galway* at the ſame time? the latter an old Iriſh title.

The title of the "Livre des Monnoyes," mentioned p. 26, is thus given by Mr. Planta, in his Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS. "Tiberius, D. II. Codex chartac. in folio, conſtans fol. 83 præter indicem; plura enim incendio confecta." It contains,

1. Accurate delineations of coins of Imperial towns, and German princes; of France, Scotland, Spain, Hungary, England, and other kingdoms and provinces; alſo of popes, cardinals, biſhops, &c. with deſcriptions of each of them in French. 1

2. A treatiſe on coins and coinage, in French, entitled, "Du fait de change de la monnoye:" containing letters, royal ordinances, &c. concerning the coinage in France. 41

3. The arms of emperors of Germany, Abyſſinia, Conſtantinople; of the kings of France, England, Spain, &c. coloured; with ſome account of them in French. 58

4. Les armories des gentilshommes de France. Depuis fol. 64, b. c'eſt l'armorial de Normandie, commençant à Guillaume Longue eſpée, 2d duc de Normandie. 63

It appears to have ſuffered conſiderably by the fire, but ſtill conſiſts of 83 pages, leaves *written on*. Biſhop Nicolſon rightly numbered it Tib. D. II. 1, the article in queſtion being the *firſt* in the volume, among others, on coins and coats of arms. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

I CANNOT conceal my ſurprize at the indignant *curioſity* of your NEWTONIAN

TONIAN Correſpondent, vol. LXXIV. p. 1211, who feels a difficulty in comprehending that Mr. Neild ſpeaks of himſelf as contemplating, in contraſt, the "moſt exalted of human beings," the academic ſtudents, and "the moſt wretched," the inhabitants of Cambridge gaol. What grammatical conſtruction does the *Newtonian* put on Mr. Neild's words that can poſſibly diſtort them to Newton?

Mr. Montagu's black ſon, p. 7, whether by *birth* or *adoption*, reſided at Mr. Palmer's houſe at Otes in Eſſex, as long as he lived; and on his death Mr. M's library came to John Engliſh Dolben, eſq. who had it ſold by Leigh and Sotheby a few years ago. Mrs. M. p. 20, miſtakes the Earl of Warwick of Henry the Sixth's days for the king maker of Edward the Fourth's, who has no monument remaining, it being involved with his bones, and thoſe of many of his aſſociates, in the ruins of Biſham abbey. The account of Spain by the firſt Lord Camelford, to which ſhe alludes, p. 21, would be a moſt acceptable preſent to the literary world.

I hope none of your readers will place faith in *anonymous* or *initial* letter cures by *brown paper*, or any other noſtrum, p. 30, particularly when the names concealed are thoſe of perſons of conſequence. I have known brown paper *fail* in curing deafneſs.

I beg leave to ſuſpend my faith from "Secret Hiſtories," and from writers of tragedies after the event, and "Traditional Memoires," and "Hiſtory of Favourites," pp. 31, 32.

P. 37. As the Chineſe are the leaſt tolerant of other religions, though indifferent as to their own, it would be a curious diſcovery to aſcertain the exiſtence of Mahommedans among them, who ſeldom eſtabliſhed their faith by argument.

P. 39. The drift of the Reygate inſcription is obvious, though badly pointed, and uncouthly expreſſed.

Yours, &c. B. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

IF I may be allowed to take up where your other correſpondents leave off, as members of the Senate follow each other in a debate, I would give my approbation to *Clericus Londinenſis's* ſentiments on the impropriety of taking the work of public reformation out of the hands of the Legiſlature (vol. LXXIV. p. 1182), whether it be done by individuals or ſocieties. we ſay to the *Whig Clu* tempts to take the adm government and legiſlatic proper hands, and preſun to independent electors v preſent them. But late i ſhewn, and I truſt will c ſo, that the Whig Club tannia's Ægis." In Mrs mind (p. 19) the court are a ſociety combined aga of Europe.

The ſentiment of the s liſt, *Maxima debetur puer* is as applicable to the *publ dren*, though I do not a *Occaſional Correſpondent** modern Primate ſhould to a modern Roſcius. T the arguments of B. D.† charitable ſocieties, and hi the effects of their proceed poſed. Why does he not poor, in the preſent ſcar price of wheat and barley, h to ſupply their neceſſities *their own making*; and the name of the pariſh in l ſhire? and what will he plication ſaid to be made to be made, to Parliament, the loſs by *ſpeculation* in *ſi* as a ſuccedaneum for pre as the poor were never re on before‡? What muſ the exultations on the *ben* cination, proved by ſo *ſho*

One might anſwer Sir houſe by *decipimur ſpe* more inſtances than one. LXXIV. 1195, would e patriotiſm and love of even the defence of it. I he is not as credulous and opinions as his nameſake.

Mr. URBAN,

THOUGH I cannot ments *againſt* the m to commemorate the mar of Gaunt and the queen q Leon, I am by no means any offered *for* it. There dubious appearance in the both of the deſign and unfavourable to *that* age inclines to a ſuſpicion tha morates the nuptials of ſo prince in the 16th or 17th which you have formerl cimens.

* See vol. LXXIV. p. 1184. † Ibid. p. 1197. ‡ See p. 164

now resume [illegible] of Dr. Gray's exce[illegible] n [illegible] Meeting of [illegible] at St. Paul's, [illegible] from our [illegible] XIII. p. 1137.

[illegible] bestows deserved applause on [illegible]ional Institutions, the Estab[illegible] Church, the Universities, and [illegible]blic seminaries, fostered under [illegible]pices and in connexion with [illegible] of the Establishment; and [illegible] If in any of these foundations [illegible] indeed a deficiency of that in[illegible] which alone can direct intel[illegible] attainment in subserviency to [illegible]poses; which alone, by lead[illegible] mind to contemplate the reco[illegible] of Providence controuling every [illegible] through successive ages, in sub[illegible] to a divine plan, can illustrate [illegible] a moral interest on every clas[illegible], and render the description [illegible] mythology and of Pagan [illegible] conducive to a love of truth [illegible], their conductors, it is pre[illegible] are sensible of the obligations [illegible] themselves, in an enquiry so [illegible]tous, of every prepossession, [illegible] honourable, and to consider [illegible] as one in which no per[illegible] should interfere, and no [illegible], however embarrassing, dimi[illegible] force of a solemn responsibi[illegible] 30.) On this head see Dr. [illegible], in our vol. LXXII. p. 148*. [illegible] seminaries of private ma[illegible] we are to look with anxious [illegible], in which it should be jea[illegible]quired, by those who trust [illegible] to them, how faithfully [illegible]minating principles of our [illegible] are inculcated; and to which [illegible] perhaps be useful if some [illegible] scheme of instruction [illegible] commended by the injunctions [illegible] whose voice would command [illegible] (p. 11.) Great objections [illegible] made to Sunday-schools, [illegible] doubtless, in many in[illegible] been made a job for the [illegible], or decayed schoolmaster [illegible]. Perhaps it might be [illegible] of charity or candour to add [illegible] the curate. But to whose [illegible] this to be ascribed?—to the [illegible] incumbent or esquire; or perhaps their presence would be little marked by their attention to this laudable institution. We regret to add, that Evangelical preachers and hearers (to guard youth from whom the institutions here recommended were designed), who never thought of such an institution, are now endeavouring to invade the rights of the first inventors, and to alledge that neither the instruction, the morals, or the religion of the poor, were therein attended to, because not attended to in their way. They profess to allow the scholars to follow the religion of the *majority* of the subscribers, and they are sure to make *their own* majority. They will even commute one charity with another; and if the promoters of a charity which has momentary distress and not doctrines for its charity solicit their aid, they will refuse it, unless the others contribute their aid to them. But, when Dr. G. calls upon those who entrust their children to seminaries of private management jealously to enquire how the principles of the Church of England are inculcated in them, is he aware that there are seminaries where boys are entrusted by their parents to a master once a Dissenting-minister, but who affects to keep them from every kind of public worship, and makes them follow a form of his own? What "voice is to command respect here," after once the sixpenny fee has been paid, and the licence to teach school has been taken out? Is not this a blessed privilege of toleration—to poison the youthful mind?

But we return to the excellent observations of the preacher on the importance of *early* education of the *inferior* ranks of society. "The districts in which parochial schools have been most steadily supported have been ever most distinguished for habits of sobriety, industry, and order. Education, however, while it imparts that right judgment by which alone the mind can be taught to fulfil moral obligations, should, undoubtedly, be modified with regard to conditions and circumstances; and, as in the establishments here recommended to approbation, it should train up in the practice of active duties those into whom it would infuse the spirit of subordination and content." . . . "If moral virtues, if religious affections, if the hope of salvation, inasmuch as they affect one

[illegible] of the same volume we [illegible] a visitation sermon of Dr. [illegible] his Diocesan, [illegible] has well [illegible] rewarded [illegible]bours.

[illegible] Mag. February, 1805.

one of the leaſt of theſe, be a ſubject of momentous conſideration, what ſhould be the impreſſion on the mind of thoſe who trace the conduct of the individual in its effects on others with whom he may have connexion or intercourſe in life? What muſt be the aggregate importance of inſtitutions which annually ſend forth hundreds of youths taught to controul their paſſions in ſubjection to a divine law, and animated by thoſe principles on which ſocial ſecurity and every hope of preſent and future welfare depend?" (p. 17.) "I am well aware that it is the chief object of theſe ſchools to inculcate the fundamental doctrines of religion, not contending for ſpeculative opinions on controverted or doubtful points, or 'ſtriving about words to no profit;' but, when popular tenets, manifeſtly leading to diſunion and violation of the poſitive ordinances of Chriſt, are eagerly diſcriminated, it muſt be incumbent on thoſe who claim the public countenance to take heed that no man deceive the children who are entruſted to their care, and who are to be inſtructed to 'give an account of the faith that is in them.' It muſt be incumbent to teach them to 'mark thoſe that cauſe diviſions,' and to underſtand that guilt attaches to ſchiſm, thereby guarding them againſt that credulity which follows every ſelf-conſtituted teacher, and adopts thoſe extravagant and portentous errors which tend to the deſtruction of all eccleſiaſtical and civil authority." (p. 18.)

The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, by diſtributing religious books, and that for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, are deſervedly commended; and proper notice is taken of the *Miſſionary Societies*, who, without being furniſhed with a due ſupply of labourers in all reſpects unexceptionable, who, "transforming themſelves into Apoſtles," diſregard thoſe regulations which were obſerved even when miraculous power might have ſupplied the want of ordinary qualities; and, while they bear in their very front the mark of diſaffection to the eſtabliſhment of their country, and diſclaim all temporary authority and ſecular countenance *, lay not down any foundations on which "a building fitly trained together may grow into an holy temple in the Lord," and who, in a ſpirit of undiſcerning enthuſiaſm, "not rightly diſcerning the word of truth," withhold their teſtimony to the Apoſtles and primitive Creeds †, weaken the force of that ſervice in which our Church conſults the firm intereſts of ſociety, by giving religious ſanction to marriage ‡, and diſregard that expreſſion of faith which

* See "Report of Aſſociation for Miſſionaries to Africa and the Eaſt."—"The Tranſactions of the Miſſionary Society," of which one octavo volume was publiſhed laſt year, ſhew, as has been obſerved by a brother Reviewer (Arthur Aikin, in his "*Annual* Review" and Hiſtory of Literature for 1803, p. 140), that the hiſtory of the Society is truly characteriſtic of the Evangelicals; it diſplays their honourable zeal and baſe ſuperſtition, their collective importance and their individual imbecility; the prodigious means which they poſſeſs, and the more prodigious abſurdity with which they exert them. They are honeſt, zealous men; and we have only to regret that their zeal has not been accompanied with more knowledge, or directed with more wiſdom. The miſſion to South Africa has been far more wiſely conducted, and promiſes well. The reſult of the firſt miſſion was, that the natives could not be cured of theft, infanticide or any of their vices; which muſt for ever diſgrace their envied happineſs in a fruitful climate. The Miſſionaries could not reſtrain their deſires after their women, or ameliorate their own abſurd ſpeculative opinions, perhaps the reſult of deſpair, ariſing from their unpleaſant ſituation. Such was the ſtate of the miſſion in July, 1801. A freſh ſupply was provided before any accounts of the firſt had been received. They were taken by the Buonaparte French privateer, and carried into Spaniſh America. When a third expedition was to be fitted out, only 12 could be found where 40 were wanted. The directors themſelves appear, by their concluding reflections, to have little hope of ſucceſs or even continuance of the miſſion. The difficulty of attaining the language is urged as a reaſon. They confeſs they have not made, in four years, one convert. Nor have they taken any means of ingratiating themſelves with them. Poor miſerable ſophiſts, without common talents or common courage, ſo utterly deſtitute of all wiſdom or forethought that, after they had been three months on the iſland, they gravely debated, after ſolemn prayers, whether it would be proper to attempt the abolition of infanticide, and whether they themſelves might intermarry with the heathen women! A *weak* brother, deterred by their reſolutions, *cohabited* with one, and was *excommunicated*.

† See the 8th Article of our Church, omitted by the Miſſionaries. ‡ Art.

moſt awfully utters its voice, e, from the grave, exciting "a certain hope of a reſurrection d life *."

evident advantages which re- the meaſures adopted by the ieties before-mentioned muſt company of our merchants, ruling authorities of that Coun- which we derive the richeſt f our commercial proſperity, ge an antient but diſordered and millions of Britiſh ſub- and their protection, to look ject on men who conciliate tions and confidence of the owers, and inſtill inſtruction, ay gradually diſperſe the bane- ſtitions, and correct the unfo- judices and deceptive morality, mild but miſguided people; be- hich, it is hoped, may, ſome effectually promoted by the ment of a ſyſtem more calcula- impreſs the people with a ſenſe importance attached to ſuch jects by thoſe whoſe civil and e arrangements are ſo ſimp- ſplendid, who, "dwelling in ſled houſes," ſhould "build the e in which the Lord might take e and be glorified †."

ſimilar ſpirit we may look to ions patroniſed for the faithful ion of the Scriptures into the e languages of the earth, and ir diſperſion, wherever they can induced, to diſpel the deluſions rance or Impoſture, whether h the regions of the Eaſt, where ures of Nature, the completion phecy, and the ſtill remaining s of the people, every where il- the fidelity and inſpiration of ed deſcriptions; or through the ly-uncivilized tracts of Africa, here and there, the ſcattered of the Law, the Pſalms, and the ical Prophet, diſfigured by the ſ interpolations of Impoſture, ed with avidity by thoſe who ſt indeed "their report," but understand "unleſs ſome man ſhall guide them §."

Philippiny *the Friend of Man. By*

* Gal. iv.

† Dr Gaddis's Tracts on the Church of ome.

‡ Haggai ii. 4, 9.

§ See Mungo Park's Travels in the in- ſtricts of Africa.

James George Dunham, *B. A. of* Corpus Chriſti *College*, Cambridge.

HOWEVER diſcordant opinions and ſects diſguiſe and miſinterpret Chriſtianity, the fundamental poſition of its benevolent and amiable deſign is an eſtabliſhed truth. "In defence of it," this writer declares, "gladly would he employ all the faculties of his mind, and exert all the energies of his ſoul; he would promote its diffuſion, oblige and ſupplicate for its perpetuation in death;" ſenſible that his "imperfect attempt contains a very ſuperficial ſketch of the advantages which Chriſtianity has ſhewed in the ſons of Adam; and the partial proſperity is confined to the beauties and bleſſings of the viſible and earthly Canaan. The importance, however, of the ſubject, even thus limited, would afford ample ſcope for the operations of the ſtrongeſt mind, and the exertions of the moſt unwearied diligence. Yet, when he reflects how often the *meaneſt* abilities are regarded with partiality when engaged in the cauſe of happineſs and truth, he would fondly hope, that, in the preſent inſtance, piety of heart will excuſe what elegance of taſte muſt condemn, and that ſucceſs will ultimately crown what principle has begun, and perſeverance continued." *Preface*, p. 4—6. We approve the views and ſpirit with which he writes, as well as the doctrines he defends. Large extracts from good writers are ſubjoined, by way of notes. The Antichriſtian ſect in America, ſworn to extirpate Chriſtianity, mentioned in the laſt of them, is a novelty to us.

15. *Thoughts on the Education of thoſe who imitate the Great, as affecting the Female Character.*

PRINCIPALLY condemns that education the aim of which is *vanity*; and points out the importance of an acquaintance with religion and the duties of domeſtic life.

16. *Poems, by Mrs.* G. Sewell, *Relict of the late Rev.* George Sewell, *Rector of* Byfleet, Surrey.

THESE Poems, printed by ſubſcription, for the benefit of their author, poſſeſs a ſoftneſs and ſenſibility which, without faſcinating the reader's imagination, conciliate and win his approbation. They are chiefly of a ſe- rious caſt.

17. *Di-*

17. *Divine Judgments on guilty Nations, their Causes and Effects considered; delivered at* Newport, *in the* Isle of Wight, *before a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, on the late Fast-Day. By* Robert Aſpland. *With a Preface and Notes, containing Remarks on our National Sins, and an Enquiry into the Juſtice of the preſent War, in Reply to the Obſervations of Meſſieurs* Hall, Fuller, &c. *in their late Sermons on Public Affairs. By* Benjamin Flower.

IT is a melancholy reflection that there ſhould be a claſs of Diſſenting teachers who vent their diſſatisfaction with the religious and civil conſtitution and principles of their country in their ſermions; and that the pulpits which, in the laſt century, ſounded the alarm againſt Popery and Vice, have changed their note, or given place to different occupiers. Inſtead of being ſenſible of the merit of ſuch a preacher as Mr. Hall, occaſion is taken of this diſcourſe to circulate the moſt virulent abuſe of him, becauſe he has the good ſenſe and candour to purſue a different line of conduct from his predeceſſor, Robinſon. The weakneſs and imprudence of theſe notes and introduction are unworthy of farther notice.

18. *The Evils and Advantages of Genius conſidered: A Poetical Eſſay, in Three Cantos. By the Rev.* William Tindal, *M.A. F.S.A.*

THIS Eſſay, in blank verſe, is interſperſed with ſome pleaſing deſcriptions. The author, nearly allied to the well-known tranſlator of Rapin's Hiſtory of England, wrote the Hiſtory of Eveſham, while he was curate of Elſbury; and was, in 1799, promoted to the chaplaincy of the Tower, where he put a period to his exiſtence, Sept. 18, 1804, in a fit of low ſpirits (LXXIV. 889, 975).

19. *An authentic Account of the late unfortunate Death of Lord* Camelford, *with an Extract from his Lordſhip's Will, and ſome Remarks upon his Character. By the Rev.* William Cockburne, *M.A. Fellow of* St. John's *College* Cambridge, &c.

THE ſubſtance of this pamphlet was inſerted in our account of this melancholy event, vol. LXXIV. p. 285. The following charge (p. 6) againſt "the officers of Engliſh police, that, though they uſually manifeſt ſome activity in puniſhing evil, ſeldom ſhew much anxiety to prevent it," provoked

20. *A Letter to the Rev.* William Cockburne, *M.A.* &c. *occaſioned by his Pamphlet relating to Lord* Camelford's *Death. By one of the Magiſtrates of the Public Office in* Great Marlborough Street [Mr. Neve],

refuting the charge, at the hazard of fruſtrating the "ſchemes of detection" put in force to prevent the duel on the firſt alarm; and a retort courteous on "the younger branches of the clerical profeſſion, to whom the publick have never had any obligation; and this attempt to deceive them does not. In moſt of you your manners, your appearance, your habits, your *denying yourſelves* the very diſtinctions of your profeſſion upon the cards you leave, thereby demonſtrating how little you reſpect your function, exhibit ſuch levity inſtead of headneſs of character, that they are almoſt ſufficiently diſguſting to drive any moderate, quiet-minded man to hug a good Preſbyterian paſtor in preference to you." (p. 21)

21. *A Sermon preached the 15th of* January, 1804, *on the Opening of the Chapel at* Poplar, *after its being repaired and embelliſhed at the ſole Coſt of the* Eaſt India *Company. Publiſhed by Order of the Committee of Shipping. By the Rev.* Samuel Hoole, *M.A. Chaplain*

THE preacher is ſon of the Eaſt India Company's Auditor, John Hoole, the celebrated poet and tranſlator, who died Aug. 2, 1803 (LXXIII. 793, 981). The chapel, built 1654, was rebuilt by the Eaſt India Company in 1776, who order it to keep it in repair, 1721, in conſideration of nominating the chaplain. Their firſt was Dr Glouceſter Rodley, ſucceeded, 1774, by Jn. Wheler, LL.D. and he, 1803, by our author, who gives a modeſt account of the miſery of ſtructures for public worſhip. "Commodious places of worſhip ſeem, in ſome degree, called for by the circumſtances of the times, wherein man of the higher claſſes, accuſtomed to univerſal accommodation, are often withheld from antient religious fabricks by little inconveniences, which were formerly diſregarded, or, from the great increaſe of population, can hardly find admittance; others, too remote, perhaps, to attend their parochial clergy, are drawn away by every wild and wandering teacher, and liſten to the rants, it may be, of honeſt but ſurely miſguided enthuſiaſts." (p. 11) Mr. H. conſcientiouſly gives an evening lecture, and offers explanation all enquirers. Text, Ezra v. 11.

22.

d dispassionate Address to Sir ...dett, *Bart. pointing out the Defeat at the late Election of a* ...*resent the County of* Middlesex, ...ress-exactly answers to its ...ints the conduct of the ... truest colours, not with... at he already views in the ... consequences of the vi... ...s he has been made the ...rate faction to promote.

..., *preached in the Cathedral* ... Paul, *before the Lord Mayor,* ...*th of* May, 1801, *being the* ...*d by his Majesty to be observed* ...*ast. By the Rev* John Per... *Student of* Christ Church, *Chaplain to his Lordship.*

...plain to the chief Magis... ...on continues his career of ... as extraordinary an one ...t. He applies the history ...r's temptation to the fast... ...llowers; discusses the se... ...tances recorded of it; and ... short application of it to ... present.

..., *preached in the Parish Church* ...ence Jewry, Sept. 27, 1801, ...*lection of a Lord Mayor. By* ...hn Perring, *Student of* Christ ...Oxford, *and Chaplain to his*

... the last of the sermons ... Perring, in his character of ...r's chaplain, is bound to ...d herein, from Exod. xviii. ...usses the qualifications of a ...istrate in ability, both of ...ng and opulence, religious, ...l, and liberal-minded.

...*the only Foundation of Charity:* ...*before the Governors of* Adden... *Hospital, on* Thursday, June 28, ... Great St. Mary's *Church,* Cam... ...*by* Benjamin Underwood, *M. A.* ...*y of* Ely.

...2 Pet. i. 7, Mr. U. urges re... ...tives as the only ones for ...nertions.

26. *Sir* John Froissart's *Chronicles of* England, France, *and the adjoining Countries, from the latter Part of the Reign of* Edward II. *to the Coronation of* Henry IV.; *newly translated from the best* French *Editions, with Variations and Additions from many celebrated MSS. by* Thomas Johnes. *Vol. I. The* Hafod *Press, by* James Henderson. 1803.

THE *naiveté* with which the jolly Canon of Chimay has written the history of his own times will invite the lovers of antiquity to read him both in his own language and in the translation, whether that translation be made by Lord Berners in the last century, or Mr. Johnes in the present. Our expectation has been long awake for the first fruits of the *Hafod press,* which may be considered as the *Strawberry-hill* of Wales, and Mr. James Henderson a fit representative of Mr. Robert Kirkgate. Our expectations are gratified by the appearance of the first volume; and the encouragement of it has already produced a second.

Let us hear what the translator says for himself in his *Advertisement:*

"The reader may perhaps wish to be informed of a few particulars respecting the following work. It would never have been attempted had not Lord *Berners's* translation become not only scarce, but the language of it obsolete; besides that the names of persons and places in that translation are equally disfigured as in the original *. I have endeavoured to correct this last important defect as far as in my power; but many errors must still remain. With regard to the style, it has been my aim to suit it, as much as possible, to that of my venerable original, and to render it an exact translation, without becoming servilely literal. Whether I have succeeded or not, must now be judged by the publick. Several MSS. in my own library have been collated with the printed copies; and the same thing has been done with those in the British Museum +. A person is now employed at *Breslaw* in collating the celebrated MS. there, which has been supposed to be the only one unmutilated. Should it prove so, the additions shall be printed at the

...is the more to be wondered at, as Lord Berners lived almost two centuries ...time of Froissart, when it might be supposed the power of correcting such ...more ready. But it must be considered, that, on the introduction of print... ...land, it was thought enough to make a translation without writing notes."

...ndful one, in six volumes, folio, marked 14 D I—VI, illustrated with se... ...ial illuminations, and another, marked E II, bound in green velvet, and ...have been part of the Royal Library of France, are noticed in the Preface ...ry of Pinchy, p. vii."

and

out of the work. Many improved readings have been tacitly * received, to avoid troubling the publick with notes †. Some chapters are added, which are not in any of the printed editions. The engravings are traced from the finest illuminations in our own libraries, and in that of France ‡. By unforeseen accidents the plates are irregularly given, and they must not be bound up until the whole be completed.

"When it is considered that this work was printed in a very remote part of the island, great allowances should be made; and I conclude with the words of *Henry Stephens*, in his Apology for *Herodotus*: 'Et 'toutesfois je ne nie pas qu'il n'y ait 'quelques endroits de cette Histoire en 'la traduction desquels je nay pu me sa-'tisfaire; et sçay bien qu'encore moins sa-'tisferay-je à ceux auxquels Dieu a fait 'la grace d'entendre l'auteur en son lan-'guage naturel. Mais je me fie en une 'chose, c'est que ceux qui y seront le 'mieux versez, et par consequent appre-'henderont mieux les difficultez contre 'lesquelles il a fallu combattre, seront les 'plus aisez a contenter.'

THOMAS JOHNES.

Hafod, Dec. 24, 1803."

It will easily be perceived that the language of the present translator is the language of the age we live in, so departed from as to approach nearer the simplicity of Froissart, without degrading the language of History. The respectable translator, however, will, we are persuaded, forgive us if we point out some phrases which we could wish had not been adopted by him. In the title of chap. XXIII. p. 56, *does* instead of *pays* homage to the King of France. Thus Lord Berners: "Of thomage that King Edwarde of Englande *dydde* to the King of France."

Sir Hugh Spenser was *adjudged* to die, chap. XI. p. 19, is, perhaps, not a strictly modern form of speech; but, chap. XIII. p. 21, we should certainly for *judged* substitute *tried*; and, chap. XXV. p. 64, for *city* of Berwick, *town* of Berwick, the French *ville* being an equivocal term not sufficiently distinct. P. 71, chap. XXVI. *put on* the cross. Lord Berners *made a croysey* to the Holy Land. P. 113, chap. XLIII.

* We regret that they have not been expressed.

† There is, however, a long note on certain additions from two MSS. in the Hafod library, not in the printed copies, p. 382—392.

‡ Two of them have been engraved in the History of Pleshy, and one in our present volume.

destroy, rather ravage, or la territories. P. 158, chap. tacks a fortress in various m 168, chap. LX. we doubt is used of men; rather, *ta prisoners*. The common pe *ing out*, rather *crying out*, ch p. 323. P. 325, l. 1, they *shouted*. P. 329, l. 7, *booti ing*; Lord Berners, *noise*. 16, *assured to me* for fac *municipalities*, joined with towns, l. 17, a modern Fr

The chaplet of pearls King of England presen Eustace de Ribeaumont fro head, p. 381, reminds us of binds the brows of Gower nument at St. Saviour's, as does the Lord John de S was looked upon as the plished knight in France, thor of the French novel his name. P. 438, l. 16, ther, *fought*. P. 440, l. 21, to their horses, made up to Berners, only, "they *came*

P. 460. The citizens "all dressed themselves v companies, and the differe *tories of cloth* appeared v pageants." Lord Berner "They of London arrayed by companyes, and the c *clothing* differens from the

P. 639, l. 18. "They banners in front of the The same word is used but it seems to mean *er* French "*dresser* un eten does.—Sir Bertrand de G ways, in Berners, Sir *Clesquy*.

P. 739. In the battle Mathew Gourney bore a in his epitaph at Stoke un where it is called Naza Itin. III. 91.

P. 768. Peter King of his brother Henry down *barde qu'on dit en Franç materas de soie*. Mr. J le translated, though the Fr it expressly points t out *mattrass*. Lord B. rende Line 7, *and* by which. use of the redundant co too much adopted, but writers.

M. de St. Palaye, wh two Memoires on the his History in the "Mem

Inſcriptions & Belles Let-
trangely miſtaken in ſaying
ſeurer's tranſlation is more
the French edition in re-
per names. Let any one
his writing Bertrand de
nd Toledo *Tolet.*
ve been no leſs than eight
ree of them ſeem to have
collectors but the preſent
"The number of the MSS.
this day is ſo conſiderable
he Bible and the Fathers, I
lieve there is any work of
e have been ſo many copies,
ut the great eſteem it has
in during every age *."

r. Johnes enumerates 34,
ain, ſeparately, ſome one of
oks into which the Hiſtory

t the Coiſlin MS. ſaid to be
in the library of St. Germain
burnt in the fire which hap-
e ſince the Revolution? M.
ce is ignorant how rich this
in MSS. of Froiſſart. There
magnificent ones in the Bri-
um, at Oxford, Cambridge,
er public and private libra-
J. has in his library no leſs
but not one is a complete
le ſays nothing in his "Me-
the celebrated one at Breſ-
ioned in his advertiſement, of
our laſt Magazine, p. 17.

ſe of Hezekiah *conſidered as a*
Conſolation and a Motive to Union
at the preſent alarming State of
Health and of the Britiſh *Em-*
a Sermon, preached at Woburn
Sunday, February 26, 1804.
Rev. G. A. Thomas, *Rector of*
Hants.
US and loyal diſcourſe; and
for the moſt part, plain and
. The author was nephew
Dr. Thomas, Biſhop of Ro-
ed Oct. 20, 1804.

roduction to the Knowledge of rare
able Editions of the Greek *and* La-
ſics, including the Scriptores de Re
Greek *Romances, and Lexicons*
rous. To which is added, a com-
ve Analyticus. *The whole pre-*
ceded by an Account of Polyglot Bibles and
Editions of the Greek *Septuagint*
ſions. By Thomas Prognall Dib-
Library of St. John's College, Oxford.

ſion of Froiſſart, by Mr. Johnes,

The Second Edition, enlarged and corrected.

WE have the ſatisfaction to find thoſe of our brethren to whoſe opinion we defer concur with us in opinion of this work, as ſuperior to any of the kind, as it is more comprehenſive, and will contribute very largely to the extenſion and improvement of bibliographical knowledge in this country. The firſt edition was publiſhed two years ago, a thin ſpecimen of the author's intention *. In the preſent, the Greek and Latin Claſſicks are noticed in alphabetical order, and followed by uſeful liſts of, 1. the Delphin Claſſicks; 2. Varior. 4to: 3. Collectanea, 4to; 4. Varior. Claſſicks, 8vo; 5. Collectanea, 8vo; 6. Elzevir Claſſicks; 7. Maittaire and Barbou; 8. Aldine Claſſicks; and, finally, what the author calls an *Index Analyticus*, or general and chronological view of all the editions noticed in the body of the work. Some Claſſicks are, however, wholly omitted, and without apology or reaſon aſſigned; ſuch as Apuleius, Antoninus, Apollodorus, Aurelius, Victor, Celſus, Hippocrates, Manilius, Frontinus, Vitruvius, and ſeveral others, marked with aſteriſks, in the author's own liſts †. While we cannot at all account for nor excuſe theſe omiſſions, we muſt decidedly condemn the baſe bibliographical trick of *deſtroying* the four additional plates ‡.

29. ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ ΑΠΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ Δ. Xenophontis *Memorabilium*

* Intituled "An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of Greek and Roman Claſſicks, being, in Part, a tabulated Arrangement from Dr. Harwood's View, &c.; with Notes from Maittaire, De Bure, the Dictionnaire Bibliographique; and References to antient and modern Catalogues, 1802," 12mo, containing 72 pages.

† Add the Theophraſtus and Catullus, noticed in our laſt, p. 55.

‡ 1. An engraved title-page, with a vignette; 2. the arms of Cardinal Ximenes, a fac ſimile from the frontiſpiece of the firſt volume of the Complutenſian Bible, from a copy in the poſſeſſion of Meſſieurs Payne and Mackinlay, bookſellers; 3. the portrait of Bp. Fell, from the original in Chriſt Church hall, Oxford. There is no *ſingle* engraved portrait of him extant. Bromley mentions one by Loggan from a painting by Lely, ſitting between Dolben and Alleſtrie, which he calls "ſcarce." 4. Fac ſimiles of the marks of antient printers in the fifteenth century.

Libri

out of the work. Many improved readings have been tacitly * received, to avoid troubling the publick with notes †. Some chapters are added, which are not in any of the printed editions. The engravings are traced from the finest illuminations in our own libraries, and in that of France ‡. By unforeseen accidents the plates are irregularly given, and they must not be bound up until the whole be completed.

"When it is considered that this work was printed in a very remote part of the island, great allowances should be made; and I conclude with the words of *Henry Stephen*, in his Apology for *Herodotus*: 'Et toutesfois je ne nie pas qu'il n'y ait quelques endroits de cette Histoire en la traduction desquels je nay pu mettre fin; et sçay bien qu'encore moins satisferay-je à ceux auxquels Dieu a fait la grace d'entendre l'auteur en son langage naturel. Mais je me fie en une chose, c'est que ceux qui y seront le mieux versez, et par consequent apprehenderont mieux les difficultez contre lesquelles il a fallu combattre, seront les plus aisez à contenter.'

THOMAS JOHNES.

Hafod, Dec. 24, 1803."

It will easily be perceived that the language of the present translator is the language of the age we live in, so departed from as to approach nearer the simplicity of Froissart, without degrading the language of History. The respectable translator, however, will, we are perluaded, forgive us if we point out some phrases which we could wish had not been adopted by him. In the title of chap. XXIII. p. 56, *does* instead of *pays* homage to the King of France. Thus Lord Berners: "Of thomage that King Edwarde of Englande *dydde* to the King of Fraunce."

Sir Hugh Spenser was *adjudged* to die, chap. XI. p. 19, is, perhaps, not a strictly modern form of speech; but, chap. XIII. p. 21, we should certainly for *judged* substitute *tried*; and, chap. XXV. p. 64, for *city* of Berwick, *town* of Berwick, the French *ville* being an equivocal term not sufficiently distinct. P. 71, chap. XXVI. *put on* the cross. Lord Berners *made a croysey* to the Holy Land. P. 113, chap. XLIII. *destroy*, rather ravage, or lay territories. P. 158, chap. [illegible] tacks a fortress in various [illegible] 168, chap. LX. we doubt [illegible] is used of men; rather, *tak prisoners*. The common [illegible] *ing out*, rather *crying out*, ch. p. 323. P. 325, l. 1, they *h mounted*. P. 329, l. 7, *hootin ing*: Lord Berners, *noise*. 16, *assured to me* for fact *unum qualities*, joined with towns, l. 17, a modern Fre

The chaplet of pearls King of England presen Eustace de Ribeaumont fro head, p. 381, reminds us of binds the brows of Gower monument at St. Saviour's, S as does the Lord John de Sa was looked upon as the m plished knight in France, p thos of the French novel his name. P. 388, l. 16, *co ther*, *fought*. P. 440, l. 21, *fi* to their horses, made up to t Berners, only, "they *came* t

P. 460. "The citizens o "all dressed themselves ver companies, and the differen *tories of cloth* appeared wi pageants." Lord Berners "They of London arrayed by companyes, and the *chi clothyng* different from the

P. 639, l. 18. "They *d* banners in front of the The same word is used by but it seems to mean *erec* French "*dresser* un etende does.—Sir Bertrand de *Gue* ways, in Berners, Sir B *Clesquy*.

P. 730. In the battle of Mathew Gourney bore a par in his epitaph at Stoke unde where it is called Nazara. Itin. III. 91.

P. 768. Peter King of Ca his brother Henry down up *burde qu'on dit en François materas de foie*. Mr. J leav translated, though the Frenc it expressly points it out to *mattrass*. Lord B. renders Line 7, *and* by which. We use of the redundant copul too much adopted, but not writers.

M. de St. Palaye, who two Memoires on the His his History in the "Memoir

* We regret that they have not been expressed.

† There is, however, a long note on certain additions from two MSS. in the Hafod library, not in the printed copies, p. 382—392.

‡ Two of them have been engraved in the History of Pleshy, and one in our present volume.

and death, to continue to
worthy of his ſervants, an
ſience, others will follow:
publick ſhould determine,
rfully recognizes their com-
determine, that he has ap-
em with undue partiality,
content to have added to
urces of regret that of ha-
in an endeavour to employ,
fitably, an hour of the lives
his fellow-creatures." Then
errata. "A few other in-
chiefly of punctuation, have
corrected, which the reader
bly not find it very difficult
influenced by the conſidera-
this is the firſt effort of both
and the printer." The lat-
l by the title-page to be R.
igh-ſtreet, Shafteſbury. If
r is not already conjectured
orthodox Diſſenter, or an
l preacher in the church,
r opinion ſuggeſts, an af-
ſine writing for a popular
d if our readers have not
ceived a ſufficient ſpecimen
le, we will give them one
m the ſermon itſelf, the
hich is Eccl. ix. 3: "And
le its [the world's] dominion
thus happily ſhaken off, and
us ſucceſsfully excluded from
... what has been acquired,
rnamental, to man? How
he intereſts of Virtue or Reli-
he mean time, been promo-
Faith, impatient of the nar-
w of the ſkies, pierced with
mortal ken the heaven of
and breathed empyreal air?
aſſiſted—upheld her arduous
d hymned with rapture her
ain, *full of immortality?* Has
anticipated her future joys,
with the ſmile of angels the
ce divine, and wiped, in imi-
her God, the tear from the
Miſery? Has Piety preſſed,
ed, her glowing boſom, hung
eleſs extacy and exulting
ding in tears, on the faded
ſuffering Omnipotence and
Love?—heard, with emotions
e felt, the voice of Duty op-
ith agonies and fears for her
—untenanted of life, beheld
where all the fulneſs of the
dwelt!—cloſed in death the
t helmed benevolence, and

poured the tear of Compaſſion for his murderers!—mute the tongue that raiſed the dead—that bade the dumb be eloquent—the lame to walk, the blind to ſee—that pierced with heavenly potency, and charmed the ear of Deafneſs and Deſpair—that ſpoke the jarring elements to peace—the tongue that devils heard and trembled—that *ſpoke as never man ſpake*—and breathed its laſt accents in a prayer for the authors of the griefs that then overwhelmed Him—that tongue, now mute in death! Has ſhe, regardleſs of the paſſing hours, dwelt on his high precepts, diſcloſed the heaven in his ſpotleſs mind, and ſtored her grateful memory with truths far beyond the price of goodlieſt pearls? Has ſhe, a willing and a frequent gueſt, prepared by penitence and prayer, *cloathed in the wedding-garment*, partaken of the feaſt—purchaſed at the vaſt expence of ſufferings unequalled and the blood of God?" (p. 17.) Each diſcourſe conſiſts of about 30 pages; and in the midſt of the firſt we are told, in a note, that, "In conſequence of extreme debility, *reſulting from protracted* indiſpoſition, and incapacitating from the *ordinary profeſſional exertion*, theſe diſcourſes were originally compoſed to be delivered, with ſome neceſſary additions, in *four* parts." (p. 12.) The ſecond diſcourſe rants, if poſſible, more than the firſt; and, "from an averſion to a blank leaf," the author brings up the whole with his *modeſt* epitaph for himſelf.

31. *War! War! A poetical Addreſs to the* Britiſh *Nation.* Edinburgh, 1803.

IN poetry or proſe the univerſal object of patriotic Britons is, to purſue and expoſe the Invader of the rights of human kind.

32. *A few Obſervations, tending to expoſe the Unfairneſs of ſome Cenſures on the Character of* David Sands, *in a Publication called "A Narrative of Events that have lately taken place in* Ireland *among the Society called* Quakers."

A DISPUTE between Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy, the latter being impated, by one Mary Stevens, to David Sands, as addreſſing prayers to Jeſus Chriſt as Mediator, and recommending ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh Government, and praying for the King, with other here condemned as *unfair* objections. Schiſmaticks

Schiſmaticks are increaſing among the Friends.

38. *On* Chriſt's *Deſcent into* Hell, *and the intermediate State: A Sermon on* Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20. *By* Samuel *Lord Biſhop of* St. Aſaph.

THE learned Prelate, with his uſual preciſion, demonſtrates that the place into which our Lord deſcended after his crucifixion was that "common manſion, in the inner parts of the earth, where departed ſouls have their reſidence." The word *Hell*, like the Hebrew word *Sheol*, and the Greek *Hades*, "in its primary and natural meaning, ſignifies only the 'unſeen and covered place;' though, being uſed in the New Teſtament for that other word which properly denotes the place of torment, the good ſenſe of the word, if we may ſo call it, is unfortunately forgotten, and the common people know of no other Hell but that of the burning lake." In this intermediate ſtate the penitent thief was with him; and it was neceſſary "he ſhould go to this place as a neceſſary branch of the general ſcheme and project of our redemption, which required that the Divine Word ſhould take our nature upon him, and fulfill the entire condition of humanity in every period and ſtage of man's exiſtence, from the commencement of life in the mother's womb to the extinction and renovation of it. The ſame wonderful ſcheme of humiliation which required that the Son ſhould be conceived, and born, and put to death, made it equally neceſſary that his ſoul, in its intermediate ſtate, ſhould be gathered to the ſouls of the departed Saints." This explanation has not even a remote connexion with the doctrine of Purgatory, as taught in the Church of Rome: and, "though it is not to be found in any copy of the Creed now extant of an earlier date than the latter end of the fourth century, yet that Chriſt, in ſome ſenſe or other, deſcended into Hell, was the unanimous belief of the Chriſtian Church from the earlieſt ages. The interpretation which I have given is the only literal interpretation which the words will bear." (pp. 7, 8.)

The proofs of the *literal* ſenſe of this deſcent are next examined and confirmed. Theſe are, beſides the penitent thief, the paſſages in Pſ. xvi. 10, Epheſ. iv. 7—10, 1 Pet. iv. 6. The ſpirits or ſouls in priſon are explained to be ſouls confined where they never would have been releaſed but by the power of Chriſt, who was "put to death in the fleſh, but quickened by *the ſpirit*;" *i. e.* by the Divine Spirit or, rather, "being put to death in the fleſh, but quick in the ſpirit," meaning ſurviving in his ſoul the ſtroke of death which his body had ſuſtained "by which," rather "in which," *i.e.* in which ſurviving ſoul he went and preached to *the ſouls* of men in priſon or in ſafe keeping. To theſe the Biſhop applies the texts Iſaiah xlii. 7, xlix. 9, lxi. 1. To theſe ſouls in priſon our Saviour preached or proclaimed the glad tiding that he had actually offered the ſacrifice of their redemption, to the ſouls of the Antediluvians whom the Biſhop ſuppoſes repreſent in the emphatic apocalyptic expreſſion "the SEA giving up the dead that were in it."

The great uſe of the fact of Chriſt's deſcent into the inviſible world is that "that it is a clear confutation of the diſmal notion of death as a temporary extinction of the life of the whole man; or, what is no leſs gloomy and diſcouraging, the notion of the ſleep of the ſoul in the interval between death and the reſurrection. Chriſt was made ſo truly man, that, whatever took place in the human nature of Chriſt may be conſidered as a model and example of what muſt take place in a certain due proportion and degree in every man united to him. Chriſt's ſoul ſurvived the death of his body: therefore ſhall the ſoul of every believer ſurvive the body's death. Chriſt's diſembodied ſoul deſcended into Hell: thither, therefore, ſhall the ſoul of every believer in Chriſt deſcend.... that place the ſoul of Chriſt, in its ſeparate ſtate, poſſeſſed and exerciſed active powers. In the ſame place, therefore, ſhall the believer's ſoul poſſeſs and exerciſe activity. Chriſt's ſoul was not left in Hell. Neither ſhall the ſouls of his ſervants there be left, for a ſeaſon. The appointed time will come when the Redeemer ſhall open the doors of their priſon-houſe and ſay to his redeemed, *Go forth.*" (p. 15.)

We cannot refuſe to tranſcribe the character which the Biſhop gives of Auſtin: "He was indeed, in his day, a burning and a ſhining light; and he has been ever ſince, by his writings,

luminaries of the Latin
n of warm, u d
greateſt nators ments
t attainments; exer-
ſſiduous ſtudy of the
; replete with ſacred
withal, deeply verſed in
in which, however it
of late ſhamefully ca-
founded Divines have
eat proficients. In po-
e was the rival, in ſci-
oſophy the ſuperior, by
of his great contempo-
r." (p. 14.)

into the preſent State of the of the Britiſh *Empire, with Reorganization. Addreſſed to* rable William Pitt. *By* T. Wilſon, *A. M. T.*
ereſt has been excited by
in conſequence of the
y reputation of its au-
importance and boldneſs
ts ſtatements. The ob-
marks are, the Volun-
teria, the Army of Re-
ular Army, the Guards,
nctions; but it is on the
ncipally, that he has en-
oſition, ſince his views
eans favourable to this
ur chain of defence, as
nged.

Lieut.-col. Sir Robert Wil-
T. *By an* Engliſhman.
Enquiry into the preſent
linary Force of the Bri-
Sir Robert gives a prefer-
egulars, to the prejudice
and the Volunteers, and
preference of Regular Of-
olunteers. He objects to
e Army, and to the Diſ-
o all theſe this Letter-wri-
nd cenſures him as "de-
n the eminent ſituation in
ed, having, by an honeſt
nt diſplay of the atrocious
my deeds of Buonaparte,
high credit of attracting
nce of that fell miſcreant,
ſy offering to this enemy
the encouragement and a
ſtack his country."

ſon of Iaitus's Daughter, a Thomas Wrangl M. A. *ſcended, a ſhort memoir, in- with a few poetical Produc-*

tions of the late Caroline Symmons.

WE have more than once borne our teſtimony to Mr. W's merit. The preſent performance failed of its reward by ſome new arrangement in the award of the Seatonian judges, that a compoſition could be admitted which was ſent in before the 10th of July; an arrangement which ſavours of partiality to the reſident maſters of arts; or, ſhall we ſay, an unwilliugneſs that one M. A. ſhould bear off all the prizes. Be this as it may; this compoſition would not have been unworthy the favourable deciſion. Mr. W's partiality to the ſubject of the "ſhort memoir" will be beſt judged of by a peruſal of her productions in the memoir, in which we know not whether to give the prize to the young but amiable, we had almoſt ſaid perfect, character, or to the writer's exquiſite ſenſibility.

37. *A poetical Epiſtle to Sir* George Beaumont, *Bart. on the Encouragement of the* Britiſh *School of Painting. By* William Sotheby, *Eſq. F. R. and A. SS.*

"THIS poem *aroſe* from the peruſal of a plan, originally ſuggeſted by Sir George, for the improvement of the School of Painting in this country, by an exhibition of thoſe pictures of Engliſh maſters on which the teſt of time and the deciſion of the publick had conferred diſtinguiſhed approbation—an expedient which may counterbalance the effect of our ambitious rival to fix the School of Arts at Paris." *Pref.* The lines are not much above the common ſtandard.

38. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* Chadwell, *in the County of* Eſſex, *on* Sunday, June 10, 1804, *before the* Barſtable *and* Chafford *Volunteer Cavalry. By the Rev.* W. Herringham, *Rector of the Pariſh.*

AN animated review of the unanimity of the whole kingdom in defence of all that is dear to them; and an exhortation, equally energetic, to depend on and qualify them for the protection of Heaven. Text, 2 Chron. xx. 15.

39. *Piety and Courage, a Sermon, preached in* Portland *Chapel, on* Sunday *Morning,* July 17, 1803. *By the Rev.* John Crofts, *M. A. Miniſter of* Portland *Chapel. Publiſhed by particular Deſire.*

THIS animating ſermon, from 2 Kings xix. 14—16, was preached upon

first

first using the form of prayer composed for the present crisis; in which, if there be any thing to criticise, it might be the preferring the examples of the Maccabæan heroes to those in the earlier periods of the Jewish history. But the character of true heroes is always the same; and, in our own nation, such have been found who have eminently united piety and courage.

40. *The National Defence, a Sermon, preached in the Parish Churches of* Wainfleet All Saints *and* Thorpe, *in the County of* Lincoln, *on* Sunday, August 7, 1803 *(the Day on which "Important Considerations for the People of this Kingdom" were distributed among the Inhabitants of the above-named Parishes). By the Rev* Peter Bulmer, *M A Vicar of* Thorpe, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon Lord* Muncaster.

"THE object of this discourse, from Nehemiah iv. 14, was, to impress the minds of the hearers, especially those of the lower class, with a just sense of the present critical state of the country; and, by pointing out the wisdom and necessity of the measures which have been sanctioned by the Legislature for the general defence and security of the realm, to animate them to prompt and vigorous exertions in assisting to carry such measures into execution. Its effect, at the time of its delivery, was such as to induce a wish that its usefulness might be farther extended by means of the press. Its seasonableness, therefore, may be considered as constituting its principal merit In 1798 the author published an Address to the Inhabitants of the County of Lincoln, several passages of which, as having an immediate relation to the subject, have, with the necessary alterations, been introduced into the body of this discourse."

41. *Observations upon some Passages in Scripture which the Enemies to Religion have thought most obnoxious, and attended with Difficulties not to be surmounted. By* Jacob Bryant.

THIS learned and religious man, devoting the remainder of his days to the best of purposes, here takes in hand to consider and explain four particular histories in the sacred writings.

1. The history of *Balaam*, whom he considers as priest of Midian *, and prophet of an idol oracle in [illegible] *thor)*, in that province wh[illegible] tria, or the worship of the [illegible] vailed. This animal, the [illegible] suited to inhabit the vast des[illegible] tract, because an object of re[illegible] neration on account of his r[illegible] finding out springs of water, [illegible] advantages, such as riding [illegible] burthens, and furnishing [illegible] represented as the companic[illegible] chus, Silenus, and Priapus. [illegible] covery of Anah in the [illegible] (Gen. xxxvi. 24), Mr. B. [illegible] *springs* by the asses whic[illegible] feeding snuffing the moist[illegible] air, or by traces of wild one[illegible] thither. To the discovery o[illegible] asses Tacitus (Hist. V. c. 3, 5 [illegible] refers the miracle of Mos[illegible] water out of the rock. How [illegible] this animal appears among [illegible] deal was ascribed to it by th[illegible] and we can only regret our w[illegible] to recite our commentator's [illegible] details. "The false prophet [illegible] at his own weapons; and th[illegible] which he trusted was made [illegible] against him." (p. 39).

2. Samson's atchievemen[illegible] jaw-bone of an ass is expl[illegible] tended to defeat the idolatr[illegible] of that animal, "to shew t[illegible] rity of the God of Israel o[illegible] ties of Canaan, and to prev[illegible] due reverence among the p[illegible] rael." Mr. B. imagines, p. [illegible] this miracle was performed. [illegible] poses that at *Lechi* was a [illegible] temple of divination, whi[illegible] name from *Maxilla* Asi[illegible] particular mode of worshi[illegible] Samson, after his victory, [illegible] place *Ramah Lechi, i. e.* li[illegible] *casting away of the jaw*, bu[illegible] *rejection* (ἀναιρεσις) *of Le*[illegible] *worship*. He did not apply [illegible] latrous fountain to quench [illegible] but God wrought a mira[illegible] purpose, and Samson gave [illegible] and miraculous fountain th[illegible] En Haccore, the *fountain o*[illegible] the *memorial* of which n[illegible] Lechi to a late period, and [illegible] confusion, as if the strear[illegible] jaw had been perpetual, or

* Notwithstanding Balaam is said, Deut. xxiii. 4, to have come from *Aram Naharaim*, Mr. B. disputes the reading, and contends that he came ne[illegible] *Trans-Euphratensian* region, a[illegible] Eastern region, or *Kiddim*, N[illegible] 27, is not East of Judæa, b[illegible] tainous tract, running paralle[illegible]

h. The ſtratagem of the firebrands Mr. B ſhews to d by the general practice of Greek and Roman.

un and Moon ſtanding ſtill mand of Joſhua, is explain- e ſilencing and abolition of n of thoſe two planets at Ajalon; and Mr. B. tranſ- words, "*Let the Sun upon on be dumb, and the Moon of Aia Lun be ſilent.*"

hiſtory of Jonah and his ferred to the worſhip of *Der- nas Dercetis*, a figure com- f a man and a fiſh, like Da- r whoſe protection Jonah, a oppa, and whoſe name ſig- e, which bird was another Venus, of whom he might a *prieſt*, as his name alſo ut himſelf in diſtruſt of the whoſe meſſage he heſitated

The bones of the identical poſed to be thoſe mention- y. XXV. p. 260, as prefer- ppa, which he pronounces *rrarum inundatione*, "found- the Deluge." Without re- ſuch conjectures to eluci- iſtory of Jonah, we agree R. that its truth is undoubt- eſtabliſhed by our Saviour's t. "He would never have ruth upon a fable, nor ap- idence to a Galilean novel; hiſtory is not true, but a de- it muſt be eſteemed *little* 249.) We alſo agree with 250—223) in his conclu- rations on "the contraſt ſts between the ſacred and lories; the Scriptures are of ſal texture, and contain a f latent truths, which are y inference and deduction, ned by collateral evidence, ns if properly ſought for. he context is too little heed- many ſignificant terms are er with too little notice, me truth, or confirmation of might be diſcovered. Theſe s, and this hidden treaſure of s is very ſeldom to be ob- Gentile hiſtories of antiquity, founded upon uncertain tra- ntecedent to letters. They e internal evidence, but ge- ound with obſcurity, incon- and contradiction. What in- ſtem us, in which we can conſide, of the firſt empires in the world, concerning the Aſſyrians, Medes, Elamites, and Babylon? The accounts of the firſt kings of Egypt, of Menes, Oſiris, Orus, and Vulcan, are equally dark and uncertain. The like may be ſaid of Inachus, Aigialeus, and Phoroneus, in Greece. No ſuch kings ever reigned there. Thoſe who have brought arguments in their favour have been of little ſervice; they have tried to prove fiction by a fable. The pillars that are to ſuſtain the building are as weak as the building itſelf, and want equally to be ſupported. All elucidation that can poſſibly be obtained muſt be from Scripture. Much darkneſs may be hence cleared up, and many myſteries unfolded. We have there a regular and curious account of mankind, from the creation of the father of all, and from their migration and diſperſion over the face of the whole earth. Hence the latent purpoſes of many Gentile fictions may be diſcovered by a proper collation; for, ſuch is the excellency of the ſacred writings, that they can, out of obſcurity, produce light, and oftentimes procure grains of pure gold mid the baſeſt alloy. In the paſſages which I have above undertaken to illuſtrate, there is a wonderful concurrence of circumſtances to ſhew their authenticity, and to afford confirmation of the hiſtories which they contain; and theſe, I hope, have been confirmed to the utmoſt degree of certainty. We find nothing in any of theſe narratives, or of the Scriptures in general, that ſavours of enthuſiaſm or ſuperſtition; but the very contrary is enforced. We are treated with plain matter of fact, without any art or meretricious ornament, and deſcribed with the utmoſt clearneſs and energy. The grand purpoſe of the ſacred writings throughout is, to recommend ſimplicity and purity of religion, and the rational worſhip of the true and only God; at the ſame time to ſupport the church which he has founded upon earth. The ſole requeſt made is, that we admit the apparent interference, at times, of a ſuperior Power, who preſided and directed the whole. The deſign, the propriety, the wiſdom diſcloſed in theſe operations, manifeſtly ſhew that ſuch a Power did preſide. The ſublimity, alſo, of the hymns, and the prophetic declaration of many great events in the womb of time, which have been wonderfully fulfilled,

fulfilled, prove, farther, that there was a divine Agent and a supernatural Influence by which the whole was directed. In short, there is a reason and fitness throughout, supported both by external and internal evidence, which nothing but ignorance and prejudice can oppose. This ignorance should yield to information, and prejudice give way to truth. If I should providentially contribute to these salutary consequences, it will render me ineffably happy." (pp. 250—253.)

"The original primitive history, whence these hieroglyphical accounts (of the different heathen deities) were borrowed, is not very difficult to be shewn. It has been considered by me fully; and I have written upon it at large. It would afford me satisfaction to produce it to the world, could my life be prolonged." (p. 223.)

42. *The Substance of the celebrated and patriotic Speech of the Right Honourable* William Pitt, *on* Friday, July 22, 1803, *on the General Defence Bill.*

THIS has been detailed in the news-papers, though circumstances prevented a regular report being taken of it. See vol. LXXIII. p. 1169.

43. *A Letter to a Member of Parliament.*

CONTAINS good advice respecting the interests of the United Kingdom.

44. *Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Packet the* Lady Hobart *on an Island of Ice in the* Atlantic *Ocean,* June 28, 1803, *with a particular Account of the providential Escape of the Crew in two open Boats. By* William Dorset Fellowes, *Esq. Commander. (See vol. LXXIII. p. 738.)*

THE Lords of the Admiralty approved the Captain's conduct, and the Postmaster-general permitted him to publish this detail of his distresses.

45. *Methodism inspected. Part I. With an Appendix on the Evidences of a State of Salvation. By* William Hales, *D. D. Rector of* Killesandra.

OUR old acquaintance here presents himself in his own name. It seems Ireland, like Great Britain, is overrun with itinerant preachers, who glory in the conversion of the Catholicks; and one of them, Charles Graham, says, "it bears strongly on my mind that, when we are about *seven times* round the island, *the walls of Babylon will come tumbling down.*" An observation which reminds us of a story w heard, that, at the consecratio Methodist chapel near the met on a day during the riots, wher blazing in the streets, the mini whose turn it fell to pray, beson Almighty that Hell and Rome be confounded from that place, may be matched with Graha count of Limerick, that "a fire has been kindled," and "a fire has been kindled, and c burning:" and at Tralee "Hell loose against them."

"Most desirable, indeed, a most devoutly to be wished, w the conversion of the Irish Ca to genuine Christianity from t errors of the Church of Ro which they have been for so m immersed; but we apprehend to be effected by *itinerant* pr even the most truly unexceptio point of doctrine." (p. 6.) T dervalue the Sacraments in th or depreciate their use because liable to abuse, in opposition express authority of our Saviou they magnify the saving power they undervalue *hope*, and circ *charity*.

"Perhaps one of the simple est, and most effectual modes verting the Irish Romanists and undefiled religion' would seminate largely among them the controuling influence of the will admit) tracts, consisting the Collects, Epistles, and throughout the year; to wh the Romish Clergy could no ably object, in as much as them are to be found in t Missals, and several have therein since the time of Gr Great, the original framer of turgy, in many parts of whi pied from the more antient Li the apostolic or primitive (p. 17.)

46. *Thoughts on the Propriety of p chinary Remuneration to the W Dock Directors; with a view ation of the Directors of the Ba land, of the* East India *Comp. Imperial Assurance Office, as apply to that Proposition.*

"THE act of parliamen West India Docks enacted, paying the proprietors 10 per defraying the outgoings th

it should be applied to
duties upon sugar, and
of West India produce
consumption; but not a
mind in the act providing
ing, in the remotest de-
o the Directors. Indeed,
t have been so, amidst
s of public zeal, and
great personal advantage
from the change of sys-
very persons who were
ntrusted to be the intended
ose high stations in mer-
ld vast fortunes and esta-
ost well justify an ap-
hat the bare mention of a
n would be treated with
bill passed, and the Di-
hosen, consisting of four
r common-council-men,
gentlemen who had been
promoters of the measure,
e mentioned; and, to do
ffice, it is believed, not
of, till very lately, that it
n, with what facility the
another Company have
carving a similar point.
s of the Corporation un-
task of management, as
tives of their illustrious
ey were to execute an act,
d to the City its conserva-
and refused it from that
ost violation of its charter,
a former bill, which the
strenuously opposed, and
ed. The other gentlemen
service, which, while it
reat degree to benefit the
trade at large, was, ac-
their own statements, to se-
cial savings to themselves,
ould even a dividend of 10
on the considerable sums
of them then held. Be-
ey were to enjoy, what is
e an object of general and
ulation, the high honour
appointments, with daily
of gratifying the best feel-
human heart, through the
e immense patronage, re-
an expenditure of more
from sterling. It seems,
that, in addition to these en-
oluments, the Directors ap-
e friends for them, which
thing, for a pecuniary re-
r the labour attending
The Corporation of Lon-
ir maternal hos passed

an *unanimous* resolution, that it would be highly unbecoming, and inconsistent with the dignity of the City, that the four aldermen and four common-council-men should receive salaries, or any pecuniary emolument, for the execution of a public trust, confided, in so material a degree, to the Corporation of London. The writer compares the pretensions of the other Directors alluded to. Those of the Bank had salaries from the institution; and the late augmentation was "ill-timed, and indecorously brought on at a quarterly court, when most of the proprietors were out of town, and without previous notice." It was peculiarly ill-timed, in coming upon the heels of an incident by which the proprietors were said to have lost from 2 to 300,000*l.* through the evident and recorded neglect of the Directors. Those who have perused the proceedings at the Old Bailey upon this occasion, must think the then Directors of the Bank of England among the most fortunate of mankind, in not having been called upon to answer for this deficiency from their private fortunes: although the author of this tract has never doubted the law upon that subject, he would much have doubted the generosity of such a proceeding, under the circumstances of the case." (pp. 10—12.) "The East India Directors are not to be compared in situation with those of the West India Docks, or the qualifications requisite for the discharge of their respective duties. It is no disparagement to say of the latter, that their duty is principally confined to the superintendance of builders, dock-makers, accomptants, wharfingers, and warehousemen; while the former are invested, by the laws of their country, with sovereignty over regions many times larger than Great Britain, and are arbiters of the fate and happiness of forty or fifty millions of people, and have had salaries time out of mind; and an increase of them was opposed by some of their own body." (pp. 12—14.) And when it was increased, they had brought the Company to such a pitch of prosperity, as to admit of two and a half per cent. being added to their dividend of eight; and which dividend of ten and a half per cent. it has enjoyed ever since, without disappointment or delay. (p. 15.) The Directors of the Imperial Assurance, established in consequence of the West India docks, of whom a certain proportion should,

in

firſt uſing the form of prayer compoſed for the preſent criſis; in which, if there be any thing to criticiſe, it might be the preferring the examples of the Maccabæan heroes to thoſe in the earlier periods of the Jewiſh hiſtory. But the character of true heroes is always the ſame; and, in our own nation, ſuch have been found who have eminently united piety and courage.

40. *The National Defence, a Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Churches of* Wainfleet All Saints *and* Thorpe, *in the County of* Lincoln, *on* Sunday, Auguſt 7, 1803 *(the Day on which "Important Conſiderations for the People of this Kingdom" were diſtributed among the Inhabitants of the above-named Pariſhes). By the Rev* Peter Bulmer, *M A Vicar of* Thorpe, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon Lord* Muncaſter.

"THE object of this diſcourſe, from Nehemiah iv. 14, was, to impreſs the minds of the hearers, eſpecially thoſe of the lower claſs, with a juſt ſenſe of the preſent critical ſtate of the country; and, by pointing out the wiſdom and neceſſity of the meaſures which have been ſanctioned by the Legiſlature for the general defence and ſecurity of the realm, to animate them to prompt and vigorous exertions in aſſiſting to carry ſuch meaſures into execution. Its effect, at the time of its delivery, was ſuch as to induce a wiſh that its uſefulneſs might be farther extended by means of the preſs. Its ſeaſonableneſs, therefore, may be conſidered as conſtituting its principal merit. In 1798 the author publiſhed an Addreſs to the Inhabitants of the County of Lincoln, ſeveral paſſages of which, as having an immediate relation to the ſubject, have, with the neceſſary alterations, been introduced into the body of this diſcourſe."

41. *Obſervations upon ſome Paſſages in Scripture which the Enemies to Religion have thought moſt obnoxious, and attended with Difficulties not to be ſurmounted. By* Jacob Bryant.

THIS learned and religious man, devoting the remainder of his days to the beſt of purpoſes, here takes in hand to conſider and explain four particular hiſtories in the ſacred writings.

1. The hiſtory of *Bulaam*, whom he conſiders as prieſt of Midian *, and prophet of an idol oracle in Petra *(Pethor)*, in that province where Onolatria, or the worſhip of the Aſs, prevailed. This animal, the only one ſuited to inhabit the vaſt deſarts of this tract, becauſe an object of religious veneration on account of his readineſs in finding out ſprings of water, and other advantages, ſuch as riding, bearing burthens, and furniſhing milk, was repreſented as the companion of Bacchus, Silenus, and Priapus. The diſcovery of Anah in the wilderneſs (Gen. xxxvi. 24), Mr. B. explains of *ſprings* by the aſſes which he was feeding ſnuffling the moiſture of the air, or by traces of wild ones reſorting thither. To the diſcovery of water by aſſes Tacitus (Hiſt. V. c. 3, 546.) falſely refers the miracle of Moſes bringing water out of the rock. However mean this animal appears among us, a great deal was aſcribed to it by the antients; and we can only regret our want of room to recite our commentator's ingenious details. "The falſe prophet was foiled at his own weapons; and the oracle in which he truſted was made to declare againſt him." (p. 89).

2. Samſon's atchievements with the jaw-bone of an aſs is explained as intended to defeat the idolatrous worſhip of that animal, "to ſhew the ſuperiority of the God of Iſrael over the deities of Canaan, and to prevent any undue reverence among the people of Iſrael." Mr. B. imagines, p. 118, "that this miracle was performed." He ſuppoſes that at *Lechi* was a *Petra*, or temple of divination, which had its name from *Maxilla* Aſini, and a particular mode of worſhip prevailed. Samſon, after his victory, called the place *Ramah Lechi, i. e.* literally, *the caſting away of the jaw*, but really the *rejection* (ἀπόρριψις) *of Lechi and its worſhip*. He did not apply to the idolatrous fountain to quench his thirſt, but God wrought a miracle for that purpoſe, and Samſon gave this typical and miraculous fountain the name of En Haccore, the *fountain of invocation*, the *memorial* of which remained in Lechi to a late period, and occaſioned confuſion, as if the ſtream from the jaw had been perpetual, or transferred

* Notwithſtanding Balaam is ſaid, Deut. xxiii. 4, to have come from *Aram Naharaim*, Mr. B. diſputes the reading, and contends that he came not from any *Trans-Euphratenſian* region, and that the Eaſtern region, or *Kiddim*, Numbers xxiii. 27, is not Eaſt of Judæa, but a mountainous tract, running parallel to the Eaſt.

to

th. The ſtratagem of the firebrands Mr. B ſhews to ed by the general practice of Greek and Roman.

Sun and Moon ſtanding ſtill mand of Joſhua, is explain- e ſilencing and abolition of p of thoſe two planets at l Ajalon; and Mr. B. tranſ- words, "*Let the Sun upon eon be dumb, and the Moon of Aia Lun be ſilent.*"

hiſtory of Jonah and his ferred to the worſhip of *Der- enus Dercetis*, a figure com- f a man and a fiſh, like Da- r whoſe protection Jonah, a oppa, and whoſe name ſig- e, which bird was another Venus, of whom he might a *prieſt*, as his name alſo ut himſelf in diſtruſt of the whoſe meſſage he heſitated

The bones of the identical poſed to be thoſe mention- r, XXV. p. 260, as preſer- ɔpa, which he pronounces *rrarum inundatione*, "found- the Deluge." Without re- ſuch conjectures to eluci- iſtory of Jonah, we agree 3. that its truth is undoubt- ſtabliſhed by our Saviour's . "He would never have uth upon a fable, nor ap- idence to a Galilean novel; iſtory is not true, but a de- it muſt be eſteemed *little* 249.) We alſo agree with 250—223) in his conclu- vations on "the contraſt iſts between the ſacred and tories; the Scriptures are of ul texture, and contain a latent truths, which are y inference and deduction, med by collateral evidence, us if properly ſought for. he context is too little heed- iany ſignificant terms are r with too little notice, ne truth, or confirmation of night be diſcovered. Theſe , and this hidden treaſure of , is very ſeldom to be ob- entile hiſtories of antiquity, founded upon uncertain tra- tecedent to letters. They internal evidence, but ge- und with obſcurity, incon- id contradiction. What in- rave we, in which we can conſide, of the firſt empires in the world, concerning the Aſſyrians, Medes, Elamites, and Babylon? The accounts of the firſt kings of Egypt, of Menes, Oſiris, Orus, and Vulcan, are equally dark and uncertain. The like may be ſaid of Inachus, Aigialeus, and Phoroneus, in Greece. No ſuch kings ever reigned there. Thoſe who have brought arguments in their favour have been of little ſervice; they have tried to prove fiction by a fable. The pillars that are to ſuſtain the building are as weak as the building itſelf, and want equally to be ſupported. All elucidation that can poſſibly be obtained muſt be from Scripture. Much darkneſs may be hence cleared up, and many myſteries unfolded. We have there a regular and curious account of mankind, from the creation of the father of all, and from their migration and diſperſion over the face of the whole earth. Hence the latent purpoſes of many Gentile fictions may be diſcovered by a proper collation; for, ſuch is the excellency of the ſacred writings, that they can, out of obſcurity, produce light, and oftentimes procure grains of pure gold mid the baſeſt alloy. In the paſſages which I have above undertaken to illuſtrate, there is a wonderful concurrence of circumſtances to ſhew their authenticity, and to afford confirmation of the hiſtories which they contain; and theſe, I hope, have been confirmed to the utmoſt degree of certainty. We find nothing in any of theſe narratives, or of the Scriptures in general, that ſavours of enthuſiaſm or ſuperſtition; but the very contrary is enforced. We are treated with plain matter of fact, without any art or meretricious ornament, and deſcribed with the utmoſt clearneſs and energy. The grand purpoſe of the ſacred writings throughout is, to recommend ſimplicity and purity of religion, and the rational worſhip of the true and only God; at the ſame time to ſupport the church which he has founded upon earth. The ſole requeſt made is, that we admit the apparent interference, at times, of a ſuperior Power, who preſided and directed the whole. The deſign, the propriety, the wiſdom diſcloſed in theſe operations, manifeſtly ſhew that ſuch a Power did preſide. The ſublimity, alſo, of the hymns, and the prophetic declaration of many great events in the womb of time, which have been wonderfully fulfilled,

hope the memory of that event is engraven on the hearts of the people; who ſeem to me, in that part of Devonſhire, very ſtaunch to the cauſe of liberty.

"I hired horſes at ſix yeſterday morning to Totneſs, nine miles from Brixham-quay, where I dined; and in the evening reached this place [Plymouth], 24 miles from Totneſs. I was ſo fatigued with my voyage, that I ſent the ſloop back from Brixham-quay; and I now intend to take my courſe back entirely by land.

"I have been to-day in raptures with the beauties of Mount Edgecumbe, and I never wiſhed for my dear daughter's company more than to enjoy them with me; but I was very much pleaſed you had not all the irkſome tedioufneſs and inconveniences of Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, to encounter.

"We have here the moſt noble and ſublime proſpect I have ſeen, with many ſoft and delicate beauties intermixed. The main ocean, an immenſe dock-yard, a large town, many large ſhips, great woods and lawns, &c. &c."

Vol. V. p. 24. In a letter to Mr. Petrie, April 21, 1776, Mr. Wilkes ſays:

"As to the letter I mentioned, it ſhould contain a few ſtrictures on the innocence of your friend, the various proofs he (B.) muſt recollect of inſanity in the lady, your regret at knowing the interruption of ſo long a friendſhip on ſo unjuſt a ſuſpicion, and your wiſhes for a reconciliation—the firſt ſtep to which ought to come from him. It may be dated and ſent from Scarborough: the writer, in ill health, thinking it his duty (likely himſelf to live but a ſhort time); and putting home the ungrounded accuſation and breach of friendſhip, he having a high regard for both. Theſe are only hints: the experiment is worth making. Be ſo good as to ſend me a copy; and if you have leiſure, let it be ſent next week.

Vale, et me ama!"

To which his Editor adds:

"Mr. Barnard (the ſon of Sir John Barnard) and Mr. Wilkes had been old and intimate friends; and during the two years of Mr. Wilkes's confinement under the ſentence of the Court of King's Bench, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were his conſtant viſitors, and paid him the greateſt attention. The ſame ſociability and intimacy continued after Mr. Wilkes's releaſe; and upon every occaſion Mr. Wilkes was Mr. Barnard's confidential adviſer. In this manner theſe gentlemen lived together till the period of Mr. Wilkes's mayoralty, when, in the delirium of a fever, Mrs. Barnard brought a heavy charge againſt Mr. Wilkes, every part of which the moſt pointed and poſitive denied by him. After having b agitated and diſtreſſed by the p aſſertion on the one ſide, and th ſtrong denial on the other, Mr propoſed to Mr. Wilkes a me tween him and Mrs. Barnard, no third perſon except Mr. ſhould be preſent. Mr. Wilkes deavoured to convince Mr. Ba the impropriety of ſuch a meetin then ſituation of Mrs. Barnard; ing in this, he pleaded unavoi gagements of office on thoſe d Mr. Barnard expected him in ſquare, and, under one pretence ther, avoided the propoſed inter

"Mr. Barnard, chagrined an ked, and unhappy at home, ſent to Mr. Wilkes as bitter a could poſſibly be written by n preſumed on the truth of Mrs. aſſertions; he renounced all fu quaintance with Mr. Wilkes; prove what that gentleman wo probability eventually loſe by ſumed conduct of his, Mr. Ba cloſed, under the ſame cover letter, his laſt will and teſtam celled that morning,—by whic bequeathed to Mr. Wilkes a lega thouſand pounds, and the wh library, paintings, and prints, valued at a much larger ſum.

"What Mr. Wilkes's feelings on this occaſion can be much e ceived than deſcribed. He long ferent expedients for a reconcili to no purpoſe; Mr. Barnard and determined. Mr. Wilke peatedly told Mr. Petrie that not the leaſt atom of truth in told by Mrs. Barnard; and th man, under ſuch an aſſurance Mr. Barnard from Scarborough receipt of this letter, but not p the terms and manner which M requeſted. No notice, however ken of this interference. The productive of ſerious benefit t party, and of a prejudice equa to the other; and, whether tr it lies now entirely with God own conſciences.

"The Editor of the preſent ſeen all the letters which paſſe Mr. Barnard and Mr. Wilkes ſubject; and he has no heſitatio ing that *Mr. Barnard's ſuſpicion have been well-founded.*" (Ib. pp

John Barnard, eſq. of ſquare, the only ſon of Sir J nard, is known for his taſte i

ſcribed, the reſt ſhould be applied to lowering the duties upon ſugar, and other articles of Weſt India produce and Britiſh conſumption; but not a word is to be found in the act providing for or ſanctioning, in the remoteſt degree, ſtipends to the Directors. Indeed, how ſhould it have been ſo, amidſt ſuch profeſſions of public zeal, and admiſſion of the great perſonal advantage to be derived, from the change of ſyſtem, to thoſe very perſons who were all along underſtood to be the intended Directors, whoſe high ſtations in mercantile life, and vaſt fortunes and eſtabliſhments, muſt well juſtify an apprehenſion, that the bare mention of a ſalary for them would be treated with diſdain. The bill paſſed, and the Directors were choſen, conſiſting of four aldermen, four common-council-men, and 19 of the gentlemen who had been the principal promoters of the meaſure. Salary was not mentioned; and, to do the parties juſtice, it is believed, not even thought of, till very lately, that it has been ſeen, with what facility the Directors of another Company have ſucceeded in carrying a ſimilar point. The members of the Corporation undertaking the taſk of management, as the repreſentatives of their illuſtrious principals, they were to execute an act, which ſecured to the City its conſervatorial rights, and reſcued it from that affront and groſs violation of its charter, imputed to a former bill, which the City had moſt ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and finally defeated. The other gentlemen undertook a ſervice, which, while it was in a great degree to benefit the Weſt India trade at large, was, according to their own ſtatements, to ſecure commercial ſavings to themſelves, infinitely beyond even a dividend of 10 per cent. on the conſiderable ſums which ſome of them then held. Beſides this, they were to enjoy, what is known to be an object of general and laudable emulation, the high honour of elective appointments, with daily opportunities of gratifying the beſt feelings of the human heart, through the medium of an immenſe patronage, reſulting from an expenditure of more than a million ſterling. It ſeems, however, that, in addition to theſe enviable circumſtances, the Directors apply, or their friends for them, which is the ſame thing, for a pecuniary remuneration for the labour attending their office." The Corporation of London, to their immortal honour, paſſed an *unanimous* reſolution, that it would be highly unbecoming, and inconſiſtent with the dignity of the City, that the four aldermen and four common-council-men ſhould receive ſalaries, or any pecuniary emolument, for the execution of a public truſt, confided, in ſo material a degree, to the Corporation of London. The writer compares the pretenſions of the other Directors alluded to. Thoſe of the Bank had ſalaries from the inſtitution; and the late augmentation was "ill-timed, and indecorouſly brought on at a quarterly court, when moſt of the proprietors were out of town, and without previous notice." It was peculiarly ill-timed, in coming upon the heels of an incident by which the proprietors were ſaid to have loſt from 2 to 300,000l. through the evident and recorded neglect of the Directors. Thoſe who have peruſed the proceedings at the Old Bailey upon this occaſion, muſt think the then Directors of the Bank of England among the moſt fortunate of mankind, in not having been called upon to anſwer for this deficiency from their private fortunes: although the author of this tract has never doubted the law upon that ſubject, he would much have doubted the generoſity of ſuch a proceeding, under the circumſtances of the caſe." (pp. 10—12.) "The Eaſt India Directors are not to be compared in ſituation with thoſe of the Weſt India Docks, or the qualifications requiſite for the diſcharge of their reſpective duties. It is no diſparagement to ſay of the latter, that their duty is principally confined to the ſuperintendance of builders, dock-makers, accomptants, wharfingers, and warehouſemen; while the former are inveſted, by the laws of their country, with ſovereignty over regions many times larger than Great Britain, and are arbiters of the fate and happineſs of forty or fifty millions of people, and have had ſalaries time out of mind: and an increaſe of them was oppoſed by ſome of their own body." (pp. 12—14.) And when it was increaſed, they had brought the Company to ſuch a pitch of proſperity, as to admit of two and a half per cent. being added to their dividend of eight; and which dividend of ten and a half per cent. it has enjoyed ever ſince, without diſappointment or delay. (p. 15.) The Directors of the Imperial Aſſurance, eſtabliſhed in conſequence of the Weſt India docks, of whom a certain proportion ſhould, in

In Decurſiones campeſtres (vulgò dictas *Review*) Juvenum ingenuorum Academiæ Militaris NORLANDIENSIS juxta KENSINGTON,

CARMEN.

QUOS tenet ardentes etiam puerilibus annis [Virtus,
Bellica Laus & facta urgens per grandia
En ubi Militiæ tenerum latus adſuefacti
Munia ſuſcipiunt atque implent dura virorum!
En quali ſtudio fervent juvenilia caſtra,
Quo clangore fremunt, crudique imitamine belli! [cantu;
Tympana dant ſignum atque arguto tibia
Quique locum capiunt celeres, rariſque per herbam
Firmati ordinibus quamvis & milite pauco,
Stant acie directâ, animos legionis habentes,
Armis atque oſtro clari nitidâque juventâ;
Obtutu ſpectant immoto ſigna ducemque
Auribus intentoque oculo palmiſque ſequuntur. [belli
Jam paribus torquere modis geſtamina
Cernis, & erecto vultu plantiſque puſillis
Exæquare ſonum buxi: nunc haſta decora
Sumitur; obverſi ſpatiantes paſſibus æquis
Lumine Ductorem tacito motâque ſalutant
Fraxino: at inde agmen glomerant, variaſque per herbam [gant.
Decurrunt belli formas, Martemque fati-
Turba puellarum quam tangit Coccina fulgens [agmen,
Aſpectat pugnam & numeroſum greſſibus
Et cujuſque pedem ad modulamina certa ferentis
Miratur lætum pectus, reſupinaque colla.
Hi ſunt quos olim Britonum ſanctiſſima jura [undis,
Aut Canadæ nivibus, Rhenive hoſtilibus
Objicient hilares; hi ducent agmina bello
Auſpiciis patriæ grandes meritura triumphos: [vabit,
Hos dux excipiens firmiſſima caſtra no-
Cui patrium ſtannoſa dedit *Cornubia* nomen,
Cui famam duris in rebus cognita virtus;
Aut cui præmia digna tulit concredita Calpe [tet.
Ingentis palmæ; forteſque per ardua mit-
Quippe etiam jam inde à teneris firmata labore [tos
Pectora ſunt pueris; ita nec terrebit adul-
Ferrea Bellonæ facies, nec mortis amara.
O ſemper vacui, patriâ inclamante, relictis [omnes
Mollitie atque togâ, terras diffundere in
Sanguinem ab illuſtri deductum ſtirpe priorum;
Urgete, O juvenes, & avorum pendite facta;
Ut ſit quæ poſthac terramque Britannida libens [Georgî;
Ampliet, Heroûm ſoboles & ſceptra
Nec trepido pugnans ardeſcat pectore quondam
Fortunæque vices & belli extrema ſubire.

ON THE BIRTH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK OF GLOUCESTER, AT ROME, JAN. 15, 1776.

Hodie nato Cæſare feſtus. HORACE.

HAIL, genial day! whoſe dawning morn
Heard echo'd through imperial Rome,
"A Britiſh Prince in Latium born!"
Italia's boaſt in times to come!
A Britiſh Prince!—on wings of Fame it flew— [knew,
Soon Albion's realm the joyful tidings
Lucina * heard the Royal Dame—
Lucina, not invok'd in vain;
Lo! at the hour the Goddeſs came;
Propitious leſſen'd ev'ry pain—
The ſiſter, Deſtiny's attendant, ſmil'd,
And thus, prophetic, doom'd the lovely child.

"Pretty little innocent!
Emblem fair of ſweet Content;
Harmleſs as the wooing dove,
Deareſt pledge of nuptial love;
To thee ev'ry virtue's giv'n,
Ev'ry gift of bounteous Heav'n,
Ev'ry charm of mind and face,
Ev'ry finiſh'd manly grace;
On thee ev'ry bleſſing 's ſhed,
Partial, o'er thy princely head:
Martial deeds thy name ſhall raiſe,
Virtue crown thy halcyon days;
Envy, foe of well-earn'd Fame,
Ne'er ſhall reach thy hallow'd name;
Thy royal virtues all ſhall own,
To after times thy peerleſs worth be known,"

They ceas'd—the Fates' decree reveal'd,
To Jove the ſiſters ſtrait repair;
A cloud their radiant forms conceal'd,
The fleeting viſion melts in air!—
The heav'nly accents ſtill I ſeem to hear,
Still ſeem to vibrate on my raviſh'd ear †.

J. C. PLEYDELL.

TO A LADY, WITH A ROSE.

BY THEOPHILUS SWIFT, Esq.

WHEN Venus firſt from Ocean ſprung,
With rapture Earth exulting rung;
And gave on that auſpicious morn,
The Roſe, for Beauty then was born.
The blooming ſtranger Venus views,
Its balmy bluſh, and day-bright hues;
Marks the green fence that guards it round,
For then no jealous thorn was found.
Sweet was her kiſs:—the Roſe receives
The charm through all th' impaſſion'd leaves:
In nectar now ſhe bathes the bud,
Now plunges in the purple flood:

* Or Juno, patroneſs of child-birth.
† The writer was preſent.

Inſtant,

the finish'd wonder grows
e of Love, and Beauty's Rose.
as, then, she bore the flower,
ted in her favorite bower,
ch'd, and nurst, and tended there,
o young the blast to bear;
ing, folded from the night,
ked to meet the morning light
r own breath perfum'd and fann'd,
th, as Zephyr's whisper bland;
warm sunshine of her eyes
f fragrant life supplies.
er fair, and ever young,
mphs of the Rose she sung,
s the daughter of the main,
ic rais'd the Teian strain.
t, fondest child of earth,
of Pleasure's infant birth!
hine early blooms appear,
ll own our season near.
alt crown the mantling bowl,
alt cheer the Lover's soul;
Beauty, dear to Love,
every Muse above!
e Rose's annual praise,
all purple all their lays;
hen chaplets they compose,
the Laurel for the Rose;
e swain his wishes breathe?
ds his brow shall wreathe.
e sing the charmer's cheek?
hall *rosy* blushes break.
e *rosy-bosom'd* hours?
all hail the Queen of Flowers.
the morn with *rosy* finger?
y bud her hand shall linger;
to thee her melting eyes,
it dewy sacrifice.
dance delight our Graces?
shall print their paces;
r golden ringlets fall,
'd with *rosy* coronal.
ould either sister dare,
the *rival Rose* to tear;
ll spring a thorn around,
idious touch to wound.
with sickness faints the heart,
he cordial shalt impart.
vase of China's earth,
halt gain a second birth;
e dead, beyond the tomb,
en THEE a lasting bloom."
sang the Queen of soft Desire;
ose resounding on her lyre.
the Boy that bears the bow
er to lay the mighty low,
se she gave, with rosy smile:—
ster," she said, "to Erin's Isle;
ink the swain whose heart beats
high,
e with Love and Poesy;
n his softest song employ,
on this happy child of Joy;
urge him, as he hopes to gain
ale of mine, one favour'd strain,
To celebrate our Rose, and sing
This matchless marvel of the Spring;
This brightest emblem of our flames,
That Nature gives, that Beauty claims,
That Love's own hand delights to rear,
And Delia best deserves to wear."

TO A LADY, WITH A PRESENT OF VIOLETS.

BY THE SAME.

THESE Violets to my fair I bring,
The purple progeny of Spring;
Nor thou, dear girl, the gift refuse,
Love's earliest tribute to the Muse.
Whate'er has beauty, worth, or power,
Or grace, or lustre, is a flower.
Wit is a flower, and bards prepare
The flowers of Fancy for the fair.
In flower of Youth the Loves appear,
Leading in flowery youth the year;
And Beauty's flowery fetters bind
In sweet captivity the mind.
With flowers the Graces Venus deck,
And these adorn a fairer neck;
That neck, whose paradise to range
A flower I'd prove, and bless the change;
One little hour I'd live—then die—
A Violet in that heaven to lie—
Still as you charm some flower we trace,
Some blossom of the mind or face.
Does Laura lead the courtly dance?
We hail the Flower of Elegance.
Does Fashion's wreath adorn her brow?
The Flower of Taste is Laura now.
In Laura's mien, in Laura's mind,
The twin-born Flowers of Grace we find;
And in her blushing cheek we see
The Royal Rose of Dignity.
Yon Lily, symbol of her youth,
Blooms next her heart, the Flower of Truth.
Oh! might these Violet buds express
The opening Flower of Tenderness!
But not the brightest flower of Spring
That Fancy paints, or Poets sing;
Nor these, nor all the sweets below,
The Rose's blush, the Lily's snow,
With thee in excellence compare,
Or breathe so fresh, or bloom so fair.
For in thy bosom lives a flower
Nor Time shall spoil, nor Death devour,
A Flower that no rude season fears,
And VIRTUE'S SACRED name it bears.

TO ROSA.

HAD I, my charmer, all the gold
That Earth's unfathom'd caverns hold,
And every gem that Ocean's wave
In secret views, and loves to have;
Jewels of gold and silver, more
Than Queen e'er wish'd, or Sultan wore;

Or

Or fond Arabia fram'd in tales
Of ſapphire waves and diamond vales;
I vow by this enchanting kiſs,—
Nay, had I more than ten times this—
All worlds of wealth of every ſort,—
You ſhould be ne'er the richer for't.

SONNET.

THY balm, oh Time! all other anguiſh heals,
But falls unſoothing and unfelt by me;
For hopeleſs Paſſion loves the pang it feels,
And ſhuns the peace which Sorrow finds in thee.
When from the fatal wave the tempeſt's breath
Caſts the poor ſailor's mangled corſe on ſhore;
I ſigh to taſte with him the peace of death,
That peace my heart can feel on earth no more.
And when the bright, the cheerful ſun-beams play
On the ſmooth boſom of a ſummer ſea;
When ev'ry ſcene and ev'ry thought is gay,
The face of Nature ſmiles in vain on me;
For *ſhe* is loſt, whoſe ſmile to joy could Love.
move
That heart which only feels Deſpair and

SONG.

Tune, "Why Moſes, why Aaron."

HERE'S a health to right honeſt John Bull!
When he's gone we ſhan't find ſuch another;
With hearts and with glaſſes brimful,
Here 's a health to Old England his mother!
CHORUS—Here 's a health, &c.

She gave him a good Education,
Bad him keep to his Church and his King;
Be loyal and true to the nation,
And then go, be merry, and ſing;
Here 's a health, &c.

Now Johin is a good-humour'd fellow,
Induſtrious, honeſt, and brave;
Not afraid of his betters when mellow,
Since betters he knows he ſhould have.
Here 's a health, &c.

For there muſt be fine Lords and fine Ladies;
There muſt be ſome little, ſome great;
Their wealth the ſupply of our trade is,
Our hands the ſupport of their ſtate.
Here 's a health, &c.

Some are born for the court and the city,
And ſome for the village and cot;
But, oh! 'twere a dolorous ditty,
If all became equal by lot.
Here 's a health, &c.

If our ſhips had no pilots to ſteer,
What would come of poor Jack in the ſhrouds?
If our troops no commar
They'd ſoon be arm'd r
Here 's a h
Then the plough and
ſtand ſtill,
If they made us gentle
Or all clodhoppers, then
The Parliament, Pulp
Here 's a h
"Rights of man" makes
Equal riches, a plauſib
But whoſe labour wou
ground?
All would drink, but
Here 's a h
When half naked, half ſta
We were wand'ring ab
Would Equality go fetch
Or Liberty lengthen ou
Here 's a h
That knaves are for lev'll
'Tis eaſy to gueſs at th
'Tis they who'd get all b
'Tis they who have no
Here 's a h
Then away ſuch nonſenſ
Full of treaſon, confu
Every Briton has freedon
To be happy as long a
Here 's a h
To be rul'd by a mercifu
To be guarded by Juri
And when the work 's fi
"This, this is true Li
Here 's a h
Then halloo, boys, hall
For juſt ſuch a nation
'Tis our pleaſure, O ma
'Tis our pride to be lo
Here 's a h

AN EPIT

To the Memory of th
FOOTE, Rector of Bo
Prebendary of Roche
Shorne. He died uni
for he was, in every ſ
—a good man.

IF e'er ſeraphic Virtue
If ſpotleſs Honour,
divine;
If gifts like theſe, eterna
Thrice art thou bleſt
were thine!
Thy winning manners,
kind,
Thy modeſt knowledge
Thy noble heart, and th
To grace a better w
hence!
Now will the poor man
heart,
Now will the ſick

pity both, and soon im-

nfort in the hour of grief.
mortal, and thou friend

nber rest thy pious head,
erubim shall gladly call,
e from out thy hallow'd

ROBERTUS.

---

onorable FRANCIS GAR-
LORD GARDENSTONE,
e is universally known,
e building, in imitation
ple, over St. Bernard's
urgh, celebrated for its
; and placed within a
ddess of Health, with a
nd it; all executed in an
on which the following
, in the year 1791,

I. W. TYTLER.

h rev'rence to the sacred

ia, nymph divine,
s twines his folds around
o'er the hallow'd ground;
uteous maid her succour
[springs,
vigour from the crystal
dly heart, the bounteous

good around the land.
s, thy illustrious name
er in the rolls of Fame;
, when we must be no
[the poor,
me, the friendless, and
ARD's fountain soothe
[rose!
n, by whom this temple

I THE SWEDISH.
IVE TOASTS.

y fair a wreath has wove."
a joy of mine
useful day in wine;
ndly circle meet,
al glass is sweet.

s for delight,
r minds invite;
drink them up,
nd another cup.

e devoted be,
n world to me;
e all care expels,
hose bosom dwells.

ah! ye chosen few!
ence to you;
I've learnt to prize
ing sympathies.

This patriot now will then demand
A bumper to our native land;
"May Union's wreaths for ever twine,
Around fair Freedom's holy shrine!"

Next greets my heart's applauding sense,
The man of pure beneficence;
Him who can selfish pleasure scorn
To aid the wretched and forlorn.

The honour of our lib'ral host,
Must be my fifth concluding toast;
And whilst I such libation pour,
My spirits tell I want no more.

VIATOR.

PICTURE OF FRANCE.

Oh!! Liberty's cap,
Beware of mishap
From taking a NAP!!!

THE French are so lull'd by their Corsican *Nap!!!* [the red cap,
That they 've swallowed a crown, and lost
Which on poles hung in air they once saw in a trance,
As the emblem of Liberty, rooted in France.

This cap is not model'd in fashion or shape,
To set off the noddle of Tiger or Ape*.
The former first tried it, but found the words good, [drench'd it in blood.
Which enrag'd him so much that he
Weak and lank from his frolic, he threw the cap by, [over one eye.
Which the Ape picking up, plac'd just
Though so smart now his phiz it became not the cap,
So 'twas seiz'd, and destroy'd whilst enjoying their NAP— O, L, E, O, N.

IN NIOBÆ STATUAM, &c.
(See vol. LXXIV. p. 1050.)

FEMINA fit Marmor, sic Di voluere; Lapisque,
Sic voluit Sculptor, Femina rursus adest.

IN FLORES,
Quibus Puella formosa, & propter formam superba, sese ornaverat.

FLORESCUNT Flores—Flores florescere cessant [tuam.
Quam subito!—Sortem cerne, Maria,

IN LEANDRUM,
Cum Tempestas orta fuerit, ad HEROEN *Navigantem.*

PARCE, Leander ait, per fluctus parce natanti; [redux.
Cœlum, Undas, Fluctus, omnia sperno

Aliter.

PARCITE, Amans dixit, Divi mi parcite eunti; [deuns.
Cœlum, Undas, Fluctus, nil timeo re-

* Voltaire's definition of the French people.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Truro, Feb.* 19.

MANY admirers of Anacreon think they perform their part well, if they pick up a few epigrammatic lines in rhyme; but they do not follow the ancient Grecian in his subjects of wine, love, and hilarity; and likewise his manner, as well as his number of syllables in each line do. Therefore, to signalize 30 years age an admirer of Anacreon, I beg here to set an example.

BRIGHT bumpers! what a treasure!
To quaff them's matchless pleasure;
Now, now, we're blest with leisure,
Let's drink, friends, without measure.

Each, crown'd with Phrygian bonnet,
In turn sing loud his sonnet;
But never, never, quarrel,
Although we drain a barrel.

Next take cold beef and carrot;
Still praising each like parrot;
Or cull the Cheshire cheese,
Or oysters raw, or roasted.

Tenby, or Mumbles, oysters,
All fresh from Neptune's cloisters;
Your sea-pye, stew'd or pickled,
Our palates both are tickled.

Anon to wine returning,
We toast with love burning;
Then, charming, out we sally,
With amorous nymphs to dally.

Thus sport, till life decay, sirs!
When hence we'll march away, sirs!
Both love, yet hope, when dying,
To raising joys we're flying!

M. WILLIAMS.

Written in the Parlour of an Inn, Sept. 30, 1804, *upon his returning the Eighteenth Year of his Age, and in the third Year of his Love.*

ANOTHER period is elaps'd,
Which marks our term on earth;
The day to me most dear returns,
That gave my William birth.

Though Heav'n decrees thy youthful years,
Should flow from thence, alas!
Far from the fav'red ties of Home,
And all their joys, to pass.

Yet will I trust the Pow'r divine,
Who call'd thee forth to live,
Will [illegible]
As [illegible]

So that each [illegible]
Thy years will [illegible];
[illegible]
With [illegible] pain.

[illegible] appoints
[illegible]
[illegible] mine,
[illegible]

In all that He withholds or grants
His blessed will adore;
Which in its full extent contains
Our final good in store.

Now, while the pow'rs of Youth and
Destructive joys promote,
Remember thy Creator claims,
Those powers to him devote;

That He, who o'er the world presides
Alone can guard thy way;
Conduct thee from the devious paths
That lead us far astray;

Never make light of his command
His word most just and true;
Nor dare profane his sacred name
" Nor smile with them that do

Appreciate well the morning hour
Of Life's eventful day;
So shall its Ev'ning close in peace
And pass serene away.

Then shall the suns of higher spheres
Celestial splendour glow;
Then shall appear why man was born
To mourn his lot below.

Then shall the great unerring plan
Though here obscurely known
In Grace and Glory stand disclos'd
To endless ages thrown.

Wyndham, Jan. 25.

THE ORPHAN.

SUNG AT LADY PAGE'S MASQUE.

IF Pity, sweet Maid, ever dwell in your breast,
O look with compassion on one that's distrest!
An Orphan alas—no relations relieve,
I'm chill'd with the cold—I'm wet with the rain.

From morning 'till ev'ning—without friend or home,
I wander unheeded—for, deaf to my moan,
The Children of Pleasure pass by with disdain,
Nor think on the Orphan that's wet with the rain.

With garments thus tatter'd—with looks wild and wan—
Not unwilling to labour—tho' worn and forlorn,
Almost sinking with hunger, no succour I gain;
Then pity the Orphan that's wet with the rain.

Many thanks, sweetest Lady—the blessing I bend,
The deserted, thank Heav'n, a friend finds.
Sweet Gratitude's note shall now swell each strain
Of the Orphan thus sheltered with the rain*.

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* The last verse was addressed a per to the amiable hostess.

IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE
TED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

F COMMONS.

January 21.

counts relative to Ireland
l.

moved for Papers relative to
dia; and intimated that his
principally call for expla-
to the war which had bro-
Holkar, as he had been in-
this struggle had been at-
unfavourable circumstances
arms. Another point on
ned for information was, a
had been granted to the
less than 260,000l. Ordered.

OF LORDS.

January 22.

ittee on the Insolvent Debt-
Ellenborough observed, that
t was to supply an omis-
Act, relative to its execu-

F COMMONS.

January 23.

n, without any preliminary
moved that 120,000 seamen
be voted for 1805, and the
ns for their maintenance:
for wages for the said
for 13 months, being at the
7s. per man each month.
for the victualling the same,
ate of 1 l. 18 s. per month.
for the wear and tear of
ing at the rate of 3 l. per
h man.—300,000 l. for Ord-
Sea Service, being at the rate
n for the same time. These
ere unanimously agreed to.
to a question from Mr. *J.*
E. Nepean said, that the num-
and Marines now in actual
about 107 or 108,000.

January 24.

rom Knaresborough, stating
tion for that Borough had
ed by a riotous mob, was
onsideration on the 26th of

January 25.

from Messrs. Cox and Raw-
nsse of London, praying to
ordered to lie on the table.
from several Freeholders of
ainst the return of G. B.
esq. was ordered to be con-
e 19th of February.
mittee of Ways and means,
Mar. *February*, 1805.

it was resolved to continue the duties on Malt and Sugar, and the tax on Places and Pensions.

January 26.

Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means; which was agreed to.

January 28.

A Petition was presented from some Electors of Middlesex, complaining of the return of G. B. Mainwaring, esq. and questioning that gentleman's qualification.

Mr. *Grey* moved for several additional Papers relative to the Spanish War, particularly the copy of any secret Treaty or Convention for the neutrality of Spain.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* assured the House that no such Treaty existed, though there was an allusion to it in the Correspondence. The papers were granted.

January 31.

Mr. *Huskisson* moved for a bill to indemnify such Commissioners of Assessed Taxes as had unknowingly acted out of their own districts. Granted.

In a Committee on the Malt Duty Bill, Mr. *Huskisson* moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, to have the power of receiving a clause of credit; also, to have the power of making good, on the 5th of March, 1805, out of the Supplies of the year, the deficit of 1803.

February 2.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, that three millions should be granted to his Majesty on Exchequer Bills, was brought up.

February 4.

Mr. *Johnston* made his motion for Papers respecting the conduct of the E.I. Company relative to Prince of Wales's Island. He alluded to the small majority at the ballot at the India House in favour of the motion; and then moved for an estimate of the expence of building a 74 gun ship, and a frigate of 36 guns, by the Government of Bombay; for a copy of the Letters of Sir A. S. Hammond to the Company, on the 29th and 30th of October, 1804; and for an account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Court of Directors, respecting the Prince of Wales's Island, &c. Ordered.

Mr. *Creevey* moved for a copy of the Commission lately issued to Sir C. Middleton and others, empowering them to

act

ed for ſuch purpoſes in the Naval department as ſpecified in the ſaid Commiſſion.

Mr. *Pitt* ſtated, that he had no objection to the production of the Paper; but that the Hoſe would find himſelf miſtaken if he ſuppoſed that the Commiſſioners had diſcretionary or unlimited powers. The fact was, that theſe Commiſſioners were only empowered to ſuggeſt certain improvements in the Naval ſyſtem to the Lords of the Admiralty, who might avail themſelves of them or not.—Agreed to.

The *Secretary at War* called the attention of the Committee to the different eſtimates for the Military Eſtabliſhment. Several of them, he ſtated, had exceeded the eſtimates for laſt year, and the cauſes which occaſioned that increaſe he amply detailed. They conſiſted in the appointment of Brigadier-generals for the purpoſe of accelerating the diſcipline of the Volunteers, and in the expence incurred in barracks on the coaſt for the reception of troops, while the country was imminently in danger of invaſion; which danger, he obſerved, ſtill hung over our heads. In ſome inſtances there had been a diminution of the expence, particularly in the Cavalry, and in the reduction of 16 battalions of the Army of Reſerve to three, now called Garriſon Battalions, by which a ſaving would be made in the charge for officers of 204,268 l. A conſiderable reduction had been made in the embodied Militia, which it was propoſed to vote on the old ſyſtem of 40,000 men for England, and 18,000 for Ireland, the charge for which would be 2,176,000 l. inſtead of 2,663,000 l. In the charge of officers, an increaſe of 24,739 l. had been made in conſequence of an additional expence in the Commiſſary General's office, and an increaſe of 3,000 l. in the department of the Horſe-guards. There was an increaſe in the charge for Foreign corps, which aroſe from the augmentation of the German Legion, now to contain 10,000 men inſtead of 5,000. In the Barrack department, the expence was a million leſs than it had been laſt year. He explained a variety of other points connected with the ſubject, and then moved the following:

Abſtract for Great Britain and Ireland.

For 135,121 effective Land Forces, including commiſſioned officers, 4,635,188 l. 17 s. 7 d.—Forces in the Plantations, &c. 1,424,920 l. 11 s. 7 d.—General and Staff Officers, with a State of the Particulars of the Charge, 289,958 l. 8s. 2d.—Troops for recruiting Indian Regiments, 26,410 l. 18 s. 4 d.—Recruiting and Contingencies, 175,860 l. 7s. 8d.—Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry, 2,176,326 l. 10s. 7 d.—Contingencies for ditto, 65,692 l. 6 s. 2 d.—Cloathing for ditto, 198,793 l.—Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers, &c. 8d.—Officers, 191,835 l. 8 lowance to Innkeepers, &c. —Half-pay, 175,623 l. 7s. 1 Officers, 5,665 l. 8s. 6d.—H ſican Forces, 50,000 l.—Ha Brigade, 1,000 l.—In-penſio ſea and Kilmainham Hoſpit 19 s. 5 d. — Out-penſione 196,169 l. 11 s. 11 d.—Wid 29,237 l. 19 s. 5 d. — Fo 851,350 l. 6 s. 4 d.—Hoſpi (Ireland), 20,522 l. 11 s. Military College (with the and particulars of the ſeni departments), 13,315 l. 6 s. Military Aſylum, 23,458 l Barrack department for the dom, 1,642,460 l. 11s. 8d.

In anſwer to Mr. *Francis*, *at War* ſaid, that the force al fiſted of the King's troops e

On the vote for General ficers, Mr. *Calcraft* made a tions, in the courſe of wh that at preſent there were no Generals on the Staff in Scotland there were 17; ar 55; beſides one in Jerſey, Guernſey; making in all 21 a thing unheard of, and t it ought to have been pa plained.

The *Secretary of War* explai from the circumſtance of 700,000 men in arms.

Some farther converſatic this ſubject, in which the *Exchequer* took a part, an from the lateſt returns, it the Volunteers amounted t 325,000 men, of that num had been inſpected, and we for immediate ſervice. A only remained yet to be inſp

On the queſtion being p mate for the embodied Mil *craft* aſked whether it was vote the eſtimate for the M at preſent eſtabliſhed? To w anſwered, that it was the Government to bring forw facilitating the tranſfer of the Militia over its original e to the regular and diſpoſeabl country.

The Eſtimates were then

Mr. *W. Pole* moved the f nance Eſtimates, which w without any comment:—Fo of the office of Ordnance for for Great Britain for 1803, 1s. 6d.; for ſervices perf and not provided for by Parl year 1803, 190,344 l. 2 s. 4

...could'st pity both, and soon impart
...alm of comfort in the hour of grief.
...blameless mortal, and thou friend to all,
...aceful slumber rest thy pious head,
...e bright Cherubim shall gladly call,
...bid thee rise from out thy hallow'd bed!

...ton Place. ROBERTUS.

...E late Honorable FRANCIS GAR...ER, esq. LORD GARDENSTONE, ...benevolence is universally known, ...a handsome building, in imitation ...ntient temple, over St. Bernard's ...ear Edinburgh, celebrated for its ...al virtues; and placed within a ...of the Goddess of Health, with a ...wining round it; all executed in an ...manner: on which the following ...ere written, in the year 1791,

BY DR. H. W. TYTLER.

...ACH with rev'rence to the sacred ...shrine
...-fair HYGEIA, nymph divine,
...Æsculapius twines his folds around ...gin, rising o'er the hallow'd ground;
...en the beauteous maid her succour ...brings, [springs,
...you draw vigour from the crystal ...of the friendly heart, the bounteous ...hand,
...ill diffuses good around the land.
...tal GARDEN, thy illustrious name ...ine for ever in the rolls of Fame;
...ges hence, when we must be no ...more, [the poor,
...k, the lame, the friendless, and ...: ST. BERNARD's fountain soothe ...their woes, [rose!
...ess the man, by whom this temple

...NG FROM THE SWEDISH.
...HE FIVE TOASTS.

"For me my fair a wreath has wove."

...'er can be a joy of mine
...drown an useful day in wine;
...en the friendly circle meet,
...cerful social glass is sweet.

...ses, given for delight,
...l toasts our minds invite;
...we fairly drink them up,
...vill not need another cup.

...t must e'er devoted be,
...who is the world to me;
...tender love all care expels,
...ture in whose bosom dwells.

...rous friends! ye chosen few!
...t I consecrate to you;
...ou the charms I've learnt to prize
...ring soothing sympathies.

This patriot now will then demand
A bumper to our native land;
"May Union's wreaths for ever twine,
Around fair Freedom's holy shrine!"

Next greets my heart's applauding sense,
The man of pure beneficence;
Him who can selfish pleasure scorn
To aid the wretched and forlorn.

The honour of our lib'ral host,
Must be my fifth concluding toast;
And whilst I such libation pour,
My spirits tell I want no more.

VIATOR.

PICTURE OF FRANCE.

Oh!! Liberty's cap,
Beware of mishap
From taking a NAP!!!

THE French are so lull'd by their Corsican *Nap!!!* [the red cap,
That they 've swallowed a crown, and lost
Which on poles hung in air they once saw in a trance,
As the emblem of Liberty, rooted in France.

This cap is not model'd in fashion or shape,
To set off the noddle of Tiger or Ape *.
The former first tried it, but found the words good, [drench'd it in blood.
Which enrag'd him so much that he
Weak and lank from his frolic, he threw the cap by, [over one eye.
Which the Ape picking up, plac'd just
Though so smart now his phiz it became not the cap,
So 'twas seiz'd, and destroy'd whilst enjoying their NAP— O, L, E, O, N.

IN NIOBÆ STATUAM, &c.
(See vol. LXXIV. p. 1050.)

FEMINA fit Marmor, sic Di voluere; Lapisque,
Sic voluit Sculptor, Femina rursus adest.

IN FLORES,
Quibus Puella formosa, & propter formam superba, sese ornaverat.

FLORESCUNT Flores—Flores florescere cessant [tuam.
Quam subito!—Sortem cerne, Maria,

IN LEANDRUM,
Cum Tempestas orta fuerit, ad HEROEN *Navigantem.*

PARCE, Leander ait, per fluctus parce natanti; [redux.
Cœlum, Undas, Fluctus, omnia sperno

Aliter.

PARCITE, Amans dixit, Divi mi parcite eunti; [deuns.
Cœlum, Undas, Fluctus, nil timeo re-

* Voltaire's definition of the French people.

Mr.

February 8.

At the ſuggeſtion of Mr. *J. Fitzgerald*, the *Attorney General* conſented to amend the Act for the more eaſy trial of offenders eſcaping from one part of the kingdom to another.

Mr. Fitzgerald then gave notice that, on Monday, he ſhould move for an account of all perſons impriſoned in Ireland on treaſonable charges.

Sir *John Anderſon* preſented a Petition from Meſſrs. Chalmers and Cowie, praying to be indemnified for a loſs amounting to 35,000 l. on a quantity of herrings purchaſed by them in Sweden, for the relief of the people here, in the ſcarcity in 1800, and detained in Sweden, by the embargo, in conſequence of the diſpute with the Northern Powers.

Sir *Evan Nepean* moved to bring in a Bill for the further continuance of the Act for the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. The continuation was rendered neceſſary by the exiſtence of diſaffection, in a conſiderable degree, in Ireland, by the avowed determination of the enemy to invade that country, by the collection and aſſociation of a number of Iriſhmen with the forces deſigned for that purpoſe, and the actual ſitting of a Committee of United Iriſhmen at Paris, correſponding with the United Iriſhmen in Ireland. He would move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue it till ſix weeks after the commencement of the next Seſſion.

Sir *J. Newport* demanded an explicit explanation of the grounds for ſuch an important meaſure, as great powers exerciſed at a great diſtance were liable to abuſe; and he moved, as an amendment, that a Committee of 21 perſons be formed, to examine and report on precedents.

Meſſrs. *D. Browne*, *Hutchinſon*, and Sir *J. Stuart*, lamented that melancholy experience afforded ample proof of the neceſſity of the meaſure.

Mr. *Windham* contended that no neceſſity had been ſhewn for the proceeding, which he compared to ſtopping and ſetting off the Conſtitution like a pendulum. He thought the Houſe ought to have more ample grounds before they gave their conſent to ſuch a propoſition.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a long and eloquent ſpeech, oppoſed the arguments of Mr. Windham, and offered a variety of reaſons for the immediate adoption of the Bill.

He was oppoſed at great length by Mr. *Fox*, who inſiſted that the principles he had laid down were moſt alarming.

Mr. *Dundas* oppoſed the original motion, and, after ſeveral other members had briefly delivered their opinions, the Houſe divided; when there were, for the original motion 112; for the a
Majority 79.

H. OF LOR

February 11.

On the order for conſi
pers relative to the ruptu
Lord *Mulgrave* ſaid, that th
ſpondence being before t
truſted it would appear tha
and preſent Adminiſtration
verned by the moſt laudabl
deration and forbearance;
to ſhew that our conduct
had not only been liberal
but ſtrictly conformable t
Nations; and, after inſiſti
been forced into the war o
and immaculate grounds,
Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Earl *Spencer* expreſſed
differ entirely from the Mov
he cordially acquieſced in
Declaration which ſtates the
commencement of hoſtilit
Country and France, juſti
exiſted for our going to w
alſo; yet, if our Governm
pered with Spain with reſ
gree to which they would
fill her treaty with France,
have intimated to what e
re l connection with Fra
countenanced; but, not h
he conſidered their conclu
raſterized by humanity an
He therefore propoſed an
milar to that moved in the

Lord *Stanhope* exerciſed
the whole of the conduct o
which he inſiſted, by var
was far from indeciſive or
took a view of the corr
prove our honourable, for
concluded with voting aga
ment, from a conviction o
the cauſe in which we were

Lord *King* contended th
ples on which the diſcuſſi
had been conducted were i
contradictory; and he cond
tempts which might be in
againſt the Spaniſh ſettlem

He was followed by Lor
reprobated the capture of
which he conſidered as a ſp

Lord *Weſtmorland* ſaid a f
vour of the motion; aft
Houſe divided on the qu
amendment ſtanding, wh
Contents 36, non-contents

After this diviſion, it w
adjourn the debate, whic
by Lord *Hawkeſbury*; when
made an elaborate ſpeech
to ſhew that there had be

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

January 21.

Several Accounts relative to Ireland were preſented.

Mr. *Francis* moved for Papers relative to the War in India; and intimated that his motion would principally call for explanation relative to the war which had broken out with Holkar, as he had been informed that this ſtruggle had been attended with unfavourable circumſtances to the Britiſh arms. Another point on which he wiſhed for information was, a loan which had been granted to the Peiſhwa of no leſs than 260,000l. Ordered.

H. of Lords.

January 22.

In a Committee on the Inſolvent Debtors' Bill, Lord *Ellenborough* obſerved, that its only object was to ſupply an omiſſion in the laſt Act, relative to its execution.

H. of Commons.

January 23.

Sir *E. Nepean*, without any preliminary obſervations, moved that 120,000 ſeamen and marines be voted for 1805, and the following ſums for their maintenance: 2,986,000l. for wages for the ſaid 120,000 men, for 13 months, being at the rate of 1l. 17s. per man each month.—2,964,000l. for the victualling the ſame, being at the rate of 1l. 18s. per month.—1,680,000l. for the wear and tear of the ſhips, being at the rate of 3l. per month for each man.—390,000l. for Ordnance for the Sea Service, being at the rate of 5s. per man for the ſame time. Theſe Reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to.

In anſwer to a queſtion from Mr. *J. Johnſtone*, Sir *E. Nepean* ſaid, that the number of Seamen and Marines now in actual employ, was about 107 or 108,000.

January 24.

A Petition from Knareſborough, ſtating that the Election for that Borough had been prevented by a riotous mob, was ordered for conſideration on the 26th of February.

January 25.

A Petition from Meſſrs. Cox and Rawlins, late Sheriffs of London, praying to be heard, was ordered to lie on the table.

A Petition from ſeveral Freeholders of Middleſex, againſt the return of G. B. Mainwaring, eſq. was ordered to be conſidered on the 19th of February.

In a Committee of Ways and means, it was reſolved to continue the duties on Malt and Sugar, and the tax on Places and Penſions.

January 26.

Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means; which was agreed to.

January 28.

A Petition was preſented from ſome Electors of Middleſex, complaining of the return of G. B. Mainwaring, eſq. and queſtioning that gentleman's qualification.

Mr. *Grey* moved for ſeveral additional Papers relative to the Spaniſh War, particularly the copy of any ſecret Treaty or Convention for the neutrality of Spain.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* aſſured the Houſe that no ſuch Treaty exiſted, though there was an alluſion to it in the Correſpondence. The papers were granted.

January 31.

Mr. *Huſkiſſon* moved for a bill to indemnify ſuch Commiſſioners of Aſſeſſed Taxes as had unknowingly acted out of their own diſtricts. Granted.

In a Committee on the Malt Duty Bill, Mr. *Huſkiſſon* moved, that it be an inſtruction to the Committee, to have the power of receiving a clauſe of credit; alſo, to have the power of making good, on the 5th of March, 1805, out of the Supplies of the year, the deficit of 1803.

February 2.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, that three millions ſhould be granted to his Majeſty on Exchequer Bills, was brought up.

February 4.

Mr. *Johnſtone* made his motion for Papers reſpecting the conduct of the E. I. Company relative to Prince of Wales's Iſland. He alluded to the ſmall majority at the ballot at the India Houſe in favour of the motion; and then moved for an eſtimate of the expence of building a 74 gun ſhip, and a frigate of 36 guns, by the Government of Bombay; for a copy of the Letters of Sir A. S. Hammond to the Company, on the 29th and 30th of October, 1804; and for an account of the Proceedings of the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, and the Court of Directors, reſpecting the Prince of Wales's Iſland, &c. Ordered.

Mr. *Creevey* moved for a copy of the Commiſſion lately iſſued to Sir C. Middleton and others, empowering them to act

conducted through its expenſive relations with England, proceeds now in another channel, and ſubſtitutes for thoſe relations communications more profitable, independent, and ſecure. There are no new impoſts: no loans: a debt which cannot increaſe, but muſt diminiſh: in a word, an union of means ſufficient to ſupport, during ten years, the exiſting ſtate of war. Such is the poſition of France."

He then drew a picture of the ſituation of England, which he deſcribed as appalled with terror, and compelled to invent a new mode of warfare to enſure its own ſecurity, which is inceſſantly menaced by 1500 veſſels which compoſe our own flotilla, by ſixty ſhips of the line, and by a valiant army commanded by the braveſt Generals in the world. But theſe conſiderations have not induced the Engliſh Government to take ſteps to prevent hoſtilities, and has left the Emperor all the advantages of this honourable overture. That Government has, however, given an anſwer by no means void of moderation, though vague and indeterminate.—He then read the Anſwer which follows:

Letter of Lord MULGRAVE *to his Excellency M.* TALLEYRAND, *Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.*

"His Majeſty has received the Letter which has been addreſſed to him by the Head of the French Government, dated the 2d of the preſent month. There is no object which his Majeſty has more at heart than to avail himſelf of the firſt opportunity to procure again to his ſubjects the advantages of a peace, founded on a baſis which may not be incompatible with the permanent ſecurity and eſſential intereſts of his States. His Majeſty is perſuaded that ſuch an end can only be attained by arrangements, which may at the ſame time provide for the future ſafety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities in which it is involved. Conformably to this ſentiment, his Majeſty feels that it is impoſſible for him to anſwer more particularly to the overture that has been made him, until he ſhall have had time to communicate with the Powers of the Continent, with whom he is engaged in confidential connexions and relations; and particularly with the Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſdom and elevation of the ſentiments with which he is animated, and the lively intereſt which he takes in the ſafety and independence of Europe.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 14, 1805."

After M. Talleyrand had concluded his Report, it was unanimouſly agreed to thank his Imperial Majeſty for his communication.

In the Tribunate and the Legiſlative Body this ſubject was diſcuſſed with great animation. M. Reynault made a long ſpeech, in which he took a view of the glorious actions of the Emperor, and drew the inference that he was a being above the common paſſions of men: he repreſented France as invulnerable, and England in danger on every ſide. He defended the ſeizure of Hanover as juſt and neceſſary; and intimated that nothing in the ſhape of a confederacy on the Continent could be formed againſt France; ſo that, if the preſent opportunity be rejected by England, all Europe will ſee that the Cabinet of London alone deſires the continuance of war.

HOLLAND.

The French have for ſome time been ſelling the goods of Engliſh manufacture ſeized in Holland. The Dutch Government on this occaſion are entirely paſſive.—The groom of General Marmont is the auctioneer of this Military Cuſtom-houſe. The goods remain warehouſed till an opportunity arrives for re-exporting them. A guard of ſoldiers attends at the place of ſale, to prevent tumults.

A waggon, containing ſpecie to a very conſiderable amount, was lately ſent from Amſterdam to Hamburgh; and was ſtopped by order of the French General Frere, and the money ſeized under pretence that it was intended to be ſent to England. The Merchants on whoſe account it was ſent immediately applied to Gen. Frere, and produced proofs that the money was not intended to be ſent to England; upon which the General offered to reſtore it, on condition of a handſome douceur. This was refuſed, and it ſtill remains in the cuſtody of the French General.

The Dutch papers of the 28th of January were chiefly filled with a ſpeech made by Citizen Van Haſſelt to the Legiſlative Body on the 21ſt, when they were called upon to ſanction a vote of the Directory for the new tax upon Capital. The reaſons ſaid by this Legiſlator to be offered in ſupport of the propoſal are, "a ſtagnation in every department of Government, an inſurrection in the Army and Navy, and a general Bankruptcy!"—M. Van Haſſelt then ſhews, that, according to the terms uſed by the Directory, even this tax would but poſtpone the ruin of the country for three months. He enters into ſeveral details to prove his aſſertions; and after recommending a rigid ſyſtem of œconomy, he obſerves, "Let the Directory freely tell the Emperor of the French, who, no doubt, is very well informed of the ſtate of affairs, what the Batavians have done, borne, and ſuffered, ſince the year 1795, for the recovery and preſervation of their liberty and independence,

in

in obtaining and being true to their alliance with the French Republic; and let them actually ſhew, that it is impoſſible to continue to load the people with burthen upon burthen; becauſe, from the courſe of events, and the preſſure of particular circumſtances, the fountain of their property and proſperity is dried up."

The difference which ſubſiſted between the Batavian Executive Government and the French Generals and Talleyrand's Civil Agents is far from being ſettled, notwithſtanding the ſtrong meaſures adopted by the latter on the occaſion. The four Members who reſigned their places in the Directory had, in approbation of their conduct, been invited by their Colleagues to attend its ſittings; this, however, they have declined, and have laid aſide the badges of office. Their popularity has increaſed with the oppreſſion they have experienced; and they are generally regarded as a point round which, at a more favourable period, the people may rally to regain their liberty.

ITALY.

On the 14th ult. a French corps of 18,000 men was ſtationed between Cevignola and Godgio, waiting orders to enter the Neapolitan territory.

It appears by Letters from Genoa, that a treaty was ſigned on the 20th October between the Ligurian Republic and France, by which Napoleon engages to effect a peace between the former and the Barbary Powers. The Republic ſtipulates, to place at the diſpoſal of France, during the preſent war, 6000 ſeamen, 4000 of whom are to be furniſhed immediately. Her harbours, arſenals, docks, and dock-yards, are to be placed at the diſpoſal of France, for the purpoſe of building ten ſhips of the line. The Ligurians are alſo to put the Emperor in poſſeſſion of a ſhip of the line, a frigate, and two corvettes, which are all nearly finiſhed.

Fifty galley-ſlaves are conſtantly employed in digging round the triumphal arch of Severus at Rome, which is almoſt half buried. Like exertions are making in removing the ruins which nearly bury Trajan's pillar, and the Temple of Jupiter Stator. The reſearches at Oſtia are carried on with great zeal and ſucceſs; ſome temples, and many curious articles, have been found.

SPAIN.

The Spaniſh Declaration of War againſt England *, we are aſſured, was written by the French Miniſter Bournonville; he preſented the draft of this Declaration, the day after his arrival, to the Prince of Peace: the Cabinet, however, objected to many parts of it, and the delay which occurred in the iſſuing of it aroſe from the diſcuſſions to which it gave riſe. Bournonville, after proteſting againſt the various modifications which had been made, waited on his Catholic Majeſty on the 27th November, when he perſuaded his Majeſty to ſign it without farther alterations. Bournonville demanded the arreſt of all the Britiſh in Spain; but the King ordered a decided refuſal to be given on the ſubject.

In the *Madrid Gazette*, of Dec. 24, it is aſſerted, that on the day on which the Declaration of War was publiſhed in that City, the King ſigned a Treaty of Alliance with Portugal; in virtue of which, the latter Government declares itſelf an ally of Spain, and an enemy of England.

A very ſingular ſort of Proclamation * has been iſſued at Madrid by the Prince of Peace, dated the 26th December. It ſtates that the King having charged him with the conduct of this new war againſt Great Britain, it is his wiſh that all the Chiefs in the kingdom ſhould communicate with him concerning it; and to correſpond with this ſolemn confidence, in having the command of the brave troops, he muſt exert all the ſources of his *noble mind!* After enumerating the ſeizure of the frigates, and other acts of hoſtility, he proceeds in the following ſtrain:

"SAILORS! 300 of your comrades having been blown to pieces, and 1000 treacherouſly made priſoners, muſt excite your honour to avenge ſuch acts. SOLDIERS! an equal number of your comrades unarmed, deprived of their Standards, and taken to a remote iſland, where probably they will ſtarve, or be induced to reſort to the enemy's ranks, will remind you of your duty. SPANIARDS! peaceable and inoffenſive people, reduced to the greateſt miſery, together with their poor wives and dear children, curſing the authors of their ruin, excite your compaſſion, and command your protection! In ſhort, millions of families, expecting the neceſſary ſupport in a moſt calamitous year, ſee it ſeized, that bleſſing taken from them, and exclaim—"Vengeance! Vengeance!" Let us haſten, then, to take vengeance, ſince the King commands it, and juſtice and honour require it. If Engliſhmen have forgotten that there flows through the veins of the Spaniards the blood of thoſe who defeated the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Moors, we have not. We have it impreſſed upon our minds that we ought to preſerve the fame of our brave forefathers; and poſterity expects ſome of our names to augment

* See p. 68.

* See Lord R. Fitzgerald's Note at Liſbon, p. 170.

the

the number of the Caſtilian heroes."

He continues for ſome time in alternate ſtrains of abuſe againſt the Engliſh Government, and appeals to the courage and honour of the Spaniards, whom he adviſes to make war in the moſt formidable manner; and aſſures them, that if their operations ſhould fail, they will not be blamed; and that the Clergy ſhould encourage them to fight with all their ſtrength. He adds,

"When a favourable opportunity may offer to haraſs the enemy, let him who has the command avail himſelf of it, without waiting for the orders of his ſuperior, or multiplying conſultations, which may tend to injure the courage and reſolution of thoſe who are to execute them, and thus, by delay, loſe the moſt precious moment for preſerving the national honour. Let the Smuggler be proſecuted as the moſt abominable felon—as the ſupporter of our ambitious enemy—as the introducer of the goods manufactured by his hands, ſtained with the blood of their fathers and brothers; let a patriotic horror be inſpired towards this infamous trade; and, when it is well aroufed, when there is no Spaniard whatever to degrade himſelf by contributing to this ſhameful trade, Europe will ſee its true intereſt, and will ſhut up its doors againſt Engliſh induſtry! then we ſhall have our revenge complete! we ſhall humble their unſupportable pride! they will then periſh in a fury upon heaps of bales and merchandize! and when repelled from all parts, theſe ingrates, theſe violators of the Rights of the People, and theſe Tyrants of the Sea, will tumble from their mighty eminence!" Any perſon, deſirous of propoſing any particular enterprize againſt England, is to addreſs him on the ſubject!

Great military arrangements are making in every part of Spain; and it is ſaid in the French papers, that that country at preſent poſſeſſes a naval force of 65 ſail of the line, ſome of them of the heavieſt rate, and a proportional number of frigates, corvettes, and other veſſels of war. Public prayers have been put up in all the churches for their ſucceſs.

The Spaniſh army at St. Roch was, according to Madrid letters of the 7th ult. to be augmented with all poſſible diſpatch to 50,000 men. A French auxiliary corps, commanded by a Field Marſhal, is expected there early in the ſpring, till which period the intended operations of the Spaniards againſt Gibraltar are to be deferred.

Spain, ſays the *Britiſh Politique*, can produce 100,000 land forces in arms, and 60 ſhips of the line. Its finances are in the beſt ſtate, the income being ſeveral millions of dollars above its expenditure. In the South, the Eaſt, and the Weſt, the Ocean and the Mediterranean ſecure it from every attack; on the North, the alliance of France renders it more impenetrable than the Pyrenees.

A Spaniſh Lieutenant General, [illegible] Filangerie, has arrived at Ferrol, to [illegible] the command of the troops in ga[illegible] (10,000 in number); and he is to h[illegible] his diſpoſal 700 ſeamen, command[illegible] French Officers. The inhabitants a[illegible] organiſed into a corps for the defe[illegible] the town.

Sir John Orde lately wrote to the [illegible] nor of Cadiz, to inform him that h[illegible] orders to declare the port in a ſt[illegible] blockade; but expreſſed his willingn[illegible] ſuffer the boats to fiſh as uſual, pr[illegible] the Spaniſh batteries would not fire [illegible] any Britiſh ſhips that might chan[illegible] come within their reach. To this he[illegible] able propoſal the Captain-General ret[illegible] an inſolent and intemperate anſwer.

According to the returns at M[illegible] from the ſeveral places that have bee[illegible] feeted with the contagion, it appears [illegible] in all, 121,200 perſons have died. [illegible] men appear to have been infinitely l[illegible] feeted by the fever than men; an[illegible] deaths in conſequence have been in [illegible] portion of not more than one to thre[illegible]

PORTUGAL.

STATE PAPER.

To his Excellency M. D'Araujo D'Az[illegible]

SIR, *Liſbon, Jan.* 25,

Did I not entertain for the Portu[illegible] nation the higheſt reſpect, I ſhould haps, paſs over in ſilence the inc[illegible] publication which has appeared i[illegible] Supplement to the Gazette of Lisb[illegible] this day, of an article under the ti[illegible] Manifeſto of the Prince of Peace, [illegible] Madrid, the 20th of December. [illegible] Bar anxious, Sir, as I am to poſſe[illegible] good opinion of a loyal nation, wh[illegible] eſteemed by mine, it is juſt that I [illegible] proteſt in an official and oſtenſible m[illegible] againſt the inſertion of ſo baſe a li[illegible] that to which I allude; more partic[illegible] as the Gazette of Liſbon is the only [illegible] nal circulated in Portugal, as it is [illegible] liſhed under the ſanction, and ſubj[illegible] the control, of the Government, an[illegible] is, of courſe, marked with an offici[illegible] character, which gives credit with th[illegible] lick to every thing that appears in i[illegible]

I repeat, Sir, that, anxious of th[illegible] opinion of this nation, I cannot be[illegible] ferent to the ſentiments it entert[illegible] mine; and what would be its ſenti[illegible] if a public Miniſter of his Britannic [illegible] jeſty, witneſſing, under the charac[illegible] authenticity, the publication of thoſ[illegible] calumnies with which that Ma[illegible] teems, were by his ſilence to adm[illegible] leaſt tacitly, the reality of the abomi[illegible] crimes with which his country m[illegible] reproached? what would be its ſenti[illegible] if a Miniſter of his Majeſty felt no [illegible] nation at the horrible charge pr[illegible]

the Engliſh, of ſuffering their pri- of war to die of h , or of com- them to enter their ſervice their own county. Finally, if he indignation to hear them denounced Europe as objects of univerſal deteſta- with the moſt ſhameful and aggra- epithets, and at the ſame time de- to the antient and brave Spaniſh (to excite whoſe ardour it was ſuffi- nt to ſhew an enemy), and injurious generous people againſt whom they ded? No, Sir, we do not ſtarve ſoners to death; we do not force to take up arms againſt their country. mourns the fate of the unfortu- ions who periſhed at a moment meaſure of precaution dictated the ty of detaining certain ſhips of war ng to that nation by the Britiſh ; do us, Sir, the juſtice to believe, at ſorrow is as general and ſincere land; and that the mourning we at the bottom of our hearts. No, r hands are not ſtained with inno- blood; and we would readily ſhed of our own to reſtore to life the vic- a cruel chance, which we con- deplore.

ſe, Sir, are the principal points on I have to vindicate the outraged of my nation, while I wait for the ions of his Majeſty with reſpect to mplary puniſhment which he is en- to demand of the Portugueſe Go- ent, on the Editors or Printers erted in the ſaid Gazatte, no doubt at its knowledge, a libel ſo prejudi- the honour of his auguſt Ally. I e honour to be, with the higheſt eration, your Excellency's, &c.

ROBERT S. FITZGERALD.

GERMANY.

march of new French troops into has given great alarm to the Auſtrian ament, whoſe army in the Italian ions is likewiſe to be conſiderably ented, and ſeveral General Officers in conſequence, received new ap- ments. Count Cobentzel at Paris been charged to demand an expla- of the reaſons why ſo many troops arched from France into Italy? and nfer which he is ſtated to have re- d was, that his Court ſhould like- give an account of the reaſon for it collected ſo conſiderable an army e confines of the Italian Republic, different parts of Upper Italy.

the 19th December the Auſtrian line ained 42,000 men; other troops were eir route for the ſame neighbourhood; e corps forming in Hungary, Tran- nia, the Bannat, Sclavonia, and ia, amounted, at the date of the laſt rts, to nearly 100,000 men.

Sir A. Paget lately preſented a ſpirited Note to the Court of Vienna, on the ſeizure of Sir G. Rumbold; in which he ſtates that he thinks it impoſſible his Majeſty, in his quality of Chief of the Empire, can reſt a tranquil ſpectator of ſo audacious a violation of all political rights.

The Vienna advices to the 10th ult. ſtate the arrival of ſeveral Couriers from St. Peterſburg and Berlin. Thoſe three Courts are ſaid to be moſt actively occupied with cauſuring the preſervation of peace in Europe, and deviſing means for an accommodation between Great Britain and France.

Towards the end of laſt month, proviſions were ſo dear at Vienna, that it was found neceſſary to advance the pay of the ſoldiers one kreutzer per day, and that of the officers in proportion.

The States of Bohemia have granted 400,000 dollars for the purpoſe of purchaſing corn, to avoid the famine with which they are threatened.

RUSSIA.

Private letters from Peterſburg ſtate, in confident terms, that the Emperor has recently announced his firm adherence to his former declaration, that the evacuation of Hanover, Holland, and Lower Italy, by the French troops, muſt form the baſis of any freſh negotiation with France.

M. d'Oubril, ſince his return from France, is appointed a Counſellor of State, has received conſiderable preſents, and is employed in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The new honours lately heaped upon Prince Czartorinſky, at Peterſburg, has much chagrined Buonaparte and Talleyrand; as it is known that that Prince has always exerted his utmoſt influence againſt the different governments in France ſince the fall of the Monarchy.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has aſſigned the city of Kiow for the future reſidence of Louis XVIII.

TURKEY.

An inſurrection had nearly taken place in Conſtantinople the beginning of December, in conſequence of the troops having received no pay for more than two months. As ſoon as this was known, the Grand Seignior demanded of the merchants, and other perſons of property, a forced loan of three millions of piaſtres, and ordered that the troops ſhould be paid double their arrears.

General Brune is ſaid to have left Conſtantinople under a Turkiſh eſcort.

An article from Conſtantinople, dated Dec. 16, ſays—The Sultan expected to receive a ſum of the treaſure left by Ghezzar Pacha, ſufficient to reimburſe the forced contribution of 3,000,000 piaſtres, raiſed a few weeks ago, for paying the arrears due

due to the troops. It is thought the ſudden diſmiſſion of the Captain Pacha, who was a long time a favourite of the Grand Seignior, is connected with the preſent political ſyſtem of the Porte. He would have beheaded that Officer but for the interpoſition of his Sultanas.

ASIA.

The *Madras Gazette Extraordinary*, of Aug. 14, contains a diſpatch from Brigadier Monſon to General Lake, announcing the capture, by aſſault, of the Fort of Hinglais ghur, hitherto ſuppoſed to be impregnable, by a force compoſed of the 2d battalion, 6th regiment, ſix 8-pounders, and a ſquadron of Lord Lake's Hindoſtan Cavalry, the whole under the command of [illegible] a brave cannonade [illegible] the walls [illegible] took poſſeſſion of the place, with [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] ſtorm [illegible] the [illegible] Nagpore [illegible] the [illegible] Holkar [illegible] the [illegible] Scindiah

...vith for fevera... ; but, on the ...ening of the ... December, the ...ents of the in... were executed. ...e eſtimate of ... conſumed is va... ...t at one mil... ...ns of dollars; others at three millions.

The New York Papers ſtate, that a revolt had been detected amongſt the ſlaves in the ſouthern diſtricts. They had their Committees of Correſpondence.

The quantity of coffee exported from Jamaica between September 30, 1803, and September 30, 1804, amounted to 21,082,960 lbs. being an increaſe of 5,137,760 lbs. beyond the export of the preceding year.

During a large tornado at Jamaica, there was the appearance of a large globe riſing and deſcending in the atmoſphere, occaſioning very violent convulſions in the earth, and accompanied by a loud noiſe; it preſently reſembled a water-ſpout, but no water fell; and in its progreſs, which was from the North-eaſt to the Southward, emitted frequent flaſhes, with a thick black ſmoke, and a noiſe like the report of cannon. It was viſible about an hour; during which time, although its force was ſuch as to tear up the largeſt trees, it did not extend beyond a mile in the pariſh of St. Elizabeth, Black River, when it diſappeared.

It is ſtated, in an article from Curacoa, that the Spaniſh inhabitants of St. Domingo, in conſequence of the interception of a letter (in which the Commander of the French troops offered to co-operate with Deſſalines in deſtroying the Spaniſh ſettlers, in caſe he ſhould be allowed to reſide unmoleſted), had taken up arms, killed 27 of the French ſoldiery, and made upwards of 300 of them priſoners. Deſſalines was repreſented as advancing at the head of 22,000 Blacks, to expel or extirpate both French and Spaniards.

Irish and Scotch News.

Jan. 26. We are ſorry to ſtate the loſs of his Majeſty's hired cutter Conſtance, Lieut. Menzies commander, at Roundſtone Bay, near *Galway*, on the 17th ult. in a violent gale, which, after carrying away almoſt every article on her deck, daſhed her on a rock where ſhe was totally loſt. Two of her crew unhappily periſhed; the remainder were ſaved by the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring peaſants.

About three weeks ago, a lady at *Edinburgh* was burnt to death by her cloaths catching fire. About a week ago, a girl at Leith, five years old, was burnt to death in the ſame manner; and on the 8th ult. at Cupar Fife, an old lady who had approached too near the fire of her apartment, was ſoon enveloped in flames; and ſhortly after expired.

An atrocious murder has been committed in the pariſh of Craigniſh, in *Argyllſhire*, upon Allan M'Lean, late at Barrakan, in that pariſh, who was ſtabbed with a knife in the left ſide, in his own houſe, of which he immediately expired. John Campbell, at Ardlaroch, in the ſame pariſh, charged with the perpetration of this murder, has made his eſcape; but ſtrict ſearch is making after him.

The foundation ſtone of the Hunterian Muſeum in the Univerſity of *Glaſgow* was lately laid, in the preſence of the Dean of Faculties, Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſity. This building, which is to be finiſhed in the courſe of the year 1806, is intended for the reception of the valuable collection of coins, medals, paintings, books, MSS. anatomical preparations, and a variety of the moſt curious ſpecimens in all the departments of Natural Hiſtory, bequeathed to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanarkſhire, educated at that college, and employed during a great part of his life as Phyſician to the Queen. As this munificent benefaction was intended for the improvement of the numerous ſtudents attending Glaſgow College, and particularly for promoting the knowledge of Medical Science and Natural Hiſtory, we have no doubt that every exertion will be made to accompliſh the benevolent deſign of the liberal benefactor.

Country News.

Jan. 12. About 7 in the evening, a ſtrong ſhock of an earthquake was felt for two or three ſeconds in the whole of the lower end of the vale of *Clwyd*, which from its ſeverity, muſt have extended to a conſiderable diſtance.

The ſame night, as the Doris frigate was proceeding to Quiberon-bay, through the Benequet paſſage, ſhe ſtruck upon a ſunken rock, called the Diamond-rock, and in conſequence made ſo much water that Capt. Campbell was obliged to throw all her guns and every weighty article overboard. During the following day, it blew a tremendous gale at S. W. but the weather moderating on the day following, they gained upon the leak, which was under the fore-foot, and in the evening ſhe ſailed for England with a fine breeze, accompanied by the Felix. In the night, however, it blew hard from the N. W. with a heavy ſea, which tore off the foddering which had been put under her bottom to ſtop the leak, and the water guſhed in with ſuch violence, that every exertion to keep it out proved ineffectual; ſhe became water-logged, would not anſwer her helm, and had drifted conſiderably to leeward during the night.

In

In this predicament, Capt. Campbell, finding it impoſſible to keep her above water, determined to abandon her, and accordingly brought her to an anchor.—"Our ſituation," ſays our informant, "was very critical." We were on the moſt dangerous part of the coaſt, between a reef of rocks off Crozie (near the mouth of the Loire) called Le Four, and a rock called the Turk; there was an exceſſive heavy ſwell running, and we could ſee the breakers directly aſtern, about three miles diſtant. Happily the wind abated, or we all muſt have periſhed. At this time a Daniſh brig was drifted in by the tide, and part of our people were put on-board her, with orders to proceed for England; the reſt, including the captain and moſt of the officers, in all 117, got on board the Felix, with a few portable articles. Capt. Campbell then ſet the Doris on fire; in a ſhort time the after-magazine blew up (the fore one had been drowned), and ſhe immediately went down. On the 16th the Felix fell-in with the ſquadron under the orders of Sir T. Graves, and delivered the Doris's people on-board the Tonnant, which ſhip left that ſtation on the 21ſt for England.

Jan. 23. A ſtage-coach was overturned while going down Mockdale-hill, between *Buxton* and *Sheffield*, owing to the road being covered with ice, by which accident Mr. Marſden, tailor, of Sheffield, a paſſenger, was killed on the ſpot. Six inſide paſſengers, however, and the coachman, eſcaped unhurt.

Jan. 31. The fall of ſnow throughout *Shropſhire* has been ſo great, that the mails have not arrived there for many hours after their time, during the laſt three days: on the high ground between *Oſweſtry* and *Cheltenham*, it was drifted to the height of ten feet.

Feb. 1. The Earl of Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman ſailed from *Portſmouth* this day in company with the outward-bound ſhips; when, the weather proving adverſe, the Commodore made ſignal on Tueſday for them to put into Portland Roads. The Abergavenny having a pilot on-board who did not ſeem well acquainted with the coaſt, ſhe ſtruck on the ſhambles of the Bill of *Portland*, about two miles from the ſhore. Capt. Wordſworth and his officers were of opinion that the ſhip might be got off without ſuſtaining material damage; and accordingly no guns of diſtreſs were fired for upwards of an hour and a half, when 20 were diſcharged. All this time the people were free from alarm, and no idea prevailed that it would be neceſſary to hoiſt out the boats. About five P. M. things bore a more unfavourable aſpect; the carpenter announced that a conſiderable leak was diſcovered near the bottom of the chain-pumps, which it was not in his power to ſtop. The pumps were ſet a-going, and part of the crew endeavoured to bail her at the fore-hatch, but all attempts to keep the water under were in vain. At ſix P. M. the inevitable loſs of the ſhip became apparent; other leaks were diſcovered; the wind had increaſed to a gale; and the ſevere beating of the veſſel upon the rocks threatened immediate deſtruction. As the night advanced, the ſituation of all on-board became more terrible. At ſeven, the Company was nearly exhauſted; and the purſer, Mr. Mortimer, was ſent in one of the ſhip's boats with the papers and diſpatches. The third mate, a couſin of the captain, accompanied the purſer, with about ſix ſeamen. One boat came off from the ſhore, which took on-board the Miſs Evans's, Miſs Jackſon, Mr. Rutledge, and Mr. Taylor, a cadet, all paſſengers. About nine o'clock, the dreadful criſis approached; the paſſengers were informed of their ſituation, and every man was aware of his fate. The ſailors, in a ſtate of deſperation, inſiſted on more liquor; but the officers guarded the ſpirit-room, and remained there even while the ſhip was ſinking. Juſt before ſhe went down, Mr. Bagget, the chief mate, went to Capt. Wordſworth, and ſaid, "We have done all we can, Sir; ſhe will ſink in a moment." The Captain replied, "It cannot be helped—God's will be done." At 11, the ſea gave her a ſudden ſhock, and ſhe ſunk in twelve fathoms water; at which time between 80 and 90 perſons were clinging to the tops of the maſts, and were afterwards taken off. When the ſhip ſunk, ſhe did not go down in the uſual way, by falling firſt upon her beam-ends: this deviation is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from her being laden with treaſure and Porcelain ware. She had 70,000l. in ſpecie on-board, and nearly 400 perſons. The crew conſiſted of 160 men, and there were between 50 and 60 paſſengers; the reſt were recruits: about 30 Chinamen were alſo on-board. The total number of the drowned is eſtimated at 300, and the whole value of the cargo at 200,000l. Nothing was ſaved except the diſpatches and ſome valuable prints, which had been ſent out for General Lake. Capt. Wordſworth, at the moment the ſhip was going down, was ſeen clinging to the ropes. Mr. Gilpin, one of the mates, uſed every perſuaſion to induce him to ſave his life, but all in vain.—The names of the perſons ſaid to have been ſaved are, Meſſrs. G. W. E. Steuart, 2d mate; J. Wordſworth, 3d ditto; T. Gilpin, 4th; J. Clark, 5th; H. Mortimer, 6th; Davie, ſurgeon; Steuart, purſer; Abbot, gunner; Addwater, carpenter; White, mid

midshipman an[illegible] Pitcher, Eslin, Yates, a[illegible] Akers, ship's [illegible] of mate; Dunn[illegible] mates; Barrett, [illegible] mp-son, and J. Thompson, quarter-mas[illegible]; Landie, baker; Parsons, Swinie, and Bruge, seamen, and J. Thompson, Chinese servant.—Passengers, T. Evans, esq. senior, merchant; Misses Evans and Jackson; Mr. Routledge; Cornet Burgoyne, 8th Light-dragoons; Dr. Maxwell; Mr. Evans's black servant; Messrs. Bellie, Gramshaw, C. Taylor, Thwaites, and Johnson, cadets.—Exclusive of the above persons, about 20 soldiers, and from 40 to 50 of the petty-officers, and others of the ship's company, were saved, whose names have not yet been ascertained.—The total number saved is reckoned at from 90 to 100 persons.

Capt. Forbes and three privates, taken from the wreck in a benumbed state, and put into the hold of a small fishing vessel, with as many as she could safely stow, to be conveyed to Weymouth, died in gaining the shore, though a distance of not more than two miles; all of whom, together with Serjeant Hart, who died the same day, were buried on Friday with military honours. The spar-deck of the ship is come up, and with it many trunks and light goods; amongst others, the writing-case of Cornet Burgoyne: it was found by some peasants near Osmington, who, not knowing the nature or consequence of some papers therein (as a will and other documents, with a considerable sum of money), took it to Mr. Coates, the vicar of the parish, who received the whole, and sent to inform Mr. Burgoyne thereof, who is come down to take possession of his property. Since this, many boxes have been found empty. The ship has been surveyed, and the Company intend making an attempt to weigh her; and every hope is entertained of their succeeding in it, as she lies in not more than 10 fathoms of water. Her yards, masts, &c. have been brought into Weymouth.

Feb. 11. By noon, the hill behind the gaol at *Hertford* was covered with the concourse of innumerable Voters, not less than 2500, out of 3000, which is the whole number in the county. The friends of Mr. Baker filled the road in procession, with musick and colours, from Hoddesdon to Hertford, and were met by those in the Ware side of the county at the end of the town; while those in the interest of Mr. Brand thronged, but not in such numbers, from the Hatfield and Welwyn side. Mr. Bake[illegible] was proposed in an appropriate speech by Sir John Sebright, bart. seconded [illegible] Sir Abraham Hume, bart.; and Mr. [illegible]d by Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Hale. The two candidates then addressed the assembly in terms highly creditable to each other, expressing no difference but in politicks. About 8 o'clock the poll began; and by 4 Mr. Baker was 278 a-head. It was resumed next day, when, it being 1556 for Mr. Baker, and 1076 for Mr. Brand (total 2632), the latter declining the unequal contest in the handsomest manner, Mr. Baker was declared duly elected, and immediately chaired. In the prodigious crowd and press of people and carriages no accident happened; except that Mr. Jackson of Buckland died during dinner at one of the inns. Mr. Serjeant Runnington assisted Mr. Sheriff Garrow, for which he received 50*l.* Mr. Baker took his seat in the House of Commons on the Friday following. Thus terminated a contest which threatened the peace of the county, but has happily established it on the firmest basis by the temperate conduct of the candidates, and has, we trust, established in the minds of the electors a just discernment of their true interests and those of the Constitution, not in the vehemence of a party contending for a shadow, but in the sober reflection of Englishmen.

Feb. 12. The new bridge at Widford, near *Chelmsford*, received so much damage by the great swell of water during the last week, that this morning, about 4 o'clock, as the mail-coach was passing over it, it suddenly gave way, and the passengers escaped only by the velocity with which the carriage was going, as a few moments afterwards a great part of it fell in. The coachman and guard, much to their credit, immediately took the necessary precautions to prevent other carriages from passing; and the coaches now take the circuitous route of Baddow or Writtle.

Feb. 15. A few days ago two respectable young men, of the names of Rippon and Smith, having set out from *Stamford* to visit some friends at Baston, proposed to skait thither along the river, when, before they had proceeded far, the ice gave way, and they were both drowned.

Feb. 17. Mr. W. Spencer, a respectable farmer at *Balsham*, Cambridgeshire, who had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health all his life, was a few days since, in the 79th year of his age, overturned in a taxed-cart, by which he was so much bruised as to expire in about an hour.

Feb. 18. Some valuable copper mines have lately been discovered on the Duke of Bedford's estate in *Devonshire*, near Marvel Downs; a hill about 700 feet above the level of the adjacent river, under which a tunnel is now forming that will be 13 miles and a half long. This tunnel crosses a rich vein of copper ore.

Do-

celebrated for his love of the arts, was the fortunate bidder.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mr. [illegible], a respectable tradesman in Warwick-court, Newgate-street, who was found dead in his bed, by the side of his wife, at four o'clock on Sunday morning. It came in evidence, that the deceased must have been the habit of drinking to a great excess. Some hints arising as to the cause of his death, [illegible] by Mr. Ramsden, who had been known to have taken a pill in the course of the night, that was probably the cause of his death. On this the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

[illegible] a fine young lad, the [illegible] of Mr. [illegible], a builder in Palace-[illegible] Pimlico, [illegible] fire-arms in Tothill-[illegible] which he attempted to [illegible] while at play, his [illegible] playing with a fire touched the [illegible] which they [illegible] went off and lodged the contents of the right hand, which is most dreadfully shattered.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Yesterday evening preparations were made for removing the rafts, which have been for some time fixed into a [illegible] in the way of the entrance to the London Docks from the river Thames, that vessels may be moored in readiness to sail, as a defence against the ice. Some [illegible] apprehend this operation owing to the freezing of the wood [illegible] the rafts were built, in the frost on [illegible] and the [illegible] views were [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

Jan. 11, three boats from the ſhore, with the band belonging to the 1ſt regiment of Royal London Volunteers, came on-board. Being ſeated in the boat, they continued playing loyal airs. About the ſame time Capt. Walton and Capt. Owen, principal Dockers, went on-board, and gave Capt. Stoude, the maſter of the veſſel, the neceſſary inſtructions for the ceremony, and accommodation of the company invited. The veſſel was *The London Packet*, a beautiful two-maſted veſſel, laden with wine, from Oporto; and the company being on-board, ſhe proceeded, under the care of Mr. Marſhall, the River Pilot, to the entrance of the outer lock, where he quitted her, and Captains Walton, Owen, and Huddart, took charge of her. The ſwivel-bridge was thrown open, with the aſſiſtance of eight men only, at 12 o'clock; and at one ſhe entered the Lock leading from the River to the Entrance Baſin. On-board were Mr. Rennie, the engineer, under whom theſe amazing works have been conſtructed, and a large party of noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen. Several guns were, at the ſame time, fired by the ſhips to welcome the event. *The London Packet* proceeded majeſtically acroſs the Entrance Baſin; and, at 25 minutes paſt one, entered the Great Dock; the immenſe concourſe of ſpectators, who lined the banks of the locks and docks, ſaluting her with nine huzzas. Immediately on her entering the Dock, the band on-board ſtruck up "Rule, Britannia." She was towed along the North bank of the Dock, to the upper or North-eaſt corner, where ſhe was about 2 o'clock moored for the purpoſe of unloading her cargo. About three o'clock it was high water, and the tide flowed 22 feet above the ſill of the outer lock. Among the company upon the quays were, the Duke of St. Alban's, Earl Temple, the Portugueſe and Hanoverian Ambaſſadors, Sir Andrew Hammond, Sir J. B. Warren, Aldermen Le Meſurier and Rowcroft, the Directors, &c. The Dock was nearly covered with a thin ice, the cold being intenſe, and a conſiderable fall of ſnow or ſleet at the ſame time, together with the miſerably dirty ſtate of the banks of the Docks for want of pavement; all theſe circumſtances contributed to leſſen the effect and the pleaſure of this truly gratifying ſcene. Ropes were previouſly laid acroſs the Dock for towing the ſhip to the oppoſite bank, where ſhe was greeted by the huzzas of an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators of the moſt reſpectable claſs. The band of the Eaſt India Volunteers was ſtationed there, and played ſeveral excellent and appropriate pieces of muſick.

A young man, the ſame day, fell down off the kirb, in Thames-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Cuſtom Houſe, and narrowly eſcaped being run over by a loaded cart, which paſſed cloſe by his head: as it was, his left leg was broke ſo dreadfully that he was taken to the hoſpital with a certainty that amputation will be neceſſary.

Tueſday, February 5.

This night, as two Trinity lighters were taking ballaſt between Woolwich and Barking Creek, a ſquall of wind coming on, they ſunk. All the men ſaved themſelves by taking to their boats, except one of the name of Bulger, of Shadwell, who was drowned. He has left a wife and a large family.

Wedneſday, February 6.

This night a fire broke out at the ſhop of Mr. Pepys, a cutler, in the Poultry, which raged furiouſly for ſome time; but, by the early arrival of the engines, was got under, after conſuming the interior and back part of the premiſes. The whole was ſubdued by 11 o'clock.

Wedneſday, February 20.

This day was obſerved as a General Faſt. The Lords attended Divine Service in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Pridden and the Rev. Mr. Champneſs; after which there was a moſt excellent Sermon preached by the Biſhop of Rocheſter.—The Houſe of Commons went to St. Margaret's church. The prayers were read by Dr. Fynes, and an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, canon of Chriſt Church, Oxford.—The Rev. Mr. Barne preached before a number of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction at the Chapel Royal. The Biſhop of London performed the Communion Service.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, accompanied by ſeveral Aldermen, the Recorder, &c. went to St. Paul's Cathedral, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Manley Wood, his Lordſhip's chaplain. The Artillery Company, and Third Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, alſo attended. The Fourth Regiment was preſent at St. Sepulchre's, where an appropriate diſcourſe was delivered by their chaplain. The other City regiments in general, and moſt of the regiments in London and its vicinity, attended divine ſervice.—The Faſt Day afforded the Volunteer Corps of the Metropolis an opportunity of proving that the ſyſtem, ſo far from being on the decline, continues in as full vigour as ever. The general tenor of the diſcourſes delivered on this ſolemn occaſion painted the miſerable and degraded ſituation of the States on the Continent, inferred the comparative happineſs of our own; and inculcated the fatal conſequences of Infidelity. SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majeſty *in Council for the Year* 1805.

Bedfordſhire. John Polhill, of Renhalt, eſq.
Berkſhire. Moris Ximenes, of Bear-place, eſq.
Bucks. Edward Nugent, of Lillies, eſq.
Camb. & Hunt'ſh. Joſeph Marſhall, of Elm, eſq.
Cheſhire. George John Legh, of High Legh, eſq.
Cumberland. Charles Smallwood Featherſtonhaugh, of Kirkoſwald, eſq.
Derbyſh. Wm. Chambers Bagſhaw, of the Oaks, eſq.
Devonſhire. Samuel Kekewick, of Peamorehouſe, eſq.
Dorſetſh. John Gould, of Upway, eſq.
Eſſex. James Reed, of Warleys, eſq.
Glouceſterſh. Edmund John Chamberlyne, of Mangerſbury, eſq.
Herefordſhire. Leonard Parkinſon, of Kinnerſly-caſtle, eſq.
Hertfordſhire. Emillius Henry Delmé Radcliffe, of Hitchin-priory, eſq.
Kent. John Minet Fector, of Updown, eſq.
Leiceſterſhire. Poſtponed.
Lincolnſh. Montague Cholmley, of Grantham, eſq.
Monmouthſhire. Joſeph Price, of Monmouth, eſq.
Norfolk. William Moſeley, of Toffts, eſq.
Northamptonſh. John Capel Roſe, of Cranſley, eſq.
Northumberland. John Hunter, of the Hermitage, eſq.
Nottinghamſhire. Chriſtopher Rolleſton, of Watnal, eſq.
Oxfordſh. Eliſha Biſcoe, of Holton-park, eſq.
Rutlandſhire. John Hack, of Clipſham, eſq.
Shropſhire. Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, eſq.
Somerſetſh. Jon Perring, of Combe Florey, eſq.
Staffordſh. John Heylegar Burt, of Cofton, eſq.
Southampton. James Blunt, of Nether Wallop, eſq.
Suffolk. George Naſſau, of Trimley Saint Martin's, eſq.
Surrey. Robert Chatfield, of Croydon, eſq.
Suſſex. William, Margeſſon, of Offington, eſq.
Warwickſhire. Francis Parrot, of Bedworth, eſq.
Wilts. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, bart.
Worceſterſhire. John Amphlet, of Clent, eſq.
Yorkſhire. Henry Fane Cholmley, of Houſeham, eſq.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen. John Joſiah Holford, of Kilgyne, eſq.
Pembroke. George Harris, of Priſkelly, eſq.
Cardiganſh. Henry Griffiwell Lewis, of Llwyngrewis, eſq.
Glamorganſh. Thomas Markham, of Naſh, eſq.
Brecon. William Greenly, of Cwmdee, eſq.
Radnor. Thomas Grove, of Cum Ellan, eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth. John Edwards, of Penrhyn, eſq.
Caernarvon. Richard Garnons, of Pantdu, eſq.
Angleſea. John Williams, of Treban, eſq.
Montgom. William Owen, of Bryngwin, eſq.
Denbigh. Samuel Ryley, of Marchwiel, eſq.
Flint. Thomas Foulkes, of Gwernigion, eſq.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Royal Highneſs the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1805.

County of Cornwall. Samuel Stephens, of Tregenna-caſtle, eſq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1805.	NORTHERN.	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	LdEllenbro'	L. C. Juſtice	L. C. Baron	J. Heath	B. Thomſon	J. Lawrence
	B. Graham.	J. Groſe	J. Chambre.	J. Rooke	B. Sutton	J. Le Blanc
Satu. Mar. 2.						
Monday 4		Aylesbury				
Tueſday 5			Northampt.			Reading
Wedneſ. 6					Wincheſter	
Thurſday 7						Oxford
Friday 8		Bedford				
Saturday 9	York & City	Huntingdo.	Oakham Linc. & City		Saliſbury	Wor. & City
Monday 11				Hertford		
Tueſday 12		Cambridge				
Wedneſ. 13				Chelmsford		Glou. & City
Thurſ. 14					Dorcheſter	
Friday 15			Nott. & town			
Saturday 16		Thetford				Monmouth
Monday 18			Derby	Maidſtone	Exeter & City	
Tueſday 19						Hereford
Thurſday 21		Bury St. Ed.	Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 23					Launceſton	Shrewſbury
Monday 25			Coventry			
Tueſday 26	Lancaſter		Warwick	Horſham		
Wedneſ. 27						Stafford
Thurſ. 28				Kingſton	Taunton	

FUNERAL

Funeral Procession of the late Archbishop Moore, January 29.

Archbiſhop's porter in livery, with the mace, ſcarf, and hatband.
Two beadles of Lambeth, with ſilk hatbands, poles, and dreſſes.
Churchwardens and overſeers of Lambeth.
Two porters with poles and ſilk dreſſes.
Lid of black Oſtrich feathers with trophies.
Two porters with poles and ſilk dreſſes.
Crimſon velvet cuſhion with gold fringe and taſſels, with cap of purple velvet, gilt mitre, and purple ribbons of the Order.
Two porters in gowns and ſilk dreſſes.
Rev. Dr. Vyſe, rector of Lambeth.
The two curates of Lambeth, Rev. Mr. Battle and Rev. Mr. Swaby.

Four pall-bearers.	The Corpſe	Four pall-bearers.
Lord Henly,		Captain Eden.
Sir Frederick Eden,		Honourable Colonel Bell.
Colonel Eden,		Morden Eden.
Honourable Colonel Eden,		John Eden.

Carried by eight bearers, and ſix body-pages on each ſide the pall-bearers.

Mourners, four ſons with crapes,

Rev. Mr. Moore, Charles Moore, eſq. John Moore, eſq. Rev. Robert Moore.

Lord Auckland, Richard Richards, eſq. executor, Mr. Lambert, Dr. Vaughan, Mr. Young, Rev. Mr. Sandeford, Rev. Mr. Barton, Rev. Mr. Todd, Mr. Young, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Young, jun. Mr. Fenn, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Read, Mr. Curtain, Mr. Cox, Mr. Briggs; all wearing ſilk ſcarfs.

The proceſſion cloſed with about 30 of his Grace's domeſticks in mourning, and a number of female domeſticks in mourning. Lambeth church was greatly thronged by people of reſpectability at ſo early an hour as 10 in the forenoon. The Duke of Cambridge was preſent to ſee the laſt of his friend. The pulpit, curate's-deſk, reading-deſk, with the Communion-table and the rails round it, were hung with black ſuperfine cloth and ſilk eſcutcheons, creſts, and mitres. The funeral ſervice was performed with great ſolemnity by Dr. Vyſe. The Royal Lambeth Volunteers lined the fore-court from the ſteps of the principal door to the North entrance into the church. The proceſſion moved ſlowly, and in good order, from the long gallery built by Cardinal Pole, acroſs the great Hall, down the principal ſtaircaſe, acroſs the fore-court; during which the band played the Dead March in Saul. At a quarter paſt two the proceſſion moved round the aile of the church; and the mourners nearly filled the centre. After the ceremony was over, the mitre was placed on the coffin; which was finiſhed in a very ſuperior manner, covered with black velvet. The ornaments were remarkably ſuperb with mitres on each of the handles, &c. The whole was water-gilt. The plate had his Grace's arms, and was inſerted John Moore, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, died Jan. 18, 1805, aged 74 years. The whole of the proceſſion was noticed by the ſpectators to be remarkably regular and well conducted. Mr. Henry Watſon, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was the undertaker.

The event of the death of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury was obſerved in the Methodiſtical church of Canterbury on Sunday, Jan. 27, with every due ſolemnity. The archiepiſcopal throne, the pulpit, the communion-table, and the railing of the altar, were hung with black cloth, decorated with eſcocheons bearing the arms of the ſee and the family, in two ſhields, ſurmounted by his Grace's creſt and the letter C; in which ſtate they were to remain one month. After the morning ſervice, Dr. Powis, Chaplain, delivered a diſcourſe ſuitable to the occaſion to a very crowded congregation. Mrs. Moore's firſt wife was the ſiſter of the late Sir Jas. Wright, reſident at Venice. She lately retired from Lambeth palace to the houſe of her ſon Robert, at Hunton, Kent.

Vol. LXXIV. p. 785. François-Ambroſe [illegible], born in January, 1730, died at [illegible] July 10, 1804, leaving two ſons, [illegible] and Firmin Didot. This extraordinary man brought the art of printing to a ſtate of excellence unattained by any of his contemporaries; and among the number of improvements perfected by his inventions is the conſtruction of mills for ſatisfying the paper, which he aſſiſted not only by his zeal and activity, but by pecuniary contribution. Didot invented the [illegible] by which the workman is enabled to print, equally and at once, the whole extent of a ſheet. He was alſo the inventor of many other machines and inſtruments now commonly uſed in printing-offices, and all which have powerfully contributed to the modern advancement of the typographical art. The elegant editions publiſhed by order of Louis XIV. for the education of the Dauphin, were the production of the Didots' preſs, as well as the Theatrical Selections by Corneille, the works of Racine, Telemachus, Taſſo's Jeruſalem, two ſuperb Bibles, and a multiplicity

multiplicity of other ineſtimable works, each of which, on its publication, has emanated freſh beauties, and made nearer approaches to perfection. Didot ſedulouſly endeavoured to unite in his family every talent auxiliary to the printing art. One of his ſons became a celebrated type founder; and the voice of Fame announces the ſuperior rank which they both deſervedly hold among the printers of the age. The fond father delighted to obſerve that he was excelled by his children; while they dutifully aſcribed their ſucceſs to the force of his inſtruction, and the benefit of his example. The life of Didot was the life of honour; his abilities are known and reſpected; and the following anecdote will prove the goodneſs of his heart: In one of his journies to the paper-mills of Anonay, he met an artiſt who had introduced in France an improvement in the application of cylinders, &c. and, believing that his ingenuity merited reward, exerted all his intereſt with Government; but, unfortunately, when he was on the point of ſucceeding, the artiſt died, leaving two girls in the helpleſs ſtate of infancy. Didot took the orphans in his arms, proclaimed himſelf their father, and kept his word.

P. 1075. Mr. Beatſon was a young man of very promiſing abilities, and the moſt amiable diſpoſition. He had early devoted himſelf to the profeſſion of a clergyman of the church of Scotland; and, with this view, had cultivated, with more than common ſucceſs, not only the ſtudies more intimately connected with his profeſſion, but various other branches of literature and ſcience. About two years ago, he was licenſed to preach the Goſpel, by the Preſbytery of Edinburgh; and has ſince, in various churches, exhibited in his diſcourſes an eloquence, perſpicuity, and ſolid judgment, which peculiarly fitted him for the pulpit. His uncommon delicacy of mind, and his fixed averſion from every thing buſtling and oſtentatious, prevented his talents from being ſo generally known as they deſerved; yet has he left among numerous acquaintances, and in a number of the moſt eminent literary and philoſophical ſocieties of Edinburgh (in ſome of which he had attained the higheſt honours), ſtriking proofs of his extenſive knowledge, and of his diſtinguiſhed talents for public ſpeaking. As a companion, he was univerſally beloved. Few excelled him in that happy kind of pleaſantry, and lively deſcription of character, which delights all who hear it without wounding the feeling of any. The warmth and conſtancy of his attachments, and the manner in which he performed his filial duties, have left an indelible impreſſion in the breaſts of thoſe who were the particular objects of them.

P. 1078. We are particularly deſired to correct an error in Mr. Burland's article: His *firſt* wife was Theophila, daughter, and, after the death of her brother, ſole heireſs, of John Farr, of Stock Gayland, eſq. His ſecond wife was the ſiſter and heireſs of the late Sir Stephen Naſh, knt. of Briſtol, and of Leweſton, near Sherborne, Dorſet, and relict of William Gordon, eſq. a Briſtol merchant, to whom ſhe brought the Leweſton eſtate, which had been purchaſed by her father of Lord Brooke.—Another miſtake, relating to the Butler family, is in the Hiſtory of Dorſet, 2d edit. vol. II. p. 319. *Arundel* Clutterbuck married George Frome, rector of Punknoll, who left two ſons, George and Robert. George, the eldeſt, the preſent rector (to whom the farm and manor belong), was rector of Punknoll, now of Litton, to which he was preſented upon the death of Mr. Richards laſt year, and is *unmarried*. Robert, rector of Folke, married Jane, one of the daughters of the late, and ſiſter to the preſent, Mr. B. rector of Ockford Fitzpaine, and has three children: one ſon, George Clutterbuck Frome, now in orders, and to whom his uncle, upon his own promotion to Litton, preſented the living of Punknoll; and two daughters, Arundel-Mary and Emilia.

P. 1248. The late Marchioneſs of Rockingham was the daughter and ſole heireſs of Mr. Bright, formerly of Badſworth, in Yorkſhire, and was born in Auguſt, 1730. Her mother was of the Lowther family, and afterwards married the late Sir John Ramſden, of Byram, bart. of which marriage the preſent Sir John Ramſden, and Mrs. Weddell, the neareſt and deareſt friend of her beloved ſiſter, are the only ſurviving iſſue. At Byram ſome of her early years were ſpent, till the beginning of the year 1752, when ſhe was married to the late Moſt Noble Charles Marquis of Rockingham. With him ſhe enjoyed as much of happineſs as is attainable in this mortal ſtate, during the ſpace of upwards of 30 years. In the month of July, 1782, their union was diſſolved by the much-lamented death of that great and good man. He was, in the true ſenſe of the words, a Stateſman and a Patriot, but he was no Courtier; and he ſoared above the petty arts of intriguing Politicians. The good of his country was his object; and to the attainment of this object his courſe was uniformly directed. In the words of the Miniſter, Mr. Grenville, when the Marquis of R. was placed at the head of Adminiſtration, in 1765, "He was much too honeſt a man to remain long the Miniſter of this country." His death was conſidered as a national loſs; his tomb was bedewed with the tears of his country;

ever was there more univerſal
nd reſpect manifeſted for the
aracter of an individual, than
the conduct and countenances
abitants of Yorkſhire, and par-
York, at the performance of
obſequies. The death of her
he ſevereſt ſtroke of Providence
ed widow. Her Chriſtian for-
party could alone have ſup-
, during her long and violent
ith the weakneſs of Nature;
t length reſtored her mind to a
ek compoſure, and ſubmiſſive
to the will of that Almighty
hoſe hands are the iſſues of life
who does not willingly afflict the
men, and who makes all events
to the final good of his faith-
. For many years previous to
her Ladyſhip had mixed but
he world; ſubſequently to this
life has been paſſed in almoſt
irement; with ſome few excep-
has been known only by the
her works. In 1785 ſhe pur-
beautiful ſeat at Hillingdon,
idge, from the Talbot family,
had conſtantly reſided till the
diſſolution, the 19th of De-
04. Her death is an irrepara-
her domeſticks, her few highly-
friends, and the numerous and
of her neighbourhood. Her
poſſeſſed a ſtrong comprehenſive
judgment was ſolid, clear,
inative; and ſhe poſſeſſed an
faculty of quickly perceiving,
uſtly appreciating, the charac-
ers. Her political principles
of her Lord—they were found-
genuine principles of the Con-
orm which ſhe never ſwerved in
ſt degree. She held in abhor-
modern doctrine of "exiſting
ces," which ſhe ſaw conſtant-
ed to the worſt of purpoſes;
izing plea for not doing what
be done, and for doing what
o be done; the pitiful pretence
oft ſhameful deviations from
ciple, and for the moſt diſ-
each of public profeſſions; and
favourite maxim, that truth,
d integrity, were the beſt ſyſ-
icy, both for nations and indi-
n Theology her ladyſhip was
t. The writer of this article
met with any perſon of more
information, and more correct
hoſe ſubjects that are connected
eſt intereſts of mankind. She
friend to the Church of Eng-
without the ſlighteſt intolerance.
ſtedfaſt believer, but no bigot.
was exalted, her devotion fer-
vent, but a ſtranger to enthuſiaſm. Her humility was indeed lowly, bordering at times on deſpondency; but the evening of her days was cheered with the animating rays of Chriſtian hope. Her charity was unbounded, and her loſs will be moſt ſeverely felt by the poor of Hillingdon. Her laſt moments, and her laſt words, were directed to the ſupply of their wants, and the augmentation of their comforts. Her liberal hand left her not much to diſpoſe of at her death. In the diſpoſition of her affairs, her firſt object was the poor, and her afflicted ſervants, to whom ſhe has bequeathed liberal legacies or annuities. To a few friends ſhe has left expreſſive tokens of her regard, and the reſidue of her property to her firſt and deareſt friend, Mrs. Weddell. The titles of Marquis and Marchioneſs of Rockingham are extinct, but the memory of them will long ſurvive; and long, very long, may the virtues that adorned their characters continue to adorn and dignify the preſent and future Repreſentatives of the noble Houſe of Wentworth.

Vol. LXXV. p. 81. By the late dreadful fire in Adam-ſtreet, wherein eight perſons terminated their exiſtence in the moſt deplorable manner, the ſurvivors, Richard Barr and his wife, with their four children, and William Pearce and his daughter, have miraculouſly eſcaped, only to encounter the keeneſt poverty in this moſt trying ſeaſon. Barr had been 13 years a tallow-chandler in the neighbourhood, and his ſtock, furniture, cloaths, &c. uninſured; ſeven in the houſe burnt down; and Pearce, his lodger, is the driver of a hackney-coach, and had ſaved ſome money. The wife of the latter, by jumping out of the two pair of ſtairs window, was killed on the ſpot. Of the other ſeven lodgers burnt to death, and dug out of the ruins, were a man, and his wife ſeven months pregnant, a widow, two of her ſons, and two grand-children. Some benevolent gentlemen have undertaken to receive the ſmalleſt donations, and diſtribute them amongſt the ſufferers.

P. 84. The late Michael Huber died at Leipzig. He was born at Frontenhauſen, in Bavaria; went to Paris very young, there became acquainted with many diſtinguiſhed literary characters, and furniſhed a great number of articles on German literature for the Journal Etranger. In 1765, he was called to the univerſity of Leipzig, to teach the French language. He there acquired the love and eſteem of many of thoſe who, for 40 years, have exerciſed a very great influence on the literature of their country, Gellert, Zollikofer, Weiſſe, and Garve, were his friends. His tranſlations were the means of eſtabliſhing the firſt literary communication

communication that existed between France and Germany. He was the first translator of Gesner's work into the French language, into which he likewise rendered many of the productions of the German Muse. To his talents M. Huber joined great frankness, sincerity, and good-nature. Few men have been more happy, more amiable, and more beloved.

Ibid. The celebrated musician, Haydn (says a letter from Vienna, dated Jan. 26), for whom a funeral service has been performed in France, is still living, and as hearty and well as a man of 75 can be expected to be.

P. 93, col. 2. Mr. Wilkinson had been a magistrate 42 years. He was qualified Jan. 19, 1763.

P. 95, col. 2. The Hon. Peniston Lamb died at Brocket-hall, in his 35th year, and was buried at Hatfield on the 31st of January. The troop of cavalry which he commanded at first intended to have paid him the military honours to which he was entitled; and his noble father had given orders that preparations should be made suitable to the grandeur and solemnity of the occasion. The will of the Hon. Gentleman, however, requested that his burial should be private; and it was so.

Births.

LATELY, at Limerick, in Ireland, the wife of Capt. Hawtrey, of the 25th Foot, a son.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, the wife of Robert Shaw, esq. M. P. a son.

At Eyewood, co. Hereford, the Countess of Oxford, a daughter.

At his Lordship's seat at Wretham, Lady Paget, a son.

At Wharton-place, in Kent, the lady of Sir John Head, bart. a son and heir.

At Midanbury, Southampton, the wife of T. Parlby, esq. a son.

In Old Broad-street, the wife of William Thornton, esq. a daughter.

In Weymouth-street, the lady of the Hon. Brigadier-gen. Stewart, a still-born child.

In Manchester-square, the wife of Tho. Grimstone Estcourt, esq. M.P. a daughter.

In Grenville-street, Lady Anne Maxwell, a daughter.

Lady King, a son and heir.

Jan. 20. In Grosvenor-square, the Marchioness of Bath, a son.

22. At Inveresk, in Scotland, the wife of Capt. Milne, R. N. a son.

27. At Rempstone, near Loughborough, the wife of Horace St. Paul, esq. a daugh.

28. At Limehouse, the wife of Joseph Goodhart, esq. a son.

30. At Walmer, in Kent, Viscountess Mahon, a son.

Feb. 5. The wife of Brigadier-general Cunliffe, of Northlands, Sussex, a son.

13. At his Lordship's house in street, Lady Henry Fitzroy, a da

17. In Upper Grosvenor-street, of the Hon. George Villiers, a son

21. Mrs. Colonel Francis Black Baker-street, Portman-square, a

Marriages.

1804. *June* 25. AT Madras, Capt. Farran, of the 14 ment of Native Infantry, to Mi beth Oliver, daughter of Col. O. vernor of Amboyna.

Dec. . . . . At Manchester, M Heaton, of that town, to Miss A cock, of Islington, co. Middlesex

1805. *Jan.* . . . Rev. James L nor canon of Rochester cathed rector of Strood, in Kent, to th daughter of the Rev. Dr. Good dean of Rochester.

Jan. 9. At Bath, Robert Auste to Miss Matilda-Sophia Cockayne, ton, co, Northampton.

At Thwing, Peter Acklom, esq verley, to Miss Maria Cowslip youngest daughter of Major T. cottage, in the East Riding of Yo

12. At Moccas-court, co. Gl Thomas Frankland Lewis, esq. ton-court, high sheriff of the c Radnor, to Harriet, youngest da Sir George Cornewall, bart. M. P county of Hereford.

14. At Buckland, Capt. Roll to the only daughter of the Rev. bone, rector of Hatford, co. Oxf

At Vogrie, in Scotland, Majo Moncrieff, to Miss Dewar.

15. Mr. Richard Worswick, o ter, banker, to Miss Margaret third daughter of Thomas B. esq Witton, in Wansley dale, Yorksh

17. Mr. George Almond, jun tingham, to Ellen, second daugh muel Smith, esq. of Oak-hill, Ma

21. At Chelmsford, co. Essex, Stirling Edmonstoune, esq. capt Royal Lanarkshire Militia, to M bella Lockhart, sister to Alex. M L. esq. lieutenant-colonel of said

A. May, esq. of Hale-house, Miss Diana Goodenough, of Bat

23. Rev. John Glasse, rector ham, Norfolk, to Anna-Maria, thi ter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, bar Melford, co. Suffolk.

24. At Easby, near Richmond, Robert Chaloner, esq. of Guisbo the Hon. Frances-Laura, third of Lord Dundas.

27. At Dublin, the Hon. Gen son of Lord Viscount North M.P. the University of Dubli Ann daughter of Sir in Queen's County

d Morris, esq. barrister at law, the borough of Newport, in Mary, youngest daughter of omas Erskine.

Davenport, surgeon, of Mar-ugh, co. Leicester, eldest son J. D. of Ratcliffe, co. Not-the eldest daughter of the late surgeon, of Market-Harboro'.

as Hudson, esq. of Wadworth, he third West York Militia, to cond daughter of the late Tho. q. of Thorpe, near Doncaster.

house, near Plymouth, Lieut. N. to Miss Parker, niece to hornborough.

ctates, co. York, Mr. J. B. La erchant, of Hull, to the only f the late Rev. G. Etherington, l.

At Sunderland, George Good-merchant, of Hull, to Miss . of the late Dr. C. of Sunderld.

ony Buller, esq. son of the late q. of Morval, in Cornwall, and the late Judge B. to Miss Isa-m, daughter of Sir William L. for Cornwall.

mberwell, John Buxton, esq. ry-place, Islington, to Miss Un-mberwell, Surrey.

rt Wolseley, esq. second son of n W. bart. and lieutenant-colo-second Staffordshire Militia, to laughter of the late Rev. Arch-nd.

Mary-la-Bonne, F. L. Austin, ippington-park, Kent, to Miss ley, of Easton, co. Lincoln.

hurch, near Chatham, Edward . of Plymouth, to Miss Jane Tenterden, Kent.

wick, the Rev. R. B. Nicholls, iddleham, and rector of Stoney co. Leicester, to the widow of . Jones, of Falmouth.

special licence, at her father's Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the onmell, to Lady Harriet Gre-nd dau. of the Earl of Warwick.

. Parkinson, surgeon, of Quorn, arriet Holmes, of Leicester.

. George Snowden, surgeon, at , co. Kent, to Miss Diana Grove, daughter of the late Sylvanus G. ackney.

orsey Waddington, esq. of Little nts, to Emma-Philippa, 2d dau. rove, esq. of Fern-house, Wilts.

Mary-la-Bonne, the Hon. Capt. O'Brien, R. N. and nephew to the of Thomond, to the Hon. Miss daughter of Lord H.

Martin's church, Thomas Light-of Crombe, co. Lincoln, to Miss d, only daughter of the late Tho-q. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

16. At Brighthelmstone, —— Osborn esq. to Miss Ward, daughter of the Hon., Mr. and Lady Arabella Ward, and niece to the Earl of Glendore.

20. At West Ham, Dr. Lewin, of Liverpool, to Miss Kelsall, sister to the late Hon. John K.

Henry-James Barchard, esq. of Easthill, Wandsworth, Surrey, to the only daughter of Edward Fawkes, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

21. Capt. Bailey, of the first Wiltshire Militia, to Miss Charlotte Bishop, of Exeter.

Deaths.

1804. *Aug.* . . . At Kingston, St. Jago de la Vega, John Griffin Saville, esq. captain in the Royal Navy.

Sept. 29. At Bladensburg, in America, Alexander Mitchell, M.D. son of Mr. Jn. M. of the Excise, Ayr.

Nov. . . . . At Jamaica, of a bilious fever, much lamented by his relatives, and greatly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, the Rev. Arthur Iredell, of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1782, M. A. 1786; rector of Newhaven and Southover, near Lewes, Sussex; both livings in the gift of the Chancellor.

Nov. 21. At Gibraltar, of the yellow fever, Dr. Wm. Burd, of the Naval hospital.

Dec. . . . . In his 21st year, a victim to the fever then raging in Gibraltar, Lieut. Edward Parker, of the 10th regiment of Foot, and nephew to the late Dr. Parker, rector of St. James's.

Dec 2. At Ripley, in Surrey, in his 74th year, Mr. John Marter.

9. At Ockham, in Surrey, in her 77th year, Mrs. Sarah Freeland.

23. At Ripley, in her 33d year, Mrs. Anne Turner, wife of Mr. William T.

1805. *Jan.* . . . J. Lyons, a person employed in Mr. Menzie's distillery at Glasgow, fell from the loft, in consequence of the floor giving way, into one of the boilers, and was scalded to death.

At Tenterden, in Kent, Mrs. Pomfret, wife of John Butler P. esq. of that place, and youngest daughter of Richard Curteis, esq. also of Tenterden.

At Northfleet, in Kent, Mr. Feltham, late of Fleet-street, hatter.

At Stopham-house, Sussex, Miss Sophia Smyth, youngest daughter of Walter S. esq. a very accomplished young lady.

Drowned, while passing along a plank from the quay to a vessel along-side, Mr. Mason, singer at St. Bride's chapel, Bristol.

At Shepeshed, co. Leicester, aged 35, much respected, Mr. Joseph Mills, one of the Yeomanry Cavalry in Capt. Phillips's troop thereof.

In Newman-street, Oxford-street, advanced in years, Mrs. Fenouilhet, sister of Mr. F. who died at her house last year.

Jan.

Jan. 2. At Ripley, in Surrey, in her 92d year, Mrs. Mary Fuller.

3. At Paris, M. Chappe, the inventor of the telegraph.

At his houſe in Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 67, Charles Townley, eſq. of Townley-hall, co. Lancaſter, F.R.S. F.S.A. and one of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum. He was the eldeſt ſon of William Townley, eſq. and Cecilia his wife, daugh. and ſole heireſs of Ralph Standiſh, of Standiſh, eſq. by Lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk. He has left by his will 4000l. to build at Standiſh a muſeum to receive his valuable collection of antique ſtatues, marbles, coins, and MSS.; which, if his bequeſt is not complied with, are to go to the Britiſh Muſeum, which muſt be deemed the propereſt depoſitary for them. His houſe in Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter was almoſt entirely filled with rude and bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture, intermixed with ſome of the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of Greek and Roman models. The ſervants had directions to exhibit the collection to all individuals of reſpectability who deſired to ſee them. His collection of antient medals was extremely valuable; and among his MSS. one of Homer was collated in a late edition. His Etruſcan antiquities have been illuſtrated, in two vols. 4to, by a Frenchman of the name of D'Ancarville, who affixed to the mythological repreſentations a number of metaphyſical and hieroglyphic meanings.

5. At Purford, in Surrey, in her 87th year, Sarah Roſe, the oldeſt inhabitant of that pariſh.

9. At Fraſenburgh, in North Britain, in his 84th year, Alex. Findlay, M.D.

11. At Hull, aged 75, Mr. Joſ. Hyde, upwards of 30 years an officer in his Majeſty's cuſtoms at that port.

At Ripley, in Surrey, in her 23d year, Miſs Lydia Keene, late of Cobham court.

12. At St. Alban's, aged 60, Mr. Wm. Kinder. He was elected alderman in 1777 (upon the death of Mr. Clarke, of the Abbey Orchard), and twice ſerved the office of mayor. He is ſucceeded as alderman by his nephew, Thomas Kinder.

13. At Broxden, near Perth, aged 95, Mrs. Margaret Burden (Lady Shan).

14. At Farnsfield, co. Nottingham, aged 52, Mr. Gilbert Brown, attorney.

Aged 85, Henry C. Wiſe, eſq. of the Priory at Warwick, which his father purchaſed about 1730. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon; and has left another ſon, John, rector of Nevendon, Eſſex.

Unfortunately drowned, near the coaſt of France, by the upſetting of his boat, Capt. Jervis, of the La Tonnant man of war, of 84 guns, a brave and excellent officer, nephew of Earl St. Vincent, and treaſurer of Greenwich hoſpital.

15. At Wymondley Magna, H 58, Walter Adams, an extenſi and maltſter. He bore his ill great fortitude; and was ever conceal his danger from his a wife, whoſe aſſiduous attentio during his illneſs evidently incr love which had always ſubſiſte them. He was a good huſban indulgent parent; and has left nine ſmall children.

16. At Raithby-hall, co. Li ſeat of R. C. Brackenbury, eſq. Mrs. Needham, wife of Mr. V merchant, of Lowth, in the fa and fourth daughter of Henry eſq. late commander of the rough Volunteers.

At Sandwich, in Kent, age Valentine Sayer, ſenior jurat o poration, and formerly in exte as a tallow-chandler and grocer wife as a ſhip-owner in that had long lived retired from bu had for many years been ſevere with the gout, which, for a c time before his death, had de of the uſe of his lower limbs; a very ſtout athletic man, an endowed with a vigorous conſt had in the courſe of the laſt ſtruggled through many ſev of that diſeaſe. He was muc as an honeſt good-natured ma merous acquaintance; among had been ſo long and ſo gener and addreſſed by the appellatio Alderman," that many perſ neighbouring country ſuppoſe real title.

At Sutton-in-Aſhfield, co. N the Rev. Thomas Curſham, M years conductor of a ſeminar had inſtituted there.

After a long and painful de daughter's houſe at Stebbing Dunmow, Eſſex, aged 89, Mr relict of Mr. John C. forme Samford, who has left a nu ſpring, 63 children and grand

In Leiceſter-ſquare, Miſs only ſiſter of Lieut.-col. Jenot

Mr. Gervas Storr, of Leeds people called Quakers. To d character of this truly good m tice is not only difficult, but With an income of ſeveral h annum, his perſonal expen credibly informed, have not pounds a year; the ſurplus upon the poor, not through of agents, but with his own niſtering to their neceſſities purpoſe he performed weekly ſeveral miles extent through villages, where he explored t

abodes of miſer[illegible] various neceſſities, and [illegible]ce, bedding, cloathing [illegible]ey, [illegible] the moſt judicious man[illegible] during his laſt illneſs, he exp[illegible] firm belief that the ſame Divine Power, which had ſtimulated him thus to alleviate the diſtreſſes of his fellow-creatures, would raiſe up ſome others to ſupply his place. His ſpare-habit, his venerable grey locks, his plain and rather coarſe cloathing, with the ſanctity of countenance and general appearance, produced in beholders the idea of one of the antient Prophets.

At Cheſter, Mr. William Fernyhough, drawing-maſter; a modeſt and ingenious young man.

17. Suddenly, aged 59, Mrs. Bygott, wife of Mr. T. B. ſhipping-agent, of Hull.

In her 88th year, the wife of Mr. Benedictus Norris, of Wells.

Henry Ellis Boates, eſq. of Roſehill, in Denbighſhire.

At Skibo, co. Sutherland, in Scotland, Major-gen. M'Kay Hugh Baillie, late colonel of the Reay Fencibles.

18. At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leiceſter, greatly eſteemed for his moral conduct, Mr. Thomas Hatton, plumber.

At his ſeat at Scampſton, co. York, in his 36th year, W. St. Quintin, eſq.

Mr. George Macdonald, acting lieutenant on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Lapwing, and eldeſt ſon of Thomas Macdonald, eſq. of Drayton-green, Middleſex.

19. At Carrickmacroſs, in Ireland, after a lingering illneſs, aged 69, George Ward, eſq. formerly lieutenant, adjutant, and pay-maſter of the 33d regiment of Foot, and afterwards captain of the Lyme Regis Volunteers, Dorſetſhire.

At Woking, Surrey, Mr. Jn. Garment.

Mrs. Farrington, widow of the late, and mother of the preſent, Gen. Farrington, of the Royal Artillery.

The coachman of Mrs. Marſhal, of Bruce grove, Tottenham, who had lived in her family 14 years, and was upwards of 60, having contracted a habit of drinking, on receiving from her a gentle reproof, aſſured her he would never do it again, nor leave her houſe till he was carried out of it. He went out, bought a ſtrong cord, which he waxed well, and was found by the gardener hanging, early in the morning, from the rails of the ſtair.

20. Rev. Thomas Towerſon Church, vicar of Telpham, Suſſex, and late curate of St. Pancras. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge; B.A. 1773; M.A. 1776.

In Pall Mall, Mr. Richard Crawley, acting proprietor of the Union Club.

At her houſe in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 86, Martha Baroneſs de Starck, relict of Charles Sigiſmund Baron de Starck, late of Mittle Hoff, in Pruſſian Sileſia, and ſiſter to the late Dean of Winchester, and to the preſent Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. of Worthy, Hants, and aunt to Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Whitbread, and Mrs. Sheridan.

At Grove-heath, near Ripley, in her 61ſt year, the wife of Mr. G. Johnſon, of Ripley, in Surrey.

21. Mr. George Ellis, formerly an eminent cornfactor at Newark, Notts.

Unfortunately drowned in a drain, aged 29, Mr. John Gibſon, of Saxilby, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At the Guild-hall of York, a few minutes after a verdict of guilty had been found againſt one Blackburn, for ſtealing, Mr. P. Brown, of York, one of the jurors, who ſuddenly dropped down in the jury-box and expired.

22. At Penton-houſe, co. Lincoln, aged 89, Edmund Turnor, eſq. In 1753 he married Mary, only daughter of John Diſney, eſq. of Lincoln, by Frances daughter of George Cartwright, eſq. of Oſſington, co. Nottingham, by whom he has left iſſue, Edmund Turnor, eſq. F.R.S. F. S. A. and M. P. for Midhurſt; George Turnor, rector of Penton, and vicar of Milton Ernis, co. Bedford; John Turnor, eſq. barriſter at law of the Inner Temple; and Charles Turnor, vicar of Wendover; and four daughters: Elizabeth-Frances, the wife of Samuel Smith, eſq. of Woodhall-park, co. Hertford; Mary-Anne, relict of Sir William Foulis, bart.; Diana, wife of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart.; and Frances, unmarried. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Stoke-Rochford.

In Wells's-row, Iſlington, aged 82, Mrs. Arabella Townley, a maiden lady.

23. At his houſe in Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, William Noble, eſq.

Aged 23, the wife of Ralph Newton, eſq. of Sawtry, Hants.

24. At his apartments in the South-Sea-houſe, John Tipp, eſq. accountant to the South Sea Company.

In his 23d year, Mr. Robert Lloyd Lucas, third ſon of the Rev. Wm. L. rector of Peterſtown, near Roſs, co. Hereford.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 23, Mr. Robert White, printer.

Aged 66, the wife of Mr. Leak, auctioneer, of Fletton, near Peterborough.

25. Aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Richard Minton, of Greenwich-road.

After a very ſhort illneſs, Miſs Hopkins, only daughter of Mr. H. a reſpectable hoſier, of Pater-noſter-row.

At Bath-Eaſton, Grace Lady C[illegible] daughter of —— Bramſton, eſq. and [illegible]lict of Sir Archer C. bart. who died [illegible] being the ſecond who bore the ti[illegible]

26. At his ſeat near Bideford, Devon, after a lingering illneſs, Henry Downe, eſq. formerly a captain in the Army, and late lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the North Devon Volunteers.

Of a bilious complaint, heightened to a fever by the alarming illneſs of his eldeſt ſon, in his 44th year, at Solihull, in the county of Warwick, of which place he had been curate about 20 years, and his father, the Rev. Richard Sutton Yates, D.D. (who died in January, 1789, and whoſe only ſon he was) rector for nearly the ſame period (when the living came to the preſent rector, Mr. Curtis), the Rev. Richard William Yates, M.A. of Queen's college, Oxford. The worthy ſon of a venerable ſire, he was an affectionate huſband, a tender father, a kind brother, a good maſter, and a ſteady friend. In attention to his pupils, unwearied; in communicating religious inſtruction to the younger poor, patient and perſevering; in promoting the ſpiritual and temporal welfare of thoſe of riper years, frequent and earneſt; in diſcharging the various duties of his ſacred office, regular, zealous, and even exemplary. The writer of this ſincere but imperfect tribute to departed worth has the ſatisfaction of knowing that, in the melancholy indulgence of his own feelings which gave riſe to it, he is only expreſſing the general ſentiment of the neighbourhood in which he lives. Of this, indeed, a moſt unequivocal proof was given on the Friday following, when nearly all the principal pariſhioners, dreſſed in black, attended their much-regretted Paſtor to the grave, notwithſtanding his expreſs deſire that his funeral ſhould be as private as poſſible. With difficulty the rector performed the funeral ſervice; and a pathetic expreſſive tribute was paid to his memory on the Sunday following by the Rev. Mr. Eyre, maſter of the free-ſchool. Mr. Y. after a long and early attachment, married the only child of the late Dr. Barnardiſton, maſter of Bene't college, Cambridge, by whom he has left two ſons and two daughters.

At Garnſtone, co. Hereford, John Peploe Birch, eſq.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Cory, mother of the Rev. Dr. C. maſter of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

Mr. Thomas Wood, of Stoke Golding, co. Leiceſter, hoſier.

Mr. Jones, cheeſemonger and grocer, in the Strand.

27. At Throwleigh, in Kent, in her 87th year, Mrs. Anne Parker, widow of the late Mr. John Parker, ſen. and ſiſter to the late Mrs. Sarah Hearnden, of Throwleigh. Her remains were interred at Oſpringe, in that county, near thoſe of her late huſband, on the 1ſt of February.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Chriſtopher Norris, eſq. of Harpur-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, late of Lincoln's-inn.

At Braywick-lodge, the ſeat of Colonel Richardſon, Miſs Charlotte-Grace Chamier, ſecond daughter of John C. eſq. a member of the Council at Madras.

A fine boy, about 13 years of age, a ſon of Mr. Fitchett, taylor, of Berwick-ſtreet, St. James's, while he was eating an orange, in company with ſome friends, and full of mirth, ſuddenly fell, and turned very black in the face: medical aſſiſtance was ſent for immediately, but before any could be procured he expired. He has ſince been opened by a ſurgeon, and it appears that his death was occaſioned by the ſwallowing of an orange-pip.

28. At Greenock, in his 89th year, Capt. Alexander Moriſon, of the late North Carolina Highlanders, well known for his zeal and activity in the ſuppreſſion of the Rebellion in 1745, as well as in the American Revolution. He aſſiſted Mr. M'Pherſon, not only in collecting the traditions, but in digeſting, tranſlating, and editing Oſſian.

At Bath, aged 61, Thomas Jelf Powys, eſq. of Berwick-houſe, near Shrewſbury. He was interred in the family-vault at Berwick, on the 8th of February.

Mr. William Hanbury, of Elvaſton, near Derby. Returning home on foot from Borrowaſh, he miſſed his way, and, falling into a deep ditch, filled with water, was unfortunately drowned.

At French Drove, near Thorney, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mr. Row, an eminent farmer and grazier in Norfolk.

At Crowle, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Thornton, widow of the late Mr. John Th of Burringham, co. Lincoln, and mother of Mrs. Hall, of Alkam-ſtreet, Hull.

A young woman of the name of Swallow, going to the pariſh-church of Almondbury, near Huddersfield, with an intention to be married, complained of ſudden indiſpoſition on the road, fell down, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

At Little Bowden, co. Northampton, Mr. John Iliffe, late of Deſborough, in the ſame county, and formerly an upholſterer in St. Paul's church-yard; a truly honeſt man, and a ſincere Chriſtian.

29. At his houſe the corner of Fleet-ſtreet, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. William W. one of the eldeſt common councilmen of the city of London. She was daughter of the late Mr. Deputy Jones.

At Warwick, in his 74th year, Mr. Fulk Weale, many years keeper of the county priſon.

After a few hours illneſs, much regretted, the wife of Mr. John Langdon, of Sherborne, co. Dorſet.

At Horndean, J. Franklin, eſq. He

was

was interred in the family-vault in Portſmouth church; Sir John Carter, and W. Garrett, eſq. were the chief mourners.

At Synnot-place, George Hume, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John Latouche H. eſq. of the city of Dublin.

30. Mr. John King, coal-inſpector of the port of Lynn, Norfolk.

At Basford, in Staffordſhire, the ſeat of her ſon, George Blount, eſq. the Hon. Lady Blount, widow of Sir Walter B. bart. of Mawley-hall, co. Salop. Her Ladyſhip going into the dining-room a few minutes before the reſt of the family, her cloaths caught fire, and ſhe was ſo terribly burnt before ſhe could receive aſſiſtance that ſhe expired almoſt immediately.

Mr. Iſaac Woodley, captain of the brig Endeavour, lying in the river, left Deptford for Sydenham on horſeback at the dusk of the evening, and at 8 o'clock was found dead in the middle of the Lewiſham road in a mangled ſtate. The horſe, with his off-ſide dirty, and the bridle-reins broken, was found next morning in a paddock at Lewiſham. The animal had evidently fallen on the deceaſed, who had received ſome ſevere kicks.

At his father's houſe at Totteridge, Herts, aged 19, Charles Lewis, eſq. of Brazenoſe college, Oxford, eldeſt ſon of James L. eſq. of Powis-place.

At Lymington, Hants, aged 46, William Roſe, eſq.

At his houſe in Stroud, John Hollings, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant for the co. of Glouceſter.

At Brereton, co. Stafford, aged 79, the Hon. Francis Chetwynd.

Mrs. Jane Wells, of Lincoln, the laſt ſurvivor of four ſiſters who had lived together in one houſe many years, and are all buried in one grave, and whoſe united ages amount to 333 years.

On the medical ſtaff at Sudbury, after a ſhort illneſs, in the prime of life, Robert Allen, M.D. of Univerſity college, Oxford.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Spencer, late of Red-hall, co. Leiceſter, and third daughter of the late Richard Barber, eſq. of Erith-houſe.

At Horſham, Suſſex, in his 28th year, Capt. Richard Marriott, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Madras, and ſon of Randolph M. eſq. of Worceſter.

In Pall Mall, Mrs. Shakeſpear, wife of Arthur S. eſq. M. P. for Richmond, and ſiſter to Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart.

Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Cannon, maſter of St. James's work-houſe, Weſtminſter, to which he had been appointed this day 29 years ago.

31. At her mother's houſe in Great Queen-ſtreet, Miſs Suſannah Liſle, youngeſt daughter of the late Robert L. eſq. of Aſton, co. Northumberland.

At Exeter, Rutland, Mr. Edw. Brownhead.

At Haſlingfield, aged 84, Mrs. D. Young, of Lynn, Norfolk.

Suddenly, at Sheerneſs, while dining with Capt. Manby at his apartments in the garriſon, Capt. A. Renou, of the Zealand. His remains were interred, with military honours, in the pariſh-church of Minſter in Kent, attended by Admiral Rowley, as chief mourner, and Captains Manby, Brown, Gregory, Milner, Charlton, and Steward, as pall-bearers. All the other officers at Sheerneſs attended the funeral, as the laſt reſpect due to a good man and brave officer.

Lately, in the Weſt Indies, Captain Francis Rawſon, of the ſhip Williamſon, of Hull.

At Charlestown, South Carolina, aged 46, the Rev. Thomas Froſt, rector of St. Philip's church. Never was man more juſtly, more univerſally lamented, than this amiable and excellent miniſter of the Goſpel. He was born at Pulham, co. Norfolk, in this kingdom, where his ſiſter, wife of Mr. Browne, ſurgeon, now lives, and went to America in 1785. His manners, his abilities, and, above all, the ſtrong recommendations of his virtues from thoſe who were beſt qualified to judge of them, could not fail to attract the notice of the intelligent veſtry of St. Philip's church, and he was ſhortly after invited to become their miniſter. In the diſcharge of his profeſſional duties he gave general ſatisfaction. From the pulpit he inculcated the principles of Chriſtianity with the moſt perſuaſive eloquence; and his precepts were indelibly impreſſed on the minds of his admiring congregation. His exertions in the great cauſe of Religion were unremitted and generally ſucceſsful. Often did the tear of ſenſibility ſtart in his eye, expreſſive of the ſympathy of his heart; for he felt the full force of the ſentiments he delivered: no worldly concern ever prevented his haſtening to the houſe of affliction, where he was received as a good angel, adminiſtering to the departing ſpirit the laſt conſolations of religion. After the example of his great Maſter, he ſought after and conſidered it as one important part of his honourable function, to find out objects of miſery and woe; and the ſilent and grateful ſighs of thoſe who have loſt the kind ſoother of their ſorrows will aſcend as a memorial before God. In juſtice to his memory, as well as to excite the imitation of others, it out to be recorded, that his deportment in private life correſponded with his public; and that he daily exhibited before his family and friends the pious and amiable temper which he recommended to others. Such was his character as a huſband, parent, and friend, that he will long be remembered as one of

thoſe

thoſe who excelled in performing the duties of ſuch endearing and intereſting relations. The tender, and affectionate anxiety with which his domeſtics hung over him on the bed of ſickneſs, and the loud burſt of their grief when he had reſigned his mortal breath, are the beſt proof of the kindneſs which accompanied his commands, and the fidelity which diſtinguiſhed his conduct towards them. To record the talents and virtues of ſuch a Miniſter of the Goſpel, is a part of the duty which we owe to the publick and to Religion; and it is with no ſmall pleaſure we add, that the vaſt concourſe of citizens of all ranks and denominations, which attended his funeral, and the lively ſenſibility with which they liſtened to an elegant diſcourſe delivered on the ſolemn occaſion, are the beſt eulogy on the life of the deceaſed.

In Canada, aged 102, Vtyenti Fohis, a native of China, and brought to America in early youth. He is ſaid to have deſcended from the race of the antient Chineſe Emperors; and, being of ſtrong powers of mind and body, inſtituted in Canada a ſociety by the name of "Rouſticouche," in imitation of thoſe of his native country, and in Europe; ſeveral branches of which are now in exiſtence in the United States. Some of the objects of theſe ſocieties are to obtain and preſerve the curioſities of Nature, to forward the Arts and Sciences, and to practiſe Olympic Games, &c. It was in the act of attempting to throw an iron ſpear, weighing 60 pounds, at a mark 90 feet off (and which he effected) that he came by his death, having produced a violent hæmorrhage.

Suddenly, at Paris, M. Roſer, painter. He was born in Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, in 1737. Nature herſelf had made him a painter. He firſt choſe landſcapes for the exerciſe of his art, and had Loutherberg for his maſter. At the age of 27 years he went to Paris, where he quitted landſcape-painting, to devote his abilities to the repairing of pictures, in which he occupied himſelf with ſucceſs till the end of his life. He has repaired pictures by Corregio, Titian, Raphael, and other great maſters; and among the reſt Raphael's Virgin of Foligno, which was in very bad condition when it arrived from Italy. He was equally modeſt and diſintereſted, and the only perſon who was ignorant of the value of his talents. He, for his amuſement, made copies of ſeveral *chef d'œvres* of the Flemiſh-ſchool, in which may be perceived the able imitator and not the ſervile copyiſt.

Suddenly, in the iſland of Foulneſs, Eſſex, Mr. Francis Bannefter, an opulent farmer, of Little Wakering; and, a few hours afterwards, after a long and painful illneſs, his only ſon, Benj the parish of Great Wakering.

At Kirlingbury, aged 90, Mr Maria Griffiths, widow of the R ter Griffiths, late rector of Gayto poor of the town and the vicini reſidence, ſome of whom were jects of her munificence, have l an active friend and benefactreſs. bequeathed 100l. to the charity relief of widows, &c. of clergyme the dioceſe of Peterborough; a the general infirmary of Northan

At Burbach, co. Leiceſter, Jonah Clarke, gent. If it coul of any perſon, that, "he was a indeed in whom there was n it ſurely may be applied to th and venerable man. His w was exemplary, pious, and dev of a truth it may be ſaid, that h enemy. The tongue of Calu never known to be raiſed againſt religion he was a Diſſenter; within two or three years of his conſtantly walked about three m Sunday to hear the miniſter of h His advice and his purſe were o and the officiating clergyman of has been known to ſay, he nev to him for a ſubſcription to brie ties, &c. in vain. In ſhort, h to do good to all, to live peace all men; and, if he heard of a derſtanding amongſt his neigh reſted not till he had brought a conciliation, and made ther

Mrs. Mary Follett, wife of Mr. F. Diſſenting-miniſter in a lady reſpected by the wife a every party and denomination of

Aged 76, Mrs. Catherine Ba with her late ſiſter had kept a in Sherborne for near 50 years much reſpected for her uniform to the inſtruction of their pupil

Mrs. Law, relict of the late Law, of Dublin.

At Bath, the Rev. G. Auſter Steventon and Dean, in Hants of St. John's college, Oxford, M B. D. 1760.

Aged 78, Mr. J. Albion, ſen. 50 years writing-maſter in Bath

Mrs. Viner, wife of Mr. C. V ble-maſon, of Walcot.

Feb 1. At his houſe at Edwa Suffolk, aged 92, John Burma

At Aſhborne, co. Derby, M bookſeller.

Aged 51, Mrs. Laverack, wif of Hull. Having a party of f relations at ſupper the precedin ſhe ſat down with them in g and, while carving a fowl, fell b chair, and never ſpoke afterwar

In her 23d year, Miſs Elizabeth Stowe, eldeſt daughter of Thomas S. eſq. of Charter-houſe-ſquare. She had paſſed the evening of the preceding day with a party of young friends at Mr. Montague's in Charter-houſe-ſquare, and returned home between 12 and 1 in good health and ſpirits, and ſo continued the next day; but retired early in that evening to reſt. Her ſiſter ſlept with her; and was awakened about two o'clock by her groans. She alarmed the family; and Mr. Starr, of Smithfield-bars, the family apothecary, was called in, but could render no aſſiſtance; ſhe was ſtruck with death, and lay in an inſenſible ſtate till 11 o'clock, when ſhe expired.

2. Aged 77, Henry Cordwell, eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet. Few have exerciſed more ſucceſsfully thoſe feſtive qualities, talents, and accompliſhments, which promote the refined enjoyments of poliſhed ſociety; and no man has paſſed through life with a more happy experience of their advantages, or quitted them with leſs reluctance.

Aged 32, Mr. Charles Simpſon, many years a reſpectable bacon-merchant of Newgate-ſtreet; whoſe death is ſeverely felt by a numerous acquaintance, and by the poor, he being a liberal ſubſcriber to liberal public charities.

Aged 70, Thomas Banks, eſq. R. A.; whoſe abilities as a ſculptor added luſtre to the arts of his country, and whoſe character as a man reflected an honour on human nature.

At his houſe at Clapham, Surrey, aged 73, Robert Dent, eſq. of Temple-bar.

At Ockham, Surrey, in his 91ſt year, Thomas Bonſey, the oldeſt inhabitant of that pariſh.

Mrs. Thimby, wife of Mr. John T. printer, of Leiceſter (ſon of the Hiſtorian).

Whilſt on a viſit, at Dunſter, co. Somerſet, Mrs. Sarah Sharp, relict of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Newport, Iſle of Wight.

At Northwood, Norfolk, aged 68, the Rev. William Hinton, D.D. rector of that place, and in the commiſſion of the peace for Norfolk. The living is in the gift of the Biſhop of Ely. Dr. H. communicated an account of the holy ſepulchre in the chancel of his church, engraved in *Vetuſta Monumenta*, vol. III. pl. 31.

At Fingaſk, in Perthſhire, aged 88, Sir Stuart Threipland, bart. ſenior member of the Royal College of Phyſicians of Edinb.

3. At Waltham-croſs, Mr. Graves.

In Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 63, John Spottiſwoode, eſq. of Spottiſwoode, co. Berwick; a gentleman whoſe ſocial diſpoſition and affable manners endeared him to a very extenſive circle of private friends, by whom he will be long regretted. He married the daughter of the late William Strahan, eſq. M.P. his Majeſty's printer, but has been ſome years a widower.

The Rev. Daniel Parſlow, curate of St. Giles in the Fields, and late of Hampſtead, while preaching a charity-ſermon, in Welbeck chapel, was ſtruck with an apoplectic fit, which, within a few hours, terminated in his death. Mr. P. was a clergyman of exemplary character, conſtant and zealous in the diſcharge of his miniſterial duties, and much reſpected both by his pariſhioners, and by all who knew him; and, what is moſt melancholy to add, has left behind him, to mourn his irreparable loſs, and deſtitute of all means of ſubſiſtence, a widow, pregnant, and ten young children. His friends, deeply affected by the truly pitiable ſituation of this helpleſs family, have very forcibly recommended this diſtreſſed caſe to the publick in general, by informing the benevolently-diſpoſed, that donations, both for the immediate ſupply, and for the future proviſion of Mrs. Parſlow and her children, would be thankfully accepted, and applied under the care of proper truſtees, to be nominated by the Lord Biſhop of Chicheſter, the worthy rector of the pariſh, to their permanent advantage. Mr. Page, the undertaker, not only took upon himſelf the whole expence of the funeral, which was attended by a very reſpectable ſuite of carriages, but contributed his proportion to the ſubſcription, which already amounts to near 2000l.

At Beccles, aged 72, the Rev. Mr. Safford, rector of Mettingham, Suffolk. He was of Trinity college, Camb.; B.A. 1755.

In his 59th year, Matthias Wright, eſq. chief magiſtrate of Bury St. Edmund's.

In Winchester cloſe, in the prime of life, Sir Thomas Rivers Gay, bart. He ſucceeded his father, the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers, prebendary of Winchester, 1790.

4. At Newport, near Exeter, the Hon. Samuel Mitchell, preſident of his Majeſty's Council at Grenada. He had ſpent the greateſt part of his uſeful life in that iſland, which, during a period of dangerous revolt, the wiſdom of his meaſures, and the promptitude with which they were executed, prevented from falling into the hands of the French. For this conduct, ſo highly honourable to his character, he received a vote of thanks from the Council, and the grateful tribute of all thoſe who were intereſted in this important event. In private life he was a man whoſe mild virtues eminently endeared him to his family and his friends; and whoſe active benevolence diffuſed happineſs through a widely-extended circle.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Anne Heyrick, ſiſter of John H. eſq.; a maiden lady, moſt deſervedly reſpected and regretted.

5. At his houſe on Ditton common, Capt. Thomas Geary, of the Royal Navy.

On-board

On-board the ill-fated Earl of Abergavenny Eaſt India-man, wrecked off Weymouth, outward-bound for Bengal, aged 16, Pynſent Lane, ſecond ſon of the Rev. John Lane, vicar of Sawbridgeworth, Herts; a youth whoſe affectionate diſpoſition and engaging manners tenderly endeared him to his relatives and all who knew him.

"Dead ere his prime;
He will not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the boiſt'rous wind [tear."
Without the meed of many a mournful
The names of the ſurvivors are recorded p. 175.

Francis-David Pittonet, eſq. for many years whitſter to the Royal Inſtitution of Chelſea-hoſpital. Mr. P. was remarkably regular in his mode of life; and, therefore, although he had reached his 80th year, none of his numerous friends anticipated the ſorrow that all now experienced.

"Though he look'd old, yet he was ſtrong and luſty:
For in his youth he never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors to his blood;
Nor did he with unbaſhful forehead woo
The means of weakneſs and debility;
Therefore his age was as a luſty winter,
Froſty, but kindly."

Indeed, his freſh ruddy complexion, full ſparkling eyes, firm upright gait, exuberant flow of good ſpirits, vivacity, retentive memory, and animated converſation, impreſſed all but intimates with the perſuaſion that this excellent old man had not yet reached his grand climacteric. It was Mr. P.'s conſtant cuſtom, every morning, when he began to dreſs, to walk out to a pump before his door, and to bathe his whole head profuſely with cold water; then he dried himſelf with a napkin, and compleated the little buſineſs of the toilette. On Tueſday morning, Jan. 20, it was very froſty; Mr. P. did not attend to the circumſtance, but was advancing as uſual to the pump, when his feet ſlipped upon ſome ice, and he fell with great force on the back part of his head. How long he lay motionleſs he knew not; he was quite alone; but, when he aroſe, he obſerved a conſiderable effuſion of blood on the pavement. He retired to his parlour, and ſent for Mr. North, the ſurgeon, who perceived no fracture of the ſkull, but evident tokens of a very ſevere concuſſion. Mr. Pittonet converſed with his friends chearfully the next day, and on Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday. On Sunday, a violent inflammation commenced, ſomewhat reſembling St. Anthony's fire. On Monday Mr. P. fell into a dull lethargic ſtupor; and on Tueſday morning early,—*about the time of his morning ablution*, he expired, without a groan. By was a Swiſs; his long reſide land, however, had familiari our manners, cuſtoms, and was, to uſe his national exp Swiſs of the old ſchool."

6. At Uffington, aged upw Mrs. Watſon.

Mr. Chapman, clothier ar draper, of the Strand.

This evening Mrs. Lidde years a reſident in Windſo ſiſter to Dr. Jones, Biſhop in the momentary abſence of by ſome means ſet fire to her which means ſhe was burnt in a manner that ſhe expired abo in the afternoon of the next da

7. At James-Deeping, co. L William Harris, a reputable fa

Aged 76, George Kemeys, pas, co. Monmouth, and in t ſion of the peace for that cou

At Wherſhead-lodge, the de Harland, relict of Vice-adm Harland, bart.

At his houſe in Bedford-pl ſquare, Miſs Suſanna-Maria ſecond daughter of Mr. Serje

8. In North Audley-ſtree Mrs. Eliz. Hallet, youngeſt the late Capt. John H.; and her remains were depoſited in vault at Little Dunmow.

Aged 75, Mrs. Anne Barn ſtreet, Weſt Smithfield.

9. Suddenly, while walking near Sevenoaks, Mr. Hart, bla

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy muel Foyſter, eſq. in the co the peace for the county of

After a long and continual Chapman, a reputable actre garden theatre.

10. At Enfield, aged 78, relict of Mr. Y. baker there, Mr. Bellamy, door-keeper o of Commons.

In the New road, St. Ge Eaſt, James Townſon, eſq.

11. At Rocheſter, aged 2 Thomas Simmons, a clerk nance-office, London; eldeſt Simmons, eſq. of Rocheſter coroners of the county of K phew of Dr. Simmons, phy Majeſty. He was a young mildneſs and integrity of diſp ſupported the painful and lin plaint which proved fatal exemplary patience and reſig

Of a decline, in her 17t Charlotte Wood, daughter of bert W. eſq. flour-factor, Litt

At Briſtol Hot wells, wh been ſome time for the be

Georgina Hunloke, daughter
Henry H. bart. who died
(LXXIV. 1082),
lamented by all who knew
Archer Thompson, alter-
preacher at Quebec chapel,
afternoon-preacher at St.
square, and evening-
the Magdalen. He was son
cher at Kensington-palace,
Clare-hall, Cambridge, A. B.
1794. This excellent young
a sacrifice to his unremitted
ctions in the pulpit, which
for his bodily strength.
ley, Northumberland, in her
Ralph Clarke.
Donhill, esq. one of the alder-
castrr, co. York, of which he
ved the office of mayor.
in Orchard-street, Portman-
ted by all who had the ho-
quaintance, Gen. Stephenson.
ylesford, in Kent, Charlotte
ness of Aylesford, youngest
Charles Duke of Somerset.
ried to Heneage, late Earl of
Oct. 6, 1750, and bore him

ouse, after having repeatedly
faithfully served, his King
18 years, Lieut. Philip Codd,
teran Battalion.

17. At Enfield, advanced in years, John Wardel, near 40 years letter-carrier to that extensive parish. He was a native of Morpeth, in Northumberland, butler to Capt. Haddesley, of Jenningsbury, and his nephew Robert, of Ware priory; at which last town he married a widow, who kept the Star public-house; which not answering, he came to Enfield, where he delivered the (then General Post) letters for a penny apiece, and collected the answers at the same rate. As he advanced in life, and infirmities came on both him and his wife, who died before him, and in consideration of the eldest of his three daughters being blind from her infancy, and one of his sons lost at sea, and the other unfortunate, the parish voted him one of the 10l. gifts. On the establishment of the Twopenny Post in the parish, he was allowed a handsome salary, part of which he gave to a deputy; but, as he had omitted originally to enrol himself on the Post-office list, it was as a matter of favour that they allowed him latterly 4 s. a week.

In his 78th year, Mr. William Stedman, of Frith-street, Soho, 60 years an inhabitant of St. Anne's parish.

20. At his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, John Belli, esq.

21. Suddenly, driving some cattle on the Kent road, Mr. Timmings, of Rotherhithe.

L OF MORTALITY, from January 22, to February 19, 1805.

ned.		Buried.							
28 } 1369	Males	596 } 1166	Between	2 and 5	112	50 and 60	110
41 }	Females	570 }		5 and 10	40	60 and 70	89
				10 and 20	38	70 and 80	55
ave died under 2 years old 335				20 and 30	87	80 and 90	31
5s. 3d.; 5s. 5d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 4d.				30 and 40	132	90 and 100	8
per bushel; 3d.¼ per pound.				40 and 50	129	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 18:

88s.—Seconds 78s. to 84s.—Pollard 27s. to 30s. 6d.—Bran 8s. to 9s. 6d.
Return of Flour, Feb. 2 to Feb. 8, from the Cocket Office:
393 Sacks. Average 95s. 4d. 1s. 9d.¾ lower than the last Return.
ATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Feb. 9, 42s. 9d.
ice of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending
1805, is 55s. 8d.½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid
payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 16:

.....4l. 4s. to 5l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s.
.....3l. 18s. to 4l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto.....4l. 4s. to 5l. 0s.
.....4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham Ditto.....5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 16:

s—Hay....3l. 0s. 0s. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average 3l. 17s. 0d.
Straw...2l. 3s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d.	Average 2l. 8s. 6d.
el—Hay....3l. 16s. 0d. to 4l. 12s. 0d.	Average 4l. 4s. 0d.
Clover...4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 6d.
Straw...1l. 18s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Average 2l. 3s. 0d.

MITHFIELD, Feb. 18. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

.....4s. 0s. to 5s. 6d.	Pork.....4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
.....4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb.....0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
.....5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.	Beasts, about 2000. Sheep 11,000.

, in the Pool, 50s. 0d. Delivered 62s. 6d. Sunderland, 44s. 0d. Delivered 56s. 0d.
78s. Mottled 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.
er stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare Market 4s. 2d.½ Whitechapel 4s. 1d.

29	179	61⅛	60⅜	78	91⅛	100⅛	17⅜												
30	holiday																		
31	172½	61⅛	61	78⅛	91⅝	100⅞	18		188½	1 a 2d	Par 2p	66		60⅜			60⅜	23 5 0	2d
1	180½	61⅛	61	78½	91⅝	100¼	18		188¼	1 a 2d	2p						60⅜	23 5 0	2d
2	holiday																		
3	Sunday																		
4		60⅞	60⅜	77⅝	90⅞		17⅞		186½	1 a 2d	2p						59¾	21 5 0	2d
5	179	59⅞	59⅜	76½	90⅛	100⅜	17⅞			1 a 2d	2p	65						24 5 0	2d
6		59⅜	59½	76½	90⅛	100⅛	17⅜	2¼	185	2 a 2d	1p						59⅛	24 5 0	2d
7	179	59⅜	58⅞	76⅛	89⅞	100⅛	17⅜		188¼	1 a 2d	1p	63½					58⅞	24 5 0	2d
8	178½	59⅜	59	76½	90	100¼	17¼	2¼		1 a 2d	1d	63¼					58¼	24 5 0	2d
9		59	59	76½	90⅛	101	17¼	2¼		1 a 2d	1p							24 5 0	2d
10	Sunday																		
11	177	59¼	59	76¼	89¾	101⅛	179	2⅜	182⅝	1 a 2d	1d						588	24 5 0	2d
12	177	59⅛	58⅜	76⅛	89½	101⅛	17⅛		182½	1 a 2d	1p							24 5 0	2d
13	176¼	59⅛	59¼	76⅜	89½	101⅛	17⅛		182⅛	1 a 2d	1p						58¾	24 5 0	2d
14	176¼	59⅛	58¼	76½	89⅜	101⅛	17⅛		183¼	1 a 2d	Par							24 5 0	2d
15	176½	59⅛	59⅛	76⅛	90	100¾	17¼	2¼	184	1 a 2d	1p						58⅛	24 5 0	2d
16		56⅜	59	76¼	89¼	100½	17⅜			1 a 2d	1d						58⅜	24 8 0	2d
17	Sunday																		
18		58⅞	58⅝	77	89		17½	2¼	185	1 a 2d	1p						58¼	24 8 0	2d
19	177⅜	59⅛	58¾	76⅞	89⅞	100⅛	17⅝	2¼	185½	2 a 4d	2 a 3d	63½						24 8 0	2d
20	Faftday																	24 8 0	2d
21	175½	58⅛	58¼	76½	89⅛	100⅛	17½	2⅜	184½	3d	2d						57⅞	80 10 0	2d
22	178	59	58¾	76⅝	89⅝	100⅝	17⅝	2⅜	184	3d	1d						58	30 10 0	2d

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, Nº 14, Holborn.

THE
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with neat Perſpective Views of AXBRIDGE, WILTSHIRE; and MARKEATON DERBYSHIRE; an antient GOLD RING, and a ſcarce ELIZABETHAN MEDAL.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; re all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1805.

Meteorological Table for March, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Feb.	°	°	°		
23	41	49	44	30,04	fair
24	46	48	40	29,78	rain
25	38	47	44	,70	fair
26	44	51	44	,82	fair
27	43	51	43	,60	cloudy
28	44	49	36	,46	fair with wind
M. 1	36	42	37	,50	hail fhow. fn.
2	38	42	37	,95	fair [in night
3	37	46	44	30,14	fair
4	47	54	45	,01	fmall rain
5	46	52	37	29,92	fair
6	38	51	37	30,00	fair
7	37	43	36	,22	cloudy
8	35	42	32	29,98	fair
9	30	39	33	,66	fair
10	32	40	32	,52	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Mar.	°	°	°		
11	30	47	38	29,90	fair
12	49	59	49	,98	fair
13	48	60	49	30,01	fair
14	49	59	48	29,70	fair
15	44	53	40	,84	cloudy
16	38	53	44	,93	fair
17	45	54	44	,82	fair
18	46	47	42	,95	rain
19	38	51	44	30,18	fair
20	40	43	40	,10	rain
21	39	47	40	,05	fair
22	40	46	41	29,93	fair
23	38	47	40	30,05	fair
24	38	47	38	,20	fair
25	31	47	34	,01	fair
26	32	48	34	29,86	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 10, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	98	5	60	0	48	0	30	3	47	7
Surrey	112	8	54	0	46	4	32	0	50	6
Hertford	92	4	50	0	50	0	29	8	36	3
Bedford	97	5	80	0	50	4	28	11	41	11
Huntingd.	93	6	00	0	40	8	24	10	41	2
Northam.	97	6	07	0	48	4	24	10	43	4
Rutland	95	6	00	0	54	6	27	0	45	0
Leiceſter	90	5	60	0	51	10	26	4	45	2
Nottingh.	103	7	70	0	50	7	30	4	47	8
Derby	92	6	00	0	54	10	32	0	50	9
Stafford	92	5	60	0	55	9	31	4	53	8
Salop	90	10	04	0	53	4	27	4	00	0
Hereford	85	6	51	2	50	4	27	1	52	3
Worceſter	91	6	60	0	52	1	31	7	51	0
Warwick	99	10	00	0	50	11	31	0	54	10
Wilts	91	5	00	0	70	1	28	0	55	8
Berks	110	10	60	0	57	0	28	0	51	0
Oxford	100	7	10	0	48	8	20	7	47	1
Bucks	102	9	00	0	48	7	30	2	50	5
Brecon	81	6	51	2	40	4	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	87	3	60	0	43	2	21	4	50	0
Radnor	80	4	00	0	48	11	24	10	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	93	6	60	0	48	7	28	0	47	8
Average of Scotland, per quarter.	00	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	105	0	57	0	47	8	33	10	49	8
Kent	100	8	00	0	47	4	34	0	48	6
Suſſex	100	0	00	0	40	0	36	10	00	6
Suffolk	98	3	00	0	45	10	26	3	41	9
Cambrid.	92	0	00	0	44	8	22	4	40	0
Norfolk	101	9	00	0	44	9	25	0	41	11
Lincoln	90	9	05	0	40	11	25	3	45	2
York	84	0	72	3	48	4	26	8	42	9
Durham	90	12	00	0	48	0	25	8	00	0
Northum.	91	7	01	0	41	10	26	5	00	0
Cumberl.	91	9	58	0	41	10	29	0	00	0
Weſtmor.	94	10	55	2	56	4	28	1	00	0
Lancaſter	95	11	00	0	49	2	28	9	45	10
Chester	80	0	00	0	52	10	31	1	0	0
Flint	75	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	95	5	00	0	48	7	28	0	41	5
Anglesea	80	0	00	0	44	0	21	1	00	0
Carnarvon	90	5	00	0	42	8	22	0	00	0
Merioneth	87	9	00	0	47	0	24	0	0	0
Cardigan	74	4	00	0	42	0	20	0	0	0
Pembroke	76	7	00	0	43	8	20	8	0	0
Carmarth.	83	4	00	0	52	0	20	10	0	0
Glamorg.	80	7	00	0	52	0	20	7	0	0
Glouceſt.	91	9	00	0	52	11	20	10	0	7
Somerſet	93	3	00	0	51	2	25	5	0	4
Monmo.	90	1	00	0	1	2	24	5	0	0
Devon	97	9	00	1	0	0	20	2	0	0
Cornwall	90	5	00	0	45	8	20	1	0	0
Dorſet	101	0	00	0	40	6	25	2	0	0
Hants	105	6	00	0	48	10	31	9	0	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	101	3	01	1	47	8	28	4	45	5
2	90	4	50	0	45	5	20	5	41	5
3	101	9	10	7	44	9	25	0	41	11
4	86	11	05	6	40	0	28	8	43	5
5	91	3	41	0	42	1	26	0	30	0
6	92	6	7	9	40	0	28	8	47	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
7	94	2	60	7	40	0	20	0	49	7
8	88	7	60	7	36	0	25	0	54	3
9	81	2	60	7	46	4	21	1	47	9
10	91	11	60	7	51	7	26	9	50	5
11	97	0	60	7	45	11	20	1	47	8
12	102	9	60	7	49	2	33	3	57	3

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1805.

LETTER XVI. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, March 2.*

IN the Moral World, approximation conduces to similarity both in principle and sentiment: in Nature, likewise, it forms a thousand varied and beautiful attractions. In private life, local and partial improvements excite general imitation; and thus the comforts and ornaments of domestic enjoyment are extended. Hence it might have been expected that the excellent management of the *Castle Prison* in *Lincoln*, under the humane and religious attention of the County Magistrates, would have produced a salutary influence throughout the whole City; but, unhappily, like the more violent elements in nature, approximation here seems to have produced only repulsive agencies in the government of the *Stone Bow-gate* prison. In one we contemplate with pleasure a Magistracy, by the exercise of humanity to the prisoners in the *Castle Prison*, elevated to a dignified rank; in the other, the incarcerated objects, by the *misrule* and neglect of the managers, are degraded beneath the character of rational beings. This neighbouring contrast, great as it is, might have appeared in the prophetic vision of the Poet's eye, thus discriminated:

"Of all Gods workes, which doe this worlde adorne,
There is no one more faire and excellent
Than is man's body, both for powre and forme,
While it is kept in sober government;
But none then is more fowle and indecent,
Disparaged through *misrule* and passions base;
It growes a monster, and incontinent
Doth lose his dignity and native grace.
Behold, who list, *both* ONE *and* OTHER *in* THIS PLACE."

SPENCER'S Faery Queene, b. II. c. 9.

In the preceding Number I had been led to hope that the *acmé* of *misrule* and misery was passed, and that the dreary desert had been at length traversed; but, in perusing the following letter, it will appear that the smaller pyramids only have been seen, and that the greater are now presented to view. In these stupendous works of labour the excavations and chambers were formed for the sepulture of the dead, to whom the Egyptians devoted religious obsequies; but the chambers of the *Stone Bow-gate* are made the sepultures of the living, to whom are denied the benefits of religion, and the services of a chaplain; and thus Pagan superstition was more piously exercised in Egypt than is Christian benevolence now in Lincoln! The gloominess of one might be relieved by appropriate hieroglyphicks, the other by intoxication! The resemblance in both was alone preserved by the exclusion of light and air; but the former was free from humidity, whilst the *Stone Bow-gate* and the NEWARK *Town-gaol* might afford reflections to Armstrong, where he observes,

"It is not air, but floats a nauseous mass
Of all obscene, corrupt, offensive things.
Much moisture hurts; but here a fordid bath,
With oily rancour fraught, relaxes more
The solid frame than simple moisture can."

Well might my friend, after examining a dark and dank chamber in NEWARK *Town-gaol* 14 steps under-ground, occasionally overflowed with 13 inches depth of water, indeed exclaim, "an horrid dungeon!" That his pathetic delineations

neations of human woe, and appeals to commiſeration, may rouſe more effectually the publick to ameliorate the unhappy condition of their fellow-creatures, is the apology offered for theſe additional remarks of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

My dear Sir, *Newark upon Trent, Aug.* 13, 1802.

IT gives me great pleaſure in ſending you the following account of Lincoln Caſtle; and it is increaſed by the aſſurances I have received that the *City* is going to build a new priſon, and the hopes I entertain that the ſame humane and religious attention will be paid to their priſoners as are ſhewn to thoſe in the Caſtle by the *County* Magiſtrates.

It always gives me pleaſure to approve, and pain to cenſure: but truth obliges me to narrate facts as I find them. That the priſon of the Stone Bow-gate is one of the worſt in the kingdom; that its long neglect and ſcanty allowance (not 2d.½ *per* day) are a diſgrace to the city, and ſhocking to humanity, will be obvious to every one who peruſes my remarks. The priſoners *here*, half famiſhed, half ſuffocated, and in a continual ſtate of intoxication, preſent ſuch a combination of miſeries as it is difficult for imagination to form an idea of; whilſt thoſe confined in the *Caſtle* have every comfort which can attend incarceration. It is not eaſy to reconcile ſuch different treatment in priſons ſo near each other; but that I may ſoon inform you of the one at the *Stone Bow-gate* being aboliſhed is the ardent wiſh of, dear Sir, your much obliged friend and humble ſervant, JAMES NEILD.

P.S. I got up earlier than uſual this morning, but left Lincoln without finiſhing my letter, which you will receive from Newark. People were flocking from all parts to ſee two men ſuffer (one of whom had long been a terror to the country); and I was glad to decamp for the ſame reaſon. To-morrow I ſet out for Doncaſter; and in a few days you may expect remarks on the Yorkſhire priſons.

The Gaol for the county of Lincoln is ſituate in the Caſtle-yard, containing about ſeven acres of land incloſed by a high wall. The premiſes are held by leaſe of the Dutchy Court of Lancaſter for a term of 30 years, at an annual rent of 10s. The new Gaol has been built about 14 years; is a good brick building with ſtone facings. The front (which contains the gaoler's and debtors' apartments) is about 46 yards long, with near two acres of graſs-plot fenced off in the front of it for the debtors, who have the privilege of walking there during the day: with a well of good water in it. The ſexes are completely ſeparated by day and night.

One-half of this building is occupied by the male debtors, having three day-rooms for maſter's ſide debtors, average ſize 20 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and 12 feet 9 inches high; and one for common-ſide debtors, 21 feet by 16, and 12 feet 9 high. On the firſt-floor are five lodging-rooms with an airy paſſage communicating to them; average ſize 17 feet by 15 feet 6, and 11 feet high. On the ſecond-floor are five other lodging-rooms of the ſame dimenſions, with a ſimilar paſſage, one of which is for common-ſide debtors. The other half of the building is the gaoler's houſe, excepting two Attic rooms for female debtors, one a day-room, the other a night-room: ſize, 16 feet 9 inches by 10 feet, and 10 feet high, each.

The common priſon is built from the centre of the above building on the South ſide, to have the benefit of the ſun in the court-yard. The paſſage down it, is in a line with the front entrance-door, is arched above, and is 5 feet wide by 10 feet high. The lower end of it is made with an iron-grating, by which the ventilation cannot be obſtructed. It contains on the ground-floor—firſt, a ſtrong room for refractory debtors; oppoſite, one with a bath and oven in it; next, three night-cells for two priſoners each, ſize, 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, and 11 feet high, with wood bedſteads faſtened on the floor.

There are four day-rooms, with fire-places in them, for the different deſcription of priſoners as under:

No. 1, 20 feet by 11, and 11 feet high, for male priſoners for trial.

No. 2, 11 feet by 10, and 11 feet high, for female priſoners for trial.

No. 3, 17 feet by 9, and 11 feet high, for male convicts under ſentence of tranſportation.

No 4, 12 feet by 10, and 11 feet high, for convicts for leſſer offences.

Theſe rooms have each a court communicating to them, 15 yards by 10; are all private with reſpect to each other, being ſeparated by walls 24 feet high,

he court-yard of No. 2 has ſoſt-water pumps, from which of excellent water is at all ſeſſible to the priſoners. There houſe in the centre of it, with , waſhing-tubs, &c. &c. Next, gle-cells for ſingle men, ſize, y 5 feet 9, and 11 feet high, lieads as before. The night- the ground-floor are arched Strong oak boarding on the d floor; and the windows, e double-barred, and look into yards, have wood ſhutters, nake them warm and cloſe at The priſon is perfectly dry. g to the building already de- there have ſince been built tary cells, two on each ſide ge, with fire-places and glaſs ; ſize, 13 feet 8 inches by 8 nd 11 feet nigh, communica- to a court-yard 23 feet by 12. eſe four cells is the chapel; eet by 28, and 15 feet 3 inches is neatly pewed; has a high to prevent debtors and felons ing each other. The women's ſained high, that they cannot during divine ſervice. There mmunication at any time be- ebtors and felons. The county s no employment *here*; but are of handicraft trades are al- o work on their own account, nerally get work out of the There is a houſe of correction diviſion of the county, where s furniſhed. That at Kirton, diviſion of *Lindſay* (which es half the county), is a newly- and convenient building, under od regulation; the employ in ol-line. The others are at Fal- n for the parts of *Keſteven*, and ling for the parts of *Holland*.

convicts wear a county clothing b and blue coloured cloth. s and felons are all obliged to chapel. The whole of the pri- whitewaſhed once a year, and -rooms twice, or oftener if they it. Two guineas are paid annu- the clerk of the peace to the riſoners in the King's Bench arſhalſea.

ers and ſalaries.—Gaoler, John weather 300l. *per annum*; chap- lev. George Davies Kent, 50l. *um*; ſurgeons, Meſſrs. Parnel anklyn, 30l. *per annum*.

gaoler has no fees on the diſ- of either debtors or felons; but the under-ſheriff demands a fee of 6s. 8d. for his *liberate* from every debtor, except thoſe diſcharged by proclamation, or under the Lords Act, who pay no fee. Garniſh is aboliſhed.

The gaoler is required out of the above ſalary to find three turnkeys and a caterer, who attend every day at nine o'clock and three, to purchaſe in the town whatever priſoners may want (liquor excepted), alſo eight chaldron of coals a year, and ſtraw, mops, tubs, buckets, &c. for the uſe of the priſon. The chaplain is required to do duty three times a week, one of which is to be on the Sunday with a ſermon; alſo to attend daily thoſe under ſentence of death. The worthy magiſtrates of this diviſion are not only very humanely, but very religiouſly attentive to the comforts of the priſoners; having ordered any ſum, not exceeding 5l. a year, at the diſcretion of the chaplain, to be laid out in the purchaſe of religious tracts for the uſe of all the priſoners. They are numbered and entered into a book when delivered out, are called in once a week, and then redelivered in the ſame manner: by which they get a change of reading, and their being loſt or deſtroyed is prevented by the regularity with which it is done.

The ſurgeon is required to attend all the felons and *certificated* debtors.

County allowance.—Debtors obtaining a *certificate*, of their having no viſible eſtate or effects, under the hands of the miniſter, churchwarden, and overſeers of the pariſh they laſt lived in, are allowed by the county a pound and a half of good houſehold bread *per* day, and one pound of good beef without bone *per* week. The bread is delivered three times in the week in loaves of three pounds and a half each. The whole furniſhed by contract. Alſo four chaldron of coals every year, which are diſtributed half quarterly.

N.B. Thoſe debtors who receive their ſixpences have no county allowance of food.

When it is conſidered that, out of 175 felons committed in ſeven years, not one has died in the gaol, and that a great proportion of them were almoſt eaten up with filth and diſeaſe, it affords a ſtriking proof not only of the ſalubrity of its ſituation, and the healthineſs of the priſon, but of the great care and attention of thoſe excellent magiſtrates who ſuperintend the priſon concerns.

Bene-

Benefactions.—From a farm at Ripham, near Lincoln, in the tenure of William Gloſſop, *per annum*, 5l. From a houſe in Lincoln in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Cullen, *per annum*, 3l. Sundry benefactions from theriff, grand juries, &c. 8l.—Number of debtors, Aug. 12, 1802, eleven.

Allowance to felons.—The ſame allowance of food to all the felons as to the certificated debtors; alſo four chaldrons of coals *per* year diſtributed half quarterly. Each felon has a rug, three blankets, and ſtraw for bedding. In caſe of illneſs, the ſurgeon, when it is neceſſary, takes off the county allowance, and orders, at the charge of the county, ſuch diet and noſſing as he ſhall think proper. The gaoler is allowed 1s. *per* mile for the removal of tranſports and other convicts. Number of felons, Aug. 12, 1802, nine.

Aſſize convicts under ſentence of tranſportation have the king's allowance of 2s 6d. inſtead of the uſual county allowance. The number of felons committed to the Caſtle in the laſt ſeven years, 175, of whom 38 were capitally convicted, and 11 executed, including the two who are to ſuffer this morning, and whom I was pleaſed to ſee yeſterday intent on their devotions, and diligently preparing for the awful change they were ſo ſoon to undergo. The cell in which they were confined was ſpacious and airy, and opened into a court-yard. I can form a tolerable good judgment of a gaoler from the countenances of his priſoners. Complacency, ſubmiſſion, and good order, were viſible in every part of this well-regulated priſon; a ſure proof that the keeper is intelligent, active, and humane.

The county does not allow bedding to the poor or certificated debtors; but has ſet apart a large day-room and a large night-room, free of rent or any charge whatever, for the uſe of thoſe who chuſe to find their own bedding.

Maſter-ſide debtors, or thoſe who can afford it, may go into rooms furniſhed by the gaoler, for which they pay, if two ſleep together, 1s 3d. *per* week each; if a debtor has a bed to himſelf, 2s 6d *per* week. The number of debtors committed to Lincoln Caſtle in the laſt ſeven years, 305, of which 122 were for ſums from 10l. to 20l.; and, of the whole number, 119 were diſcharged without the plaintiff's obtaining one farthing of either debt or coſts; a proof of the breeding folly of being ſo ſtimulated by their paſſ[ion] s, to go to law with the poor and miſerable in ſhort proſpect of payment; for ſuch [are] unleſs he who are *certificated*.

The City & County Gaol.—[Rev]ſed Clarke, joint gaoler; Geary, [Ma]ſter. Fees on diſcharge of debtors and fel[ons] 6s. 8d.; Corniſh aſſiſes. No regu[lar] ſurgeon, when one is wanted, he is ſent for by the City, and makes a bill. The City-Caſtle pays the felon's fees; the debtor is required to pay his own fees, or be detained. Divine ſervice has never been performed by any one to the priſoners. Allowance to [the] debtors and felons, 1s. 6d. a week. [As] the city furniſhes no employment, [he] allows ſtraw on the floor, a blanket and a rug, to each priſoner.

This gaol at the *Stone Bow-gate* has one room, about 13 feet ſquare, for men debtors, and one, about 8 feet ſquare, for women, both up-ſtairs; in each a fire-place. The rooms for criminals are two dungeons down three ſteps; one has a flagged, the other a damp earth floor. In one of them (18 feet 2 inches by 12 feet 2 inches) is a cage, in which the tickly woman felon was locked up at night; the other room is about 9 feet ſquare; both dark and very offenſive, having neither light nor air but what is received through a ſmall iron-grated window to each room, about 2 feet ſquare; and even this ſmall portion of light and air is almoſt totally excluded by the numbers of people continually at the windows talking with the priſoners, frequently giving them liquor to excels, and which the utmoſt vigilance of the keeper cannot prevent. The bars of the ſmall iron-grated window are wide enough apart to admit a pot of beer, with which publicans ſupply them at all hours: and ſpirituous liquors are conveyed to the priſoners in the ſame manner by vagrants. The gaoler told me that, in July, 1801, he had nearly loſt his life by four intoxicated felons, to whom a ſoldier's musket had been conveyed through the grating, that, in order to put a ſtop to the introduction of ſpirits, he had a perforated tin-plate put over the window; but this he was ſoon obliged to remove for fear of ſuffocating his priſoners: and even this plan did not prevent the priſoners from receiving ſpirituous liquors conveyed through a tobacco-pipe. No court-yard. No water acceſſible to the priſoner. A half-tub in each room ſerves

al:

e of a necessary. In the mentioned the keeper told had five persons locked up a month. Number of pri- ust 12, 1802, one debtor, Aug. 13, 1804, one debtor, s. The prisoners have *now* r and a privy: and, as the urchased a piece of ground, ing to build a new gaol, it ly presumed they will imi- ntry in acts of humanity.

House of Correction is in the ks, and consists of two ut 15 feet square, and a -yard. Employment, spin- randing wool. Those who itted to *hard labour* receive in a shilling of their earn- rest is accounted for to the r prisoners receive one-half ers, and the keeper the The Act for the preserva- lth, and clauses against spi- ors, both hung up. White- ut two years ago. No di- or any religious attentions Allowance, 4d.½ a day, om the city when wanted. eads with straw, two blan- a rug, to each prisoner. muel Tuke, sen.; salary, 10l. August 12, 1802, two men, n.

upon Trent Town-gaol and —William Cropper, gaoler; out of which he finds straw oners. Fees; debtors, 4s.; , 4d. No chaplain, nor any ntentions. Surgeon, when m the workhouse. Allow- a day. No employment. n adjoins the workhouse, has above and one below, about 12, with arched roofs, flag a fire-place. Each room ouble-bar iron-grated win- ght and ventilation. There court, 26 feet by 10, with a it, but no sewer, a half-tub om being substituted for that The rooms and staircases dirty, not having been ed for five years. Below, is ungeon, down 14 steps, about 12, totally dark; the only entilation it ever receives is aperture in the door, about y 4, which is opened to give er his food: damp mud-floor. er informed me, that in the e water was 16 inches deep ere is one room without the prison-wall, about 15 feet by 8, in which women are occasionally put, and for the admission of light and air there is a circular grating over the door. Prisoner, Aug. 18, 1803, one.

Mr. Urban, *March* 13.

As the Gentleman's Magazine is often consulted as a book of reference by writers of Biography, any mistakes which may appear in so valuable a work should be corrected as soon as they are discovered.

In last month's Magazine your correspondent W. S. has been led into an error, by confounding together two gentlemen of the same name, but not at all related to each other; Mr. Samuel Martin, whose portrait is given in p. 113, and Mr. Martin the banker.

The first part of the notice is correct. Mr. Samuel Martin was secretary to the Treasury (and also treasurer to the late Princess Dowager of Wales); he fought Wilkes in 1763; represented the boroughs of Camelford and of Hastings for many years; and was member for the latter place in the parliament which was dissolved in the year 1774, the last in which Mr. Samuel Martin ever sat. He then retired from public life, and died in 1788; consequently, he could not have been "a frequent speaker in the House of Commons between 1782 and 1786," as your correspondent W. S. mentions; nor did he ever refuse, what never could have been offered to him, "an alderman's gown," for he had no connexion whatever with the Corporation of London. In these instances your correspondent must have alluded to Mr. Martin the banker, and member for Tewkesbury. W. Tho. F-G.

*** We are very much obliged to our Correspondent for having pointed out this very palpable error. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *March* 17.

In the wide range of your intelligent readers, I would flatter myself that some information may be obtained respecting the verses mentioned in the following extract from the Talbot Papers, in the College

neations of human woe, and appeals to commiſeration, may rouſe more effectually the publick to ameliorate the unhappy condition of their fellow-creatures, is the apology offered for theſe additional remarks of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

My dear Sir, *Newark upon Trent, Aug.* 13, 1802.

IT gives me great pleaſure in ſending you the following account of Lincoln Caſtle; and it is increaſed by the aſſurances I have received that the *City* is going to build a new priſon, and the hopes I entertain that the ſame humane and religious attention will be paid to their priſoners as are ſhewn to thoſe in the Caſtle by the *County* Magiſtrates.

It always gives me pleaſure to approve, and pain to cenſure: but truth obliges me to narrate facts as I find them. That the priſon of the Stone Bow-gate is one of the worſt in the kingdom; that its long neglect and ſcanty allowance (not 2d.½ *per* day) are a diſgrace to the city, and ſhocking to humanity, will be obvious to every one who peruſes my remarks. The priſoners *here*, half famiſhed, half ſuffocated, and in a continual ſtate of intoxication, preſent ſuch a combination of miſeries as it is difficult for imagination to form an idea of; whilſt thoſe confined in the *Caſtle* have every comfort which can attend incarceration. It is not eaſy to reconcile ſuch different treatment in priſons ſo near each other; but that I may ſoon inform you of the one at the *Stone Bow-gate* being aboliſhed is the ardent wiſh of, dear Sir, your much obliged friend and humble ſervant, JAMES NEILD.

P.S. I got up earlier than uſual this morning, but left Lincoln without finiſhing my letter, which you will receive from Newark. People were flocking from all parts to ſee two men ſuffer (one of whom had long been a terror to the country); and I was glad to decamp for the ſame reaſon. To-morrow I ſet out for Doncaſter; and in a few days you may expect remarks on the Yorkſhire priſons.

The Gaol for the county of Lincoln is ſituate in the Caſtle-yard, containing about ſeven acres of land incloſed by a high wall. The premiſes are held by leaſe of the Dutchy Court of Lancaſter for a term of 80 years, at an annual rent of 10s. The new Gaol has been built about 14 years; is a good brick building with ſtone facings. The front (which contains the gaoler's and debtors' apartments) is about 46 yards long, with near two acres of graſs-plot fenced off in the front of it for the debtors, who have the privilege of walking there during the day: with a well of good water in it. The ſexes are completely ſeparated by day and night.

One-half of this building is occupied by the male debtors, having three day-rooms for maſter's-ſide debtors, average ſize 20 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and 12 feet 9 inches high; and one for common-ſide debtors, 21 feet by 16, and 12 feet 9 high. On the firſt-floor are five lodging-rooms with an airy paſſage communicating to them; average ſize 17 feet by 15 feet 6, and 11 feet high. On the ſecond-floor are five other lodging-rooms of the ſame dimenſions, with a ſimilar paſſage, one of which is for common-ſide debtors. The other half of the building is the gaoler's houſe, excepting two Attic rooms for female debtors, one a day-room, the other a night-room; ſize, 16 feet 9 inches by 10 feet, and 10 feet high, each.

The common priſon is built from the centre of the above building on the South ſide, to have the benefit of the ſun in the court-yard. The paſſage down it, is in a line with the front entrance-door, is arched above, and is 5 feet wide by 10 feet high. The lower end of it is made with an iron-grating, by which the ventilation cannot be obſtructed. It contains on the ground-floor—firſt, a ſtrong room for refractory debtors; oppoſite, one with a bath and oven in it; next, three night-cells for two priſoners each, ſize, 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, and 11 feet high, with wood bedſteads faſtened on the floor.

There are four day-rooms, with fire-places in them, for the different deſcription of priſoners as under:

No. 1, 20 feet by 11, and 11 feet high, for male priſoners for trial.

No. 2, 11 feet by 10, and 11 feet high, for female priſoners for trial.

No. 3, 17 feet by 9, and 11 feet high, for male convicts under ſentence of tranſportation.

No. 4, 12 feet by 10, and 11 feet high, for convicts for leſſer offences.

Theſe rooms have each a court communicating to them, 15 yards by 10; are all private with reſpect to each other, being ſeparated by walls 24 feet high,

high. The court-yard of No. 2 has hard and ſoft-water pumps, from which a ſupply of excellent water is at all times acceſſible to the priſoners. There is a waſh-houſe in the centre of it, with a copper, waſhing-tubs, &c. &c. Next, are ſix night-cells for ſingle men, ſize, 9 feet by 5 feet 9, and 11 feet high, with bedſteads as before. The night-cells on the ground-floor are arched above. Strong oak boarding on the walls and floor; and the windows, which are double-barred, and look into the day-yards, have wood ſhutters, which make them warm and cloſe at night. The priſon is perfectly dry. Adjoining to the building already deſcribed there have ſince been built four ſolitary cells, two on each ſide the paſſage, with fire-places and glaſs windows; ſize, 13 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 9, and 11 feet nigh, communicating each to a court-yard 23 feet by 12. Over theſe four cells is the chapel; ſize, 31 feet by 28, and 15 feet 8 inches high; it is neatly pewed; has a high framing to prevent debtors and felons from ſeeing each other. The women's ſeat is framed high, that they cannot be ſeen during divine ſervice. There is no communication at any time between debtors and felons. The county furniſhes no employment *here*; but ſuch as are of handicraft trades are allowed to work on their own account, and generally get work out of the town. There is a houſe of correction in each diviſion of the county, where work is furniſhed. That at Kirton, for the diviſion of *Lindſay* (which comprizes half the county), is a newly-erected and convenient building, under very good regulation; the employ in the wool-line. The others are at Falkingham for the parts of *Keſteven*, and at Spalding for the parts of *Holland*.

Male convicts wear a county clothing of drab and blue coloured cloth. Debtors and felons are all obliged to attend chapel. The whole of the priſon is whitewaſhed once a year, and the day-rooms twice, or oftener if they require it. Two guineas are paid annually by the clerk of the peace to the poor priſoners in the King's Bench and Marſhalſea.

Officers and ſalaries.—Gaoler, John Merryweather 300l. *per annum*; chaplain, Rev. George Davies Kent, 50l. *per annum*; ſurgeons, Meſſrs. Parnel and Franklyn, 30l. *per annum*.

The gaoler has no fees on the diſcharge of either debtors or felons; but the under-ſheriff demands a fee of 6s. 8d. for his *liberate* from every debtor, except thoſe diſcharged by proclamation, or under the Lords Act, who pay no fee. Garniſh is aboliſhed.

The gaoler is required out of the above ſalary to find three turnkeys and a caterer, who attend every day at nine o'clock and three, to purchaſe in the town whatever priſoners may want (liquor excepted), alſo eight chaldron of coals a year, and ſtraw, mops, tubs, buckets, &c. for the uſe of the priſon. The chaplain is required to do duty three times a week, one of which is to be on the Sunday with a ſermon; alſo to attend daily thoſe under ſentence of death. The worthy magiſtrates of this diviſion are not only very humanely, but very religiouſly attentive to the comforts of the priſoners; having ordered any ſum, not exceeding 5l. a year, at the diſcretion of the chaplain, to be laid out in the purchaſe of religious tracts for the uſe of all the priſoners. They are numbered and entered into a book when delivered out, are called in once a week, and then redelivered in the ſame manner; by which they get a change of reading, and their being loſt or deſtroyed is prevented by the regularity with which it is done.

The ſurgeon is required to attend all the felons and *certificated* debtors.

County allowance.—Debtors obtaining a *certificate*, of their having no viſible eſtate or effects, under the hands of the miniſter, churchwarden, and overſeers of the pariſh they laſt lived in, are allowed by the county a pound and a half of good houſehold bread *per* day, and one pound of good beef without bone *per* week. The bread is delivered three times in the week in loaves of three pounds and a half each. The whole furniſhed by contract. Alſo four chaldron of coals every year, which are diſtributed half quarterly.

N.B. Thoſe debtors who receive their ſixpences have no county allowance of food.

When it is conſidered that, out of 175 felons committed in ſeven years, not one has died in the gaol, and that a great proportion of them were almoſt eaten up with filth and diſeaſe, it affords a ſtriking proof not only of the ſalubrity of its ſituation, and the healthineſs of the priſon, but of the great care and attention of thoſe excellent magiſtrates who ſuperintend the priſon concerns.

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Allowance to felons.—The same allowance of food to all the felons as to the certificated debtors; also four chaldrons of coals *per* year distributed half quarterly. Each felon has a rug, three blankets, and straw for bedding. In case of illness, the surgeon, when it is necessary, takes off the county allowance, and orders, at the charge of the county, such diet and nursing as he shall think proper. The gaoler is allowed 1s. *per* mile for the removal of transports and other convicts. Number of felons, Aug. 12, 1802, nine.

Assize convicts under sentence of transportation have the king's allowance of 2s 6d. instead of the usual county allowance. The number of felons committed to the Castle in the last seven years, 175, of whom 38 were capitally convicted, and 11 executed, including the two who are to suffer this morning, and whom I was pleased to see yesterday intent on their devotions, and diligently preparing for the awful change they were so soon to undergo. The cell in which they were confined was spacious and airy, and opened into a court-yard. I can form a tolerable good judgment of a gaoler from the countenances of his prisoners. Complacency, submission, and good order, were visible in every part of this well-regulated prison; a sure proof that the keeper is intelligent, active, and humane.

The county does not allow bedding to the poor or certificated debtors; but has set apart a large day room and a large night-room, free of rent or any charge whatever, for the use of those who chuse to find their own bedding.

Master-side debtors, or those who can afford it, may go into rooms furnished by the gaoler, for which they pay, if two sleep together, 1s 3d. *per* week each; if a debtor has a bed to himself, 2s 6d *per* week. The number of debtors committed to Lincoln Castle in the last seven years, 365, of which 122 were for sums from 10l to 20l; and, of the whole number, 119 were discharged without the plaintiff's obtaining one farthing of either debt or costs; a proof of the exceeding folly of being so stimulated by their pa[illegible] as to go to law with fellow-cr[illegible] too poor and miserable to afford [illegible] of payment; for such [illegible] who are certificated.

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Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

AS the Gentleman's Magazine is often conſulted as a book of reference by writers of Biography, any miſtakes which may appear in ſo valuable a work ſhould be corrected as ſoon as they are diſcovered.

In laſt month's Magazine your correſpondent W. S. has been led into an error, by confounding together two gentlemen of the ſame name, but not at all related to each other; Mr. Samuel Martin, whoſe portrait is given in p. 113, and Mr. Martin the banker.

The firſt part of the notice is correct. Mr. Samuel Martin was ſecretary to the Treaſury (and alſo treaſurer to the late Princeſs Dowager of Wales); he fought Wilkes in 1763; repreſented the boroughs of Camelford and of Haſtings for many years; and was member for the latter place in the parliament which was diſſolved in the year 1774, the laſt in which Mr. Samuel Martin ever ſat. He then retired from public life, and died in 1788; conſequently, he could not have been "a frequent ſpeaker in the Houſe of Commons between 1782 and 1786," as your correſpondent W. S. mentions; nor did he ever refuſe, what never could have been offered to him, "an alderman's gown," for he had no connexion whatever with the Corporation of London. In theſe inſtances your correſpondent muſt have alluded to Mr. Martin the banker, and member for Tewkeſbury. W. THO. F-G.

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IN the wide range of your intelligent readers, I would flatter myſelf that ſome information may be obtained reſpecting the verſes mentioned in the following extract from the Talbot Papers, in the College

Benefactions.—From a farm at Ripham, near Lincoln, in the tenure of William Glossop, *per annum*, 5l. From a house in Lincoln in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Cullen, *per annum*, 3l. Sundry benefactions from sheriff, grand juries, &c. 8l.—Number of debtors, Aug. 12, 1802, eleven.

Allowance to felons.—The same allowance of food to all the felons as to the certificated debtors; also four chaldrons of coals *per* year distributed half quarterly. Each felon has a rug, three blankets, and straw for bedding. In case of illness, the surgeon, when it is necessary, takes off the county allowance, and orders, at the charge of the county, such diet and nursing as he shall think proper. The gaoler is allowed 1s. *per* mile for the removal of transports and other convicts. Number of felons, Aug. 12, 1802, nine.

Assize convicts under sentence of transportation have the king's allowance of 2s 6d. instead of the usual county allowance. The number of felons committed to the Castle in the last seven years, 175, of whom 38 were capitally convicted, and 11 executed, including the two who are to suffer this morning, and whom I was pleased to see yesterday intent on their devotions, and diligently preparing for the awful change they were so soon to undergo. The cell in which they were confined was spacious and airy, and opened into a court-yard. I can form a tolerable good judgment of a gaoler from the countenances of his prisoners. Complacency, submission, and good order, were visible in every part of this well-regulated prison; a sure proof that the keeper is intelligent, active, and humane.

The county does not allow bedding to the poor or certificated debtors; but has set apart a large day room and a large night-room, free of rent or any charge whatever, for the use of those who chuse to find their own bedding.

Master-side debtors, or those who can afford it, may go into rooms furnished by the gaoler, for which they pay, if two sleep together, 1s 3d. *per* week each; if a debtor has a bed to himself, 2s 6d *per* week. The number of debtors committed to Lincoln Castle in the last seven years, 365; of which 122 were for sums from 10l. to 20l.; and, of the whole number, 119 were discharged without the plaintiff's obtaining one farthing of either debt or costs; a proof of the exceeding folly of being so stimulated by their passions as to go to law with fellow-creatures too poor and miserable to afford any prospect of payment; for such those must be who are certificated.

Lincoln City and County Gaol.—Samuel Fuke, jun. gaoler; salary, 40l; fees on discharge of debtors and felons, 6s. 8d.; Garnish abolished. No regular surgeon; when one is wanted, he is sent by the City, and makes a bill. The City likewise pays the felon's fees; but the debtor is required to pay his own fees, or be detained. Divine service has never been performed by any one to the prisoners. Allowance to poor debtors and felons, 1s. 6d. a week. the city furnishes no employment, but allows straw on the floor, a blanket and a rug, to each prisoner.

This gaol at the *Stone Bow-gate* has one room, about 13 feet square, for men debtors, and one, about 8 feet square, for women, both up-stairs; in each a fire-place. The rooms for criminals are two dungeons down three steps; one has a flagged, the other a damp earth floor. In one of them (13 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 2 inches) is a cage, in which the sickly woman felon was locked up at night; the other room is about 9 feet square; both dark and very offensive, having neither light nor air but what is received through a small iron-grated window to each room, about 2 feet square; and even this small portion of light and air is almost totally excluded by the numbers of people continually at the windows talking with the prisoners, frequently giving them liquor to excess, and which the utmost vigilance of the keeper cannot prevent. The bars of the small iron-grated window are wide enough apart to admit a pot of beer, with which publicans supply them at all hours; and spirituous liquors are conveyed to the prisoners in the same manner by vagrants. The gaoler told me that, in July, 1801, he had nearly lost his life by four intoxicated felons, to whom a soldier's musket had been conveyed through the grating, that, in order to put a stop to the introduction of spirits, he had a perforated tin-plate put over the window; but this he was soon obliged to remove for fear of suffocating his prisoners: and even this plate did not prevent the prisoners from receiving spirituous liquors conveyed through a tobacco-pipe. No court-yard. No water accessible to the prisoner. A half-tub in each room serves the

the purpose of a necessary. In the day abovementioned the keeper told us he has had five persons locked up straight for a month. Number of prisoners, August 12, 1802, one debtor, one felon; Aug. 13, 1804, one debtor, seven felons. The prisoners have *now* good water and a privy: and, as the City has purchased a piece of ground, and are going to build a new gaol, it may be fairly presumed they will imitate the County in acts of humanity.

Lincoln House of Correction is in the Sheep-market, and consists of two rooms about 15 feet square, and a small court-yard. Employment, spinning and carding wool. Those who are committed to *hard labour* receive two-pence in a shilling of their earnings, the rest is accounted for to the city; other prisoners receive one-half their earnings, and the keeper the other half. The Act for the preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, both hung up. Whitewashed about two years ago. No divine service or any religious attentions whatever. Allowance, 4d.½ a day. Surgeon from the city when wanted. Plank bedsteads with straw, two blankets and a rug, to each prisoner. Keeper, Samuel Tuke, sen.; salary, 10l. Prisoners, August 12, 1802, two men, one woman.

Newark upon Trent Town-gaol and Bridewell.—William Cropper, gaoler; salary, 10l. out of which he finds straw for the prisoners. Fees; debtors, 4s.; felons, 13s. 4d. No chaplain, nor any religious attentions. Surgeon, when wanted, from the workhouse. Allowance, 9d. a day. No employment. This prison adjoins the workhouse, has two rooms above and one below, about 22 feet by 19, with arched roofs, flag floors, and a fire-place. Each room has one double-bar iron-grated window for light and ventilation. There is a small court, 20 feet by 10, with a pump in it; but no sewer, a hole in the ground in each room being substituted for that purpose. The rooms and staircases were very dirty, not having been whitewashed for five years. Below, is a horrid dungeon, down 14 steps, about 22 feet by 12, totally dark; the only light or ventilation it ever receives is from an aperture in the door, about 6 inches by 4, which is opened to give the prisoner his food: damp mud-floor. The keeper informed me, that in the winter the water was 16 inches deep in it. There is one room without the prison-wall, about 15 feet by 8, in which women are occasionally put, and for the admission of light and air there is a circular grating over the door. Prisoner, Aug. 18, 1803, one.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

AS the Gentleman's Magazine is often consulted as a book of reference by writers of Biography, any mistakes which may appear in so valuable a work should be corrected as soon as they are discovered.

In last month's Magazine your correspondent W. S. has been led into an error, by confounding together two gentlemen of the same name, but not at all related to each other; Mr. Samuel Martin, whose portrait is given in p. 113, and Mr. Martin the banker.

The first part of the notice is correct. Mr. Samuel Martin was secretary to the Treasury (and also treasurer to the late Princess Dowager of Wales); he fought Wilkes in 1763; represented the boroughs of Camelford and of Hastings for many years; and was member for the latter place in the parliament which was dissolved in the year 1774, the last in which Mr. Samuel Martin ever sat. He then retired from public life, and died in 1788; consequently, he could not have been "a frequent speaker in the House of Commons between 1782 and 1786," as your correspondent W. S. mentions; nor did he ever refuse what never could have been offered to him, "an alderman's gown," for he had no connexion whatever with the Corporation of London. In these instances your correspondent must have alluded to Mr. Martin the banker, and member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. W. THO. F-G.

*** We are very much obliged to our Correspondent for having pointed out this very palpable error. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

IN the wide range of your intelligent readers, I would flatter myself that some information may be obtained respecting the verses mentioned in the following extract from the Talbot Papers, in the College

lege of Arms, as publiſhed by Mr. Lodge in his valuable "Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory." I have not met with any other inſtance of Mr. Secretary Cecil's being a Poet, nor is he noticed in that capacity in the "Royal and Noble Authors;" neither does Sir John Hawkins mention *Hales* as a Compoſer. The letter is addreſſed from Mr. William Browne to the Earl of Shrewſbury, Sept. 18, 1602. I much regret the not being able to trace the verſes to their hiding-place. It is poſſible, however, that they may ſtill be preſerved either at Harefield or Burghley. In an indorſement at the back of the letter they are called "The Verſes of the Picture taken from Dianae's Nymph."

"I ſend your Lo. here incloſed ſome verſes compounded by Mr. Secretary, who gott Hales to frame a ditty unto itt. The occaſion was, as I hear, y^t the young Lady of Darby wearing about her neck, in her boſom, a picture, which was in a dainty tablet; the Queen, eſpying itt, aſked, what fyne jewell that was? The Lady Darby was curious to excuſe the ſhewing of it; but the Queen wold have it, and, opening it, and finding it to be Mr. Secretary's, ſnatcht itt away, and tyed it upon her ſhoe, and walked long with it there; then took it thence, and pinned itt on her elbow, and wore it there ſom time alſo; which Mr. Secretary being told of, made theſe verſes, and had Hales to ſing them in his chamber. It was told her Ma^ty, that Mr. Secretary had rare muſick, and ſongs; ſhe would needes hear them; and ſo this ditty was ſeung which you ſee firſt written. More verſes there be lykewiſe, whereof ſom, or all, were lykewyſe ſeung. I do boldly ſend theſe things to your Lo. wch I wold not do to any els, for I heare they are very ſecrett. Some of the verſes argew, that he repynes not, thoghe her Ma^ty pleaſe to grace others, and contents himſelf wth the favour he hath." J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

THE Rev. Mr. Biſhop was not rector of St. Ethelburga (as ſtated by Mr. Roberdeau in p. 109) but of St. Martin Outwich. I incloſe a ſmall unpubliſhed ſpecimen of his poetry; to explain which, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that the Anniverſary of the Sons of the Clergy was uſually a holiday at Merchant-Taylors.

"*To the Rev.* MOSES PORTER, Clapham.

"Dear MOSES, *Merchant Taylors' School, Tueſday, Apr* 23, 1776.

"At *Sion-hall* (for *Jesus* treats),
On Tueſday next, the Prieſthood eats;
Where I (whoſe Taſte for Crowds and Show,
Whoſe Giant-Appetite you know,)
With half a Pigeon and a Jelly
Should cram that Parſon's-barn, my belly.

"But, ſince theer Luxury's the word,
A richer Feaſt ſhall be preferr'd.

"So, if you 'll ſeaſon ſome plain Diſh
(Pye, Pudding, Pulſe, Fleſh, Fowl, or Fiſh)
With quantum-ſuff of Goſſip-ſauce,
With you the Holiday I'll paſs.

"Then, while the Tribe of *Men-divine*
Becauſe they 're ſtuffing think they dine,
I, from your Converſe and your Meat
Shall have, in all its forms, a Treat;
And, in each ſenſe the words will bear,
Secure a *perfect* Glutton's ſhare.

"For, if to eat for eating's ſake
Of *ſimple* Gluttony partake,
To eat for Friendſhip's ſake appears
Indulging over head and ears.

Yours ever, S. BISHOP."

They who knew him beſt will readily own that theſe lines afford a genuine portrait of his character.

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 23.

LATELY as a boy was ploughing a field at Pottern, in Wilts. the ſhare took up on its point a fine old ring of the pureſt gold, weighing 18 dwts. 19 grs. on an eſtate belonging to Mr. Gregory Clement, temp. Cha. I. and was ſaid to have once belonged to Bp. Bonner; but, upon applying to Mr. Townſend, of the Heralds office, we find it is of much earlier date, and, excepting a creſcent for difference, correſponds exactly with an entry made in the Viſitation of Wilts, *anno* 1566, for George Burley, of Whiſtley, in the pariſh of Pottern, eſq. whoſe great grandmother was a co-heir of Bonham. Some of that family may be ſtill living: and, if deſirous of obtaining the ſeal, may have it for a trifle more than the weight of the gold, by applying to Mr. Baſnet, Bond-ſtreet, Bath.

1 and 4. *Burley*, three boars heads.

2. *Bonham*, a chevron wavy between three croſſes formée fitchée.

3. Three ſpears erect in feſs. (*See Plate I. fig.* 3).

Yours, &c. H. W.

Gent. Mag. March 1805. Pl. I. p. 201.

The Market Place of AXBRIDGE, *from a Painting in* 1756.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Mr. Urban, *Axbri* , *Jan.* 1.

ACCIDENTALLY ing the
other day with a p ng of the
market-place, p church, and
old market-croſs of this town, I could
not reſiſt the temptation of attempting a
ſketch of it; and, with all its imperfections, I now ſend it to you. If you
think it worthy to be preſerved in the
Gentleman's Magazine, it is much at
your ſervice. From what I can diſcover, the picture from which the incloſed
drawing is taken was painted about
fifty years ago, but by whom I know
not. It is, however, very correct, as I
am myſelf perfectly recollect when
every houſe repreſented in the drawing
appeared as you ſee them therein delineated; but within a few years ſeveral
of the houſes have been taken down
and rebuilt, which renders the drawing
the more worthy of attention. I cannot ſay ſo much of the market-croſs as
of other parts of the picture, it having
been taken down long before my recollection; but, from the very juſt repreſentation of the other parts of the
market-place, we have fair grounds for
believing it as correct a view of the
market-croſs alſo, now (in conſequence
of the ſuperior taſte of corporators, parish officers, and others, over that of
their anceſtors) demoliſhed and gone
for ever; and, but for the picture above
alluded to, it is highly probable that it
would not now be known ſuch a venerable remain ever had place in the town
of Axbridge. This croſs was taken
down many years ago, and a modern
octagon market-houſe, ſupported by
eight plain columns, erected on its ſite.

Axbridge is about ten miles from
Wells, eighteen from Briſtol, about the
ſame diſtance from Bridgwater, and
135 from London. It is ſituate on the
Southern ſide of the Mendip hills;
and the ſpectator may, from the ſummit of thoſe hills juſt above the town,
enjoy the moſt extenſive and picturesque proſpects, over the Briſtol Channel, to Monmouthſhire, Brecknockſhire, Glamorganſhire, and Pembrokeſhire; and, in another point of view,
over a moſt rich and fertile track of
land extending to the Quantock hills,
including the bay of Bridgwater and
the Severn ſea, or mouth of the Briſtol
Channel. And the valetudinary may
inhale from the tops of thoſe delightful Mendip hills the moſt ſalubrious
and invigorating air any where to be
met with in the Weſt of England.

With reſpect to the antient ſtate of
this town I am not prepared to ſay
much: the few obſervations following,
however, are from a literary gentleman
in the neighbourhood; and I have no
doubt of their authenticity. "The
name of this place was antiently ſpelt
Axbrigge. It was formerly a borough,
and in many reſpects of much greater
importance than at preſent. It antiently belonged to the Biſhop of Bath
and Wells, together with Congerſbury
and Cheddar; out of which three manors was paid yearly into the king's
Exchequer a rent of 54*l.*; but, as this
was deemed a large ſum in the 13th
century, they were reſigned to King
Edward the Second, who, in the 13th
year of his reign, granted theſe manors
(*inter alia*) in tail general to Edmund
de Woodſtock, Earl of Kent, his brother, in whoſe poſterity they remained
till the reign of Edward the Fourth.
Being forfeited to that King, he gave
them to his brother George Duke of
Clarence, who is ſaid to have been
drowned in a butt of malmſey in the
Tower, by the king his brother's order,
at the inſtigation of his other brother,
the execrable Richard Duke of Glouceſter, afterwards King Richard III.
Edward Earl of Warwick, ſon of the
Duke of Clarence, then became ſeiſed
of them; and from him to Margaret
his ſiſter, wife of Sir Richard Pole,
afterwards the famous Counteſs of Saliſbury; but, ſhe being beheaded May
27, 1540, it again devolved to the
Crown. The manor of Axbridge hath
long ſince been diſincumbered; and the
preſentation to the rectory is in the Biſhop of Bath and Wells. The town
at preſent conſiſts of one principal ſtreet,
which is about a quarter of a mile in
length, and in ſome places very narrow. The houſes in general are old
and meanly built, many of them with
timber, lath, and plaſter, ſomewhat
in the manner of old London before the great fire. Here is a tolerably
ſpacious market-place, together with a
market-houſe and ſhambles, the latter
well ſupplied on the market-day with
butchers meat.

The market, however, is of much leſs
conſequence than it was ſome years
ago; and, following the example of
the neighbouring town Wrington, appears to be faſt tending towards annihilation; in fact, this ſeems to be the

eaſe

caſe with a great many of the ſmaller markets in the kingdom in general; from what cauſe ariſing I ſhall not intrude upon the limits of your Magazine to diſcuſs. In every book (ſuch as Gazetteers, Touriſts, &c.) that I have met with, giving any account of Axbridge, it is ſaid that the market at this place is held on *Thurſday*; but, with due deference and reſpect for theſe authorities, I beg to obſerve, that the market is at preſent, and hath been from time immemorial, held on Saturday; and there is no record that I can diſcover which points out its ever having been held on a Thurſday*. I preſume that it muſt have been a miſtake originating with the author of ſome early account of the town, and that it has been copied by all ſubſequent compilers of the topography of this place. If this conjecture is without foundation, I ſhall be obliged to any of your correſpondents to ſet me right.

Two fairs are held annually in this town, the one at Candlemas, and the other at Lady-day; the former principally for cattle: the latter for cattle, cloth, cutlery, jewelery, and a great variety of other merchandize and toys. Lady-day being the uſual time of the year in this neighbourhood for hiring ſervants, this fair is generally attended by an immenſe concourſe of ſervants of both ſexes. The fair uſually continues two or three days, ; and many of the fair filles-de-chambres, dairy-maids, and even fat cooks and greaſy ſcullion wenches, are ſo civilly greeted by their amorous ſwains, that this fair is productive of much buſineſs for the country juſtices and their clerks, pariſh-officers, and midwives, for many miles round.

Another fair was formerly held here on the 11th of June, and called St. St. Barnabas fair, which had been diſcontinued for many years; the Corporation, however, attempted to revive it about 12 years ago, but without effect, as it is now totally laid aſide. There was alſo a fair held here formerly on the feſtival of St. Simon and St. Jude. The warm ſituation of this place renders it peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of early vegetables; the town and pariſh being ſituate, as it were, in a dell, which forms a kind of amphitheatre, backed towards the North by the Mendip hills, and by projecting promontories or head-lands on the Eaſt and Weſt, whereby the winds moſt prejudicial to vegetation are excluded. Green peas in particular are here to be had as early in the ſeaſon as at any place in the kingdom; and they are frequently ſent to Briſtol and Bath, and ſold at 16s. and 18s. *per* peck; and the premium given by the Corporation of Briſtol for the moſt early peas brought to that market is generally carried by the Axbridge gardeners.

The walks near the town in the Spring ſeaſon are rendered very pleaſant, from the variety of the crops which are raiſed in the fields adjoining by the gardeners (or, as they are here called, *cropers)*; where may be ſeen at one view a great variety of culinary plants, proper for the kitchen-garden, diſpoſed in large beds and ridges, interſperſed with ridges of wheat, barley, beans, peas, oats, &c. Theſe fields are of conſiderable extent, and are divided by mere-ſtones, or land-marks, only; and the pleaſing contraſt, ariſing from this varied and patch-work ſcene, can only be appreciated by thoſe who have ſeen it when clothed in the rich and beautiful tints of vegetative nature, about the months of April and May.

The church here is an handſome Gothic edifice, and, from its appearance, of conſiderable antiquity. It is cruciform, conſiſting of a nave and chancel with ſide-aiſles to each, and dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, whoſe ſtatue appears on the Eaſt and Weſt ſides of the tower, but much defaced by the iron hand of that ruthleſs and unrelenting deſtroyer Time.

The tower contains a peal of ſix very muſical bells (moſt of them, I believe, new-caſt about ſeven or eight years ſince); alſo a clock and chimes, the latter playing a grand and ſolemn tune every four hours. One of the bells is rung every evening from Michaelmas-day to Shrove Tueſday, and called curfew*. In the floor of the North tranſept is a curious monumental braſs, with an inſcription bearing date about the time of King Richard III. Of this

braſs,

* There is ſtill extant a charter of Queen Elizabeth, which permits two markets to be held in the week, namely, *Thurſday* and Saturday.

* But, inſtead of going at eight o'clock, the hour appointed by William the Norman for that purpoſe, the bell called curfew is here rung at ſeven.

braſs, and ſome of the monuments in the church, I intend making drawings, which ſhall be ſent you at ſome future period. The church is kept in excellent repair, and the interior part particularly neat and decent; and its decorations are very handſome and appropriate. It contains a neat and fine-toned organ of rather ſmall dimenſions, and alſo ſeveral good monuments of the Prowſe and other families; likewiſe a ſuperb and elegant cloth for the altar, richly embroidered by one of the ladies of the Prowſe family (if I miſtake not, Mrs. Abigail Prowſe, daughter of George Hooper, biſhop of Bath and Wells).

The preſent incumbent of the rectory is the Rev. R. I. R. Jenkins, of Bridgwater; and divine ſervice is regularly and ſolemnly performed twice on Sundays and on ſaints days and holidays by the preſent worthy and moſt deſervedly-reſpected curate, the Rev. B. Caſtle, of whom it may truly be ſaid, that

"At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorn the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevail with double ſway, [pray."
And fools who come to ſcoff remain to

The body corporate conſiſts of a mayor, alderman, eight capital burgeſſes, a recorder, a common or town-clerk and other officers, and 24 inferior burgeſſes. The moſt antient document that I can diſcover relative to this place, is a grant by King John, in the 5th year of his reign, to Hugh de Wells, archdeacon of Wells, afterwards lord chancellor and biſhop of Lincoln. The original grant is ſtill to be ſeen among the records in the chapel of the Rolls.

By the annexed *token* (*fig.* 1) it appears, that a perſon of the name of *John Tuthill* was formerly proprietor and occupier, and probably the builder, of the Angel inn repreſented in the plate, as the initials on the coin and thoſe on the Angel inn are exactly ſimilar. The date of the former is 1669, and that of the latter 1672.

The Tuthills were an antient and reſpectable family of this place, and ſeveral branches of it ſtill live here. The Rev. —— Tuthill was rector ſome years ago. Mr. Richard and Mr. James Tuthill, his ſons, were both reſpectable ſurgeons and apothecaries; and the former was one of the coroners for the county till the time of his death, in or about 1790.

Axbridge is the birth-place of two very great geniuſes in the art of painting, Mr. William and Mr. John Naiſh. The former, to the irreparable loſs of the Polite Arts, is lately dead; and the latter (who, I underſtand, was patroniſed by, and loſt an invaluable friend in the death of, the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds,) reſides in or near London. The following lines, addreſſed to Mr. William Naiſh (by a friend, on the diſcovery of his extraordinary genius for painting), lately fell into my hands: and, as they may not be totally unintereſting to ſome of your readers, I beg to be indulged with a place for them in your much-admired Miſcellany.

"*To Mr.* WILLIAM NAISH, *Limner.*

"Full oft, friend William, do I ſee
The force of genius ſhine in thee
When I thy portraits ſcan,
When I in each performance trace
The ſofter tints of beauty's face,
Or ſtronger lines of man.

"Inſtructed by no maſter's hand,
Still thou thy pencil doſt command
To own a maſter's force;
And it no otherwiſe appears,
Or whether 'twas the work of years,
Or whether Nature's courſe.

"In ev'ry beauteous miniature
How ſweet thy tints, thy traits how pure
My wond'ring eyes behold!
Thy colours in each piece expreſs
Form, likeneſs, ſymmetry, and dreſs
Of azure, green, and gold!

"When beauty in its native charms
Before you ſits, your fancy warms:
Your blended colours prove
The force of animated youth
In elegance, deſign, and truth,
Which when we ſee we love."

I know not the author of theſe lines; and have only to obſerve that, whatever the merits or demerits of them may be, they certainly poſſeſs one very great excellence, namely, that of ſtrict veracity.

To the diſgrace of this town, the abominable practice of bull-baiting, or rather bull-beating, with all its concomitant horrors, is ſtill continued annually on the 5th of November. Notwithſtanding all Mr. Wyndham's eloquence on the ſubject, I ſtill remain a ſceptic to his reaſoning; and ſincerely wiſh that ſuch an horrid ſport, ſo inconſiſtent with, and ſo diſgraceful to, the generous and noble character of Engliſhmen,

Engliſhmen, were, by an act of the Legiſlature, prohibited and aboliſhed for ever.

We have here a reſpectable corps of Volunteer infantry, commanded by Capt. Parker, both the officers and privates of which are highly diſtinguiſhed in the Weſt Mendip legion (of which it forms a part) for their very progreſſive abilities in military ſcience.

Yours, &c. G. B.

*** The Roman coin which accompanied this communication is of no value whatever.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

HAVING ſeen, in your vol. LXXIV. p. 20, ſome hints concerning hedges, and timber-trees in hedge-rows, will you allow me to offer a few thoughts on the ſame ſubject, with the hope, that, if nothing better ſhould occur, you may ſpare them a page in a future month?

Your readers muſt excuſe my ſignature, for I have no wiſh to ſhew myſelf to the world: what I have to ſay is to ſpeak for itſelf. And the Author of the Hints will, I hope, forgive me, if my thoughts do not quite coincide with his. When we preſent them to the publick, we have equal claim to have it ſuppoſed that we equally believe them to be right: but that publick is to decide for itſelf, whoſe ſentiments it ſhall prefer.

Where the hedges are ſeen ſpreading over the grounds, or wherſoever brakes and buſhes are occupying the fields or meadows, it may well be preſumed that on that farm, or in that country, there is not any high degree of cultivation to be looked for.

To every gent'leman who truly regards either the beauty or value of his eſtate, there ſeems not to be any thing much more deſerving of his early and ſtrict attention, than to have it divided by good quick-hedges, well-planted, and well preſerved, without which his demeſnes will never be elegant or convenient, nor will his farms be well-conducted, or let to advantage; one of the firſt things a good huſbandman looks at, upon viewing a farm, being the ſtate of the fences.

How, and with what materials, theſe are beſt made and preſerved, is then the ſubject of our preſent enquiry. For a perfect hedge, there is not, in my opinion, one Engliſh plant ſo properly well-adapted as the common white-thorn, or hawthorn*; none other that is capable of making ſo good a fence, nor ſo *truly* impregnable; none more elegant, more eaſily kept in its full perfection, and in its proper line. How beautiful and fragrant is its bloom in the ſpring! and no ſhrub is more eaſily propagated, from the ſeeds or by layers, and probably from cuttings. If the berries are gathered in Autumn, buried deep in the ground in pans, until February, then rubbed out, and ſown in beds, as garden-ſeeds, they will ſoon come up by thouſands; to be tranſplanted the next Autumn into nurſery-rows. I believe that this plant will flouriſh in almoſt any ſituation, having often ſeen it growing plentifully and freely, ſelf-ſown, upon very high mountains, and in low and moiſt lands; it only requires to be planted on a good bank, raiſed on purpoſe. For I think no practical farmer has ever found any inconvenience from the general cuſtom, uſed as I apprehend in all well-incloſed lands in England, of placing the hedges upon banks, thrown up from the ditches made by their ſides, as well to aſſiſt and defend, as to drain them, if the ſoil is wet. Your Correſpondent makes not any mention of the laying or plaſhing of his hedges; which is the practice of the beſt of our tillage-countries; and which every attentive huſbandman conſtantly repeats once in eight or ten years, particularly next his fields of corn. A hawthorn-hedge thus managed is not to be exceeded by any others, either as to efficacy or duration; for if this method is perſevered in, it may be maintained in perfection for many generations, while well-built walls of equal age may be tumbled into ruin. The berries that are yearly dropping in the hedge will produce young plants to ſupply the places of ſuch old ones as go to decay; and the cutting out of the over-grown wood, and plaſhing down the reſt every time it is layed, always throws up from the ſtubs a plentiful ſtock of young ſhoots to keep the hedge full and flouriſhing.

I ſuppoſe that Mr. Loudon will not readily perſuade any but novices to depend upon the culture of his *light hedge-knife*, for the training of their hedges. I confeſs I do not ſee how this can effectually be done, but ſurely not by a farmer. Will not the wood in the middle of the hedge be very dif-

* Mespilus oxyacantha foliis cuneatis. Rev. ficult

come at with t
h of this ſoon
Some perſons
bearing their h to keep
the form they ..... but this
effectual as laying. An hedge
kept thorn ſoon becomes too
the upper part; and ſo thin in
om as to be no fence at all
igs.

the timber for hedge-rows, I
may appeal to the beſt judges
gentlemen who reſide in ſuch
Engliſh counties where the
f the Elm is encouraged, whe-
have any other timber-tree ſo
raiſed in, or along the ſides
es; and this for the beſt of
namely, that its value, to the
or, is not inferior even to the
t exceeds it, as it grows to
at height and bulk, and this
han the Oak; that it requires
in order to gain its due length;
is is skilfully done, before the
e grown too large, the wounds
l, and no injury follows to the
that thus raiſed, and not al-
o ſpread its boughs, but high
ir, its perfection of beauty and
btained; and no hedge under
e will be injured by it; and
dge-rows of this timber, once
, are, with due attention, plant-
ever, as young trees will be
ſpringing up from the roots to
the old ones, and this with-
y detriment to the land, for the
which come up from it in the
ground are preſently bitten up
y cattle, and come to nothing.
ntleman of honour and veracity
efordſhire has aſſured me that,
an once in his life, he had ſold
Elm-timber, grown in the
of his fine meadows, which he
me, for more money than the
ple of the lands themſelves was

be it from the thoughts of every
human who loves his country to
iate the value of the Oak, or to
rage its propagation, upon which
ety of our poſterity muſt always
l. It is the duty of Engliſh
men to raiſe as many of them
can with propriety:—but not
ges, where they are miſchievous,
ardly ever grow to great height.
Oak is ſhrouded, I always conſi-
as directly murdered; and if left
s limbs ſpreading low (as they

will
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tion of their
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planter for his t
leaves the moſt
children.

As to the Aſh, a Correſpondent has told you, very truly, that no timber-tree is more unfit to be permitted in hedges; and that none more impoveriſhes the ſoil, or obſtructs the work of the huſbandman. But, in general, the growing of timber in hedges is what ſhould only be done with caution, and particular conſideration. By the ſides of large paſtures, rows of Elms, as well as clumps of Oak thrown over them, are very ornamental and profitable, and afford a comfortable ſhade for cattle. But on the South, South-eaſt, and South-weſt ſides of tillage-fields, or even of rich meadows, they are injurious to the farmer, eſpecially in the time of harveſt, when the full benefit of the Sun's rays is of great importance.

When I read the direction to plant hedges of Alderwood, it brings to my recollection a writer, who, twenty years ago, recommended, as a great improvement and worthy of general imitation, to conſtruct all our hedges of Briars and Brambles. This advice was, I think, firſt given in the Gentleman's Magazine, and from thence taken into ſome of the Weekly Country Papers; in one of which, I remember ſomebody had the confidence to maintain that Brambles and Briars were the natural weeds of hedges: and that they ought to be extirpated from every good one with as much care as Docks and Thiſtles from a good garden. If it were not for the fear of being charged with a like preſumption, I might be tempted to rank the Alder (as applicable to hedges) amongſt this claſs of weeds. But I certainly think that there is no tree leſs eligible to grow there; as it is quite unfurniſhed with the weapons of defence, with which all hedges ought to be guarded: and no tree is more diſpoſed to fill the grounds about it both with ſuckers and ſeedlings, which ſpread without interruption from any cattle; for none will ever bite them unleſs impelled by hunger.

I might, perhaps, add ſomewhat

more

more as to the planting of the Oak, but that I fear I may have already been too free with the room in your pages.

Yours, &c. SIMPLICIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 27.

IN oppoſition to the opinion of Biſhop Lowth, I have ventured to ſuggeſt, that, with reſpect to the inaccuracies which ſo frequently appear in the pages of Engliſh writers, the language itſelf, as well as the practice, is ſometimes in fault. Of the matter of our language no complaint can juſtly be made; our Vocabulary is luxuriant; we have terms in abundance for almoſt every poſſible ſubject: but in the uſe of this matter, if we may judge from what daily iſſues from the preſs, we are yet extremely inexpert. Like every other tongue, it muſt be learnt from maſters, with the aſſiſtance of Grammars, Dictionaries, and proper authorities. Of maſters I ſhall only ſay, that, except they themſelves have good Grammars and Dictionaries, and well-ſelected authorities, much proficiency is not fairly to be expected in the learner. As the country abounds ſo much in Grammar ſchools, it is to be lamented, that attention is paid to Latin and Greek, to the almoſt total neglect of Engliſh.

Of Grammars we have plenty; but a competent one, in my opinion, is even yet a deſideratum. Biſhop Lowth's, which is perhaps ſtill the beſt, is quite elementary. Johnſon's is rather an abridgment of what others had wrote upon the ſubject, than the reſult of his own thinking. The Hermes applies philoſophically to *univerſal* Grammar. And the Diverſions of Purley, as far as I have ſeen of it, goes only to the ſignificancy of particles, in oppoſition to Harris and others. Not one of theſe, nor any other that I have yet ſeen, has the moſt diſtant reſemblance to Chambaud's French Grammar, which, I think, would be an excellent pattern. There is ſcarcely an obſervation in any one of them on the conſtruction of the language, or the *regimen* of words in connexion.

Dictionaries are alſo plentiful; but, as a Noble Writer has obſerved, they are more properly what the Dutch and the Germans call theirs, Word-books, than Dictionaries in the ſuperior ſenſe of that title. Not one of them is at all upon the plan of Boyer's, which generally points [illegible] proper prepoſition, and gi[illegible]ples.

Our laſt and prin[illegible]al reſource muſt be ſought in well-ſelected authorities. It is peculiarly h[illegible], however, that either native or foreigner ſhould be obliged to ſearch volume after volume for what is perhaps not to be found; and, what is ſtill more perplexing, caſes may occur, in which authorities of equal weight are in direct oppoſition, and of courſe deſtroy each other.

If, in our ſearch, we enquire after the claſſical age of this country, we are referred to the early part of the 18th century. Few names ſtand higher in our language than thoſe of Swift, Dryden, Bentley, Bolingbroke, Pope, and Addiſon. I cannot help including Dryden, though rather of an earlier date. We may therefore reſonably expect that the writings of theſe eminent men will afford a ſtandard of propriety. Swift wrote upon the ſubject of the Engliſh Tongue, and was remarkably attentive to grammatical preciſion. Dryden was the firſt Poet, Engliſh Critic, and Proſe-writer of his time. Bentley's literary character was well known through Europe. Bolingbroke and Pope were both very elegant, and generally very correct writers. And Johnſon concludes Addiſon's Life with ſaying, that, "whoever wiſhes to attain an Engliſh ſtyle, muſt give his days and nights to the volumes of Addiſon." But, what would the antagoniſt of the great Boyle have ſaid, had he diſcovered, in any of the learned languages, expreſſions equivalent to thoſe mentioned by Biſhop Lowth, in a note of his Grammar? Verily he would have roared, not like Bottom the Weaver, "as gently as a ſucking dove," but as loudly as Perillus, when roaſting in Phalaris' bull.

It appears then, that theſe authorities, though claſſical, might lead a Writer into many groſs errors. They are all guilty of faults (anomalies I will not call them, for they had no rule to direct them), that are rather a diſgrace to the language than themſelves. The inaccuracies mentioned are all in the uſe of the prepoſition. Swift writes: "Value themſelves *by* drawing your character;" "Beſtow favour *to* the moſt deſerving;" "Fell *into* their cognizance;" "Factions *into* which we are engaged." Dryden: "Reſtore *into* the good graces;" "Accuſed *for* luxuriancy;" "May congratulate

themſelves." Bolingbroke: *to* Tacitus;" "Swerve he path." Bentley: "Re-going;" "Made much *on*." "Policy prevail *upon* force;" *with* the Examiner." Pope: gius ſmiled at what they before."

ammarian adds one rule (the have ſeen upon the ſubject) the government of nouns, ouns generally require after ame prepoſition as the verb ch they are formed. I ex-lament that he did not give ier upon the uſe of the pre-her the verb itſelf.

ſaid, that theſe errors might avoided. I aſk, through ns? Had theſe Authors ever that the prepoſitions, they uſe of, were improper? Or r been ſettled, that the re-ſuch words as were natu-ould follow that of the pa-age? I grant, that we are again to fall into the *ſame* nuſe the Biſhop has pointed propriety. But I aſſert, that many ſimilar ones, to which l liable, without ſuſpecting e wrong; or rather, I ſhould two writers, of equal ability tion, may ſtill make uſe of prepoſitions with the ſame expreſs the ſame meaning, of them muſt neceſſarily be

e word averſion: the Biſhop curate Johnſon uſed the pre-*rom*; and yet their authority ly reconcile us to the uſage; ntly hear and read of aver-nd *for*, but ſeldom *from*, an Averſion, with the Latins, liſguſt itſelf, but the *effect* of ant of preciſion has converted into the other: by averſion ally expreſs the ſentiment we not the effect of the ſentiment. ier Lowth or Johnſon laid ule, we ſhould probably have it. Though the former has *ſo totidem verbis*, I conceive intended to recommend the ent of the parent language as , by his obſervation on this erſion, and his uſe of *to* with : he ſays, "Put in appoſi-' while moſt Schoolmaſters, I ſtill retain the old expreſſion, oſition *with*."

As all the ſix writers I have mentioned have been dead more than fifty years, it may be thought that their authority is of little weight. I readily grant, that our language has undergone many alterations ſince the death of Bolingbroke (the laſt of them) in 1751, and in ſome reſpects for the better: but ſtill few will deny, that the period from Dryden's death to Bolingbroke's may fairly be conſidered as the claſſical age of England. Though not meaning to enter generally into the ſubject of the Engliſh language, I may venture to aſſert, that the productions of the preſent day, with all our improvements and refinements, are no more entitled to a compariſon, in reſpect to vigour, real elegance, and effect, with the writings of the early part of the 18th century, than the Pharſalia of Lucan with Virgil's Æneid. What has been ſaid of the Pharſalia may be applied, with almoſt equal juſtice, to the preſent manner of writing. "The ſtyle is too pompous; it runs ſo much into the brilliant and the bombaſt, that it ſhould by no means be put into young people's hand, for fear of ſpoiling their taſte."

The writer of Junius' Letters (whoever he be) has much to anſwer for; his epigrammatic point, and the ſmoothneſs of his periods, dazzled his readers. In conſequence of an injudicious imitation of this dangerous model, we have run into a ſort of Della Cruſca Proſe, and pay more attention to the expreſſion than the ſentiment.

I cannot forbear here quoting a paſſage which I found in a Sermon (lately preached to a numerous congregation, and printed at their particular requeſt) as a fair ſpecimen of modern ſtyle. Speaking of the Pope, the Preacher ſays;

"After perhaps being permitted to exiſt ſome time a paraſite and a penſioner on this Corſican Slave Driver, he (Buonaparte) in the true ſtudy of ſtage effect, in the character of Ballet Maſter on the great ſtage of Europe, introduces a pantomime trick, by which the pontifical chair is threatened to be transformed, with a whiſtle and a touch of wand of this motley hero, into a mock throne for his brother; and his ſupreme, infallible Highneſs and Holineſs into a miſerable, abject outcaſt, the diſgrace and ſcorn of all true Catholics, and the pitiful engine of the uſurper's blaſphemous pretenſions, without any offenſible inclination, much leſs

means

means of extricating himſelf from the web which this crafty and blood-thirſty ſpider has with too much ſucceſs wound round him."

I dare not hazard a comment upon this ſentence, as it is rather beyond the ken of my intellectual viſion. I ſhall therefore prudently reſerve my opinion till I know that of Meſſrs. the Reviewers, in the full expectation that they will at leaſt think it very fine. The ſtage effect (to uſe his own language) muſt have been wonderfully great. *Ex pede Herculem.*

I do not mean to aſſert that we have no correct models among our preſent writers: we have many, which might eaſily be pointed out; but, I think, few will contradict me in ſaying, that, generally ſpeaking, we are extremely inaccurate in our language, and that we are likely to remain ſo, till our Grammars and Dictionaries are upon a much more extended plan, particularly on the article of prepoſitions, or the government of our words.

It would not be difficult to quote from living Authors, of great ability and claſſical education, inaccuracies as groſs as thoſe mentioned in the Biſhop's note, which, I conceive, can ariſe only from the want of ſome rule or ſtandard of acknowledged authority. This, however, I ſhall decline doing; though I will venture to notice a few expreſſions, which to me appear incorrect, in Johnſon, Harris, and others of the ſame date: "Turned their thoughts *upon* the modes of virtue;" "Conſiſted *in* the unreſtrained gratification;" "Johnſon expatiates freely *into* whatever is collateral;" "Formed merely *upon* ſentiments;" "Satisfied *in* the works:" Preface to the Hermes. "Cenſured *of* vanity;" Sacrifone. "Contraſted *to*;" Warton. "Compliance *to*; More. "Congenial *to*;" "Antipathy *at*; "Eloquent *of*; Mackenzie. In many other phraſes prepoſitions are uſed, of at leaſt doubtful propriety; ſuch as, "Antidote *againſt*;" Goldſmith. "Foreign *to*;" Shenſtone. "Affinity *with*"; Hawkeſworth. "Conformity *to*;" Warton. "Converſant *in*;" Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

Theſe writers are all of conſiderable authority; and the expreſſions are taken from ſhort eſſays, a ſpecies of literary production, in which perſpicuity, accuracy, and expreſſion, are more particularly attended to. I have no heſitation in ſaying, that, according to my opinion, the wrong prepoſition is introduced in every inſtance. Others may entertain a very different opinion, and perhaps on much better ground. It is, I think, a diſgrace to this nation, that any perſon of decent education ſhould yet feel a doubt upon the ſubject. Though Johnſon obſerves, that our language, not being very analogical, gives but few opportunities for grammatical reſearches, the difficulties ariſing from the uſe of prepoſitions may, I conceive, eaſily be obviated.

Half a century ago, Lord Cheſterfield lamented, that we had no lawful ſtandard of our language ſet up, ſo, thoſe to reſort to who might chuſe to ſpeak and write it grammatically and correctly. With reſpect to the point I have mentioned, we have yet made no progreſs. I cordially agree with him in wiſhing, that either ſome one perſon of diſtinguiſhed abilities would undertake the work ſingly, or that a certain number of gentlemen would form themſelves, or be formed by the Government, into a Society for that purpoſe.

I muſt beg your indulgence, Mr. Urban, while I add a few words upon the ſubject of punctuation. Biſhop Lowth obſerves, "The doctrine of punctuation muſt needs be very imperfect; few preciſe rules can be given, which will hold without exception in all caſes; but much muſt be left to the judgment and taſte of the writer."

Our writers ſeem to have availed themſelves of this conceſſion: infected with the daſhing mania of Sterne, many of them appear even to have given up this modern art in deſpair, and to have conſidered it as already obſolete, or at leaſt uncertain.

I cannot help thinking, that a little attention to this art, however imperfect it may be, would much conduce to the intelligibility of ſome of our elegant authors. In moſt of them we indeed meet with commas, ſemicolons, colons, and periods; but in ſuch confuſion, that the old Roman manner *continuo ductu* would be much more comprehenſible. The practice is here in fault, and deſerves ſevere reprehenſion. The arbitrary uſage of the 14th century is not creditable in a writer of the 19th.

I have lately met with a facetious anecdote in Mercier's Tableau de Paris, upon this ſubject:

"Un nomme Ledru a fait ſa fortune avec l'inſcription de ſon Enſeigne, laquelle portoit

patron

pasoit Ledru pose des sonnettes dans le Cul de Sac." L'écrivain avoit mis un gros point après le mot *Cul*, et avoit repetté *de Sac* à l'usage ligne, ce qui parut facétieux: et tout le monde voulut employer le Sieur Ledru, qui *posoit des sonnettes dans le Cul.*

Another French sign-board, according to Mercier, bore the following inscription, equally ridiculous, and for the same reason:

"Thomas tend les Chiens et sa femme; vat en ville."

The other day I heard a warm debate, upon the meaning of a clause of an Act of Parliament. It arose from the insertion of a comma; and the question was, whether the comma was, or was not, in its proper place. "*In vestrâ lege,*" says Ignoramus, "*una comma evertit totum placitum.*" It is said, that there are no points upon the Parliamentary Roll: Query, by whom, or by what authority, are the Statutes pointed? S. M.

Mr. Urban,

I SEND you a drawing (*Plate* I. *fig.* 2.) of a curious and scarce medal of Queen Elizabeth, by which it appeared she touched for the Evil. The reverse has a cypher, crowned, of her name, with the motto *Conservatrix afflictorum*, and a date, 1601; but the inscription round her effigies on the other side puzzles me to make out the meaning of it, and I shall be obliged to any of your numerous correspondents who can explain the meaning of it, *Unum a Deo duobus sustineo.* H. W.

*** This jetton is engraved in the "Medallic History of England," Plate IX. fig. 10, with this explanation: On the jetton the head of Elizabeth, Unum a Deo duobus sustineo; "One from God I sustain with two;" an obscure and unclassical legend. Does it imply that the kingdom she had from God she sustains both by peace and war? Reverse, the monogram of Elizabeth under a crown, 1601. Afflictorum Conservatrix, "Preserver of the Afflicted."

If the first legend refers to *kingdoms*, *unum* is England exposed to rebellion in Ireland, under Lord Tyrone, supported by the Spaniards, *duobus*, against both which she preserved her afflicted subjects. D. H.

Mr. Urban, *Islington, Feb.* 23.

IN a note subjoined to my cautions against the introduction of pestilence, vol. LXXIV. p. 1204, you state that my alarm makes me over-rate the danger; and that you would willingly insert an authentic contradiction of my statement: I subscribe implicitly to your impartiality, and shall feel much pleasure in finding my *data* to be erroneous; at the same time I beg leave to observe, that the notes annexed to my text are merely the substance of two paragraphs in the Observer, of the 16th of December, and a column on the subject in the Star; the one a respectable Sunday Paper, and the other a well-informed Evening Print; and as the information conveyed on this momentous subject through the medium of those two papers relative to the deviation from the established laws of quarantine, in some late instances, has never been contradicted, either officially or in any other shape, I take it for granted that the information is authentic. Moreover, a little time since, a Rt. Hon. Member, on his Motion for an Amendment to the Quarantine Laws, conveyed to the House some additional information, which not only corroborates the articles in the Papers alluded to, but certainly gives room for additional alarms; and it appears, that the persons to whom the superintendance of those laws were entrusted, seem not to be free from apprehensions; as, owing to the heavy responsibility attached to the duty, and the laxity abovementioned, they are anxious to exonerate themselves by a Bill of Indemnity. On a revision of this very serious subject, it must appear evident, from what has transpired since you inserted my desultory ideas in your Supplement, that I by no means over-rated the danger; and my Essay appears to be merely an anticipation of the measures since adopted by Government, to prevent the contagion from reaching us from the shores of the Mediterranean; and from the tenor of the Proclamation, to prevent, if possible, its introduction, the Amendments suggested by Mr. Rose, in the Quarantine Laws Bill, and the application of Mr. Bosanquet to Government, in consequence of having a ship laden with cotton plundered while performing Quarantine, you must candidly acknowledge, Mr. Urban, that I did not over-rate the danger, or sound the trumpet of alarm.

I must mention, that the epidemy might be imported during the continuance of cold weather, and remain in a state

a ſtate of inertion till the Summer or Autumn, when the latent ſparks might burſt forth and ſpread the contagion, perhaps ſo ſuddenly as to (at leaſt for a time) baffle ſome of our Medical men to preſcribe a remedy or antidote againſt the malignaney of its poiſon, as at Gibraltar; for, it is a well-known fact, that the majority of the faculty there were wrong in the firſt inſtance of the peſtilence making its appearance in the town. Under the poſſibility of ſuch circumſtances ever exiſting here, I think it the bounden, incumbent, the ſacred duty of every member of the community to communicate his ideas, if he imagines that the information either will tend to prevent the contagion from reaching us, or to eradicate it, if we are ſo peculiarly unfortunate as to be afflicted by this moſt dreadful viſitation. Under this impreſſion, I beg leave, through the focus of your Publication, to ſtate ſome curious particulars, which, at the preſent moment, deſerve to be generally known, with reſpect to the proceſs of fumigations; and the publick may form an opinion of the efficacy of the mineral acids in deſtroying the contagion, and purifying the rooms of a houſe. In 1800, when the epidemic fever broke out in Genoa, Dr. Majon employed the nitric and muriatic fumigations according to the method of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, with complete ſucceſs; and the extinction of the poiſon was chiefly owing to thoſe fumigations, both as an antidote and a remedy: it was generally remarked, that the families who adopted this practice entirely eſcaped the epidemy.

Dr. Miguel Cabaneilas, one of the Phyſicians employed by the Court of Spain during the epidemy at Seville, gives ſome very curious details of the properties of the acids. He tells us, that he placed ſome putrid meat in three apartments, which were immediately filled with a moſt putrid ſtench; he then made fumigations with the acids in the three rooms; in the firſt he uſed the nitric acid, in the ſecond the ſulphuric, and in the third the muriatic acid gas. He repeated thoſe fumigations frequently during ſixteen days, when the *fœtor* was baniſhed from the three rooms; and during the continuance of the experiment, the Doctor relates, that he inhabited the apartment where the nitric fumigation was employed, without any inconvenience from the ſmell, or ſuffering any bad conſequence.—He purſues the ſubject; and relates, that, not ſatisfied with this trial, he determined to make an experiment on himſelf;—that he took the riding-coat of a Dr. Sarrain, who died the ſecond day of his arrival at Seville, of the epidemy. Previous to his death he had worn this coat, and at the height of his diſorder was wrapt up in it; had ſweated, vomited, and in fact had expired with it upon him. Having placed it in a ſmall room, he burnt an ounce of ſulphur under it, having firſt ſhut cloſe the door: next morning the coat was fumigated a ſecond time, with the nitric acid*; the coat thus purified, he ſpread upon his bed, and ſlept under it from eleven at night till half an hour after ſix the next morning; he then got up, and put on the riding-coat, which remained in conſtant contact with his body till eight o'clock, when he dreſſed himſelf and went out with the riding-coat above his other cloaths; he walked through the city during the morning till he was in a profuſe ſweat; he then ſat down, and remained quiet till one o'clock, when he returned home, looking upon this experiment as complete; he afterward gave the coat to a beggar in good health, who wore it conſtantly in the day, and made uſe of it as a covering for his bed at night, without ſuffering any alteration in health †.

Yours, &c. A. SIMMOT.

Mr. URBAN, *March 5.*

WILL any of your clerical correſpondents, or others, who may be acquainted with the ſix volumes of Sermons, which were publiſhed by the Rev. Dr. *John Conant*, have the goodneſs to make known what character they have ſuſtained in the literary world; whether they are become ſcarce;

* This narrative is highly intereſting; but I have heard ſome of the Faculty ſay, that the Doctor's experiments were by no means a ſufficient proof of the acid's being an infallible remedy for, or an antidote againſt, the contagion: they ſtate, that ſome conſtitutions are not ſo ſuſceptible to the *virus* of the infection as others; and therefore eſcape, while thoſe who are immediately in the ſame dwelling are attacked. I hope to ſee ſome inveſtigation of this ſubject in your next.

† The nitric fumigation is, in general, conſidered as the moſt effectual by the Faculty.

and

ed any other particulars reſpecting him they may be pleaſed to communicate? My reaſon for the enquiry is, having lately ſeen fifteen volumes in MS. of Sermons, Viſitation Charges, &c. which were compoſed by that learned Divine, which remain in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendant, and contain much local and general information reſpecting the troubleſome times in which he lived.

He was ſon of *Robert Conant*, and was born at *Yeatenton*, in Devonſhire, Oct. 18, 1608; entered of Exeter coll. Oxon. 1626, admitted to the rectory of that coll. 7th June, 1649, and, in conſequence of that preferment, had the vicarage of Kidlington near Oxford; D. D. 29th May 1654; Divinity Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Oxford, Dec. 1654; accepted the impropriate rectory of Abergely near St. Aſaph, in Denbighſhire 1657; admitted Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, Oct. 6, 1657; appointed one of the Commiſſioners for the review of the Book of Common Prayer, 25th March, 1661, and aſſiſted at the Savoy conferences; elected Miniſter of the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London, 18th Dec. 1670; inſtituted Vicar of All-Saints, Northampton, 15th Feb. 1670, and Archdeacon of Norwich 7th June, 1676; preſented by the King to a Prebend in the cathedral church of Worceſter, 1681, and died 12th March 1694. He married in 1651, *Elizabeth Reynolds*, daughter of Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, afterward Biſhop of Norwich; by whom he had ſix ſons and ſix daughters.

In the church of All-Saints, at Northampton, is the following Epitaph to his memory:

"Hic juxta requieſcit
JOHANNES CONANT, S. T. P.
E Devoniâ ortus,
apud Oxonienſes enutritus:
ibidem
Collegii Exonienſis Rector,
Academiæ Profeſſor Regius,
et tertio Vice-cancellarius;
Collegio valedixit anno 1662:
poſtea
Archidiaconus Norvicenſis,
Eccleſiæ Vigornienſis Prebendarius,
et hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarius.
Vir omnibus hiſce muneribus
(quorum nullum ambivit, plura refugit)
par et ſuperior.
Doctrinâ, Moribus, Pietate, non minus
quam annis,
conſummatus, obiit
anno ætatis LXXXVI, dom. 1693,
menſis Martii, die 12mo.
Elizabetha uxor mœſtiſs. viro chariſſimo
hoc marmor, amoris et obſervantiæ ergò,
poſuit."

In anſwer to your Reviewer, p. 155, I inform you, from *Haſted*'s Kent, 8vo, vol. X. p. 66, that *Eythorne Court* was in the poſſeſſion of *Richard Sherbrooke*, Eſq. of London, who deviſed it to his ſiſter married to *William Mead*, by whom ſhe left an only daughter, who marrying *John Wilkes*, eſq entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it; and his only daughter, Miſs Mary Wilkes, of conſequence, became owner of it by his deceaſe. The houſe is very large and ancient; it is built with ſtone; the walls are very thick and ſtrong; they are covered with venerable ivy, the ſtems of which are of the greateſt magnitude. In the windows are ſeveral coats of arms.

Yours, &c. T. MOTT, F.S.M.

*** It is not improbable that the deſcendant of Dr. Conant above alluded to, is poſſeſſed of memoirs of his life, and a collection of his letters in MS. all which it is in his power to gratify the learned world with. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

PERHAPS you may think the following inſcriptions in the North aile of the church of Catterick, in Yorkſhire, relative to the families of Burgh or Brough, and Lawſon of Brough, in the pariſh of Catterick, deſerving of a place in your Magazine. The pedigree which accompanies them, ſo far as it is marked *(a)*, is to be found amongſt the Harleian MSS. No. 1487, fo. 40, except that all the names of the Burgh family (ſaving Roger and Anthony his father) are written *Borough* in the Harleian MS. and except that Sir Ralph Lawſon is named *Robert* in the MS. which is without dates.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

On a braſs inlaid in a dark marble ſtone, on the floor:

Hic jacent Joh'es de Burgh, armig' & Katerina ux. ejus qui Joh'es obiit 1° die menſis Januar', anno D'ni. mill'mo cccc° xii° quor' a'l'ab' p'picietr' D'g. Amen.

At each corner of this ſtone was inlaid a ſhield of arms, of which one only now remains, viz. . . . . a faltire . . .

On another marble ſtone on the floor

floor are inlaid in braſs the effigies of two men in armour, and at each corner of the ſtone was a ſhield of arms, of which the two at the head are loſt, and thoſe at the feet are ..... on a ſaltire .... five ſwans ..... quartered with .... a feſs ingrailed .... between ſix fleurs de lis .....; and at the feet of the men this inſcription:

Hic jacent Will'ſ Burgh, armiger, filius & heres Joh'is Burgh, qui obiit quarto die Nove'br' a° D'ni M°CCCC°XLIJ°. Et Matilda uxor ejus, que obiit xii° die Novembr. anno D'ni M°CCCC°XXXIJ°. Et Will'ſ Burgh, armiger, filius & heres p'd'c'i Will'i, qui obiit ultimo die me's Dece'br' a° D'ni M°CCCC°LXX', et Elena uxor ip'i Will'i filii Will'i p'd'c'i, que obiit xx° die me's Junii, a° D'ni M°CCCC°XLVIJ° q'or' o'n'u' a'i'abꝫ p'piciet' o'ipotens De'. Ame'.

On another marble ſtone on the floor are laid the effigies of a man and woman, the man in armour; and at each corner was inlaid a ſhield of arms, now loſt. At the feet of the effigies is this inſcription:

"Hic jacet Will'm's Burgh, unus fundator' iſtius Cantarie q'i obiit xvii° die Auguſti, anno D'ni M°CCCCLXXXIII° cuj. a'i'e p'piciet' De'. Et orate p' bono ſtatu Elizabeth. ux'is ejus."

On a mural monument:

"Hic jacent reliquiæ Johannis Lawſon de Burgh, baronetti, & Catharinæ chariſſimæ ejus conjugis, filiæ Gulielmi Howard de Naworth Caſtello, in comit. Cumberlandiæ, equitis aurat.

Obiit { ille 26 Oct. 1698. / hæc 4 Jul. 1668.

Ibidem hic reponitur cor. Johan'is filii ſupradicti Johannis Lawſon, baronetti.

Requieſcant in pace.

Johannes Lawſon, bar'tus, obiit Oct. 19, 1739, æt. 53."

On another mural monument:

"In this aile are depoſited the remains of Sir Henry Lawſon, of Brough-hall, bart. who died on the 1ſt of October, 1781, aged 69; and of Dame Anaſtaſia, his wife, the third daughter of Thomas Maire, of Lartington, eſq. who died on the 2d of November, 1764, aged 54. To whoſe memory this monument was erected by their eldeſt ſon.

R. I. P."

Arms. Arg. a chevron between 3 martlets Sa. impaling Arg. a ſhip Sa in a ſea proper.

John de Burgh, eſq. ob. 10 Jan. 1412.

William Burgh, eſq. ſon and heir, ob. 4 Nov. 1442. = Matilda, wife of William Burgh, ob. 12 Nov. 1432.

(a)William Burgh, eſq. ſon and heir ob. Dec. 31, 1465. = Elen, daughter of John Pickering, (a). ob. 20 Junii, 1445.

(a)William Burgh, ob. 17 Aug. 1492. = Elizabeth, (a) daughter of Chriſtopher Conyers, of Hornby, living 1492.

(a)George = ...(a) daugh. of Sir Wm. Pirton, of Calés.

(a)Chriſtopher. (a)William. (a)Anthony, merchant of the Staple. (a)John.

(a)Giles = Elizabeth (a), daughter of John Medcalfe, of the Stubbe.

Anne, (a) wife of Henry Evers.

Elizabeth, (a) wife of Sir Robert Tempeſt.

(a)Roger Burgh, eſq. = Elizabeth, (a) dau. and co-heir of Roger Chambers, of Burtbs on Trent, co. Stafford.

Clare (a), married .... Layton, of Dalmayne, in Weſtmorland*.

Elizabeth (a), daughter and heir, married Sir Ralph Lawſon, knt. and was great-grandmother of Sir John Lawſon, bart.

P. S. Under an arch in the church is an old monument of one of the Lords Scrope of Marham, who probably had a ſeat at Scotton, in the pariſh of Catterick, as I find that Henry Lord Scrope of Marham died ſeiſed of the manor of Scotton in the 15th year of Richard II. There are ſome other inſcriptions in the church of Catterick, which I will endeavour to ſend to you at another opportunity.

* Cumberland.

THE

JECTOR. N° XLII.

...ornas, ut nemo, quam sibi
...
...rit, seu fors objecerit, illa
...at?" HORAT. SAT.

...e weeks past the conversa-
...f the Town, that is, such
...as could conveniently be
...political affairs, has turned
...on the fate of the adventu-
...BOYDELL LOTTERY. This,
...e case of the fortunate per-
...ose lot the 62 high prizes
...s to have differed very much
...ommon issue of lotteries,
...en the subject of much cu-
...lation, and of some com-
...w of my readers need be
...hose tickets which, by the
...any other lottery, would be
...ts, were in this entitled to
...prints, worth one-third of
...al price of the ticket. By
...lar arrangement, each pur-
...an opportunity of preserving
...l of so extraordinary a lot-
...that not only of his indivi-
..., but of the liberality and
...e Nation, which stood forward
...rity, and without importu-
...upport and for the honour of
...who had been so eminent a
...ncourager, and patron of the

certainly, did an opportunity
...nd happen in which all ranks
...re eager to advance their con-
...s, that it might no longer be
...foreigners only had the spirit
...te national taste. Hence the
...dventurer in the lottery" be-
...once a term of honour, and a
...f taste. This was, indeed, a
...o which none of the objections
...dvanced against that financial
...in general could with any pro-
...e applied. It endangered no
...morals, and encouraged no
...of avarice in low minds. We
...ard of no labourers who have
...f their tools or their cloaths that
...ight have a chance to possess
...s or prints. No mechanick has
...his children, and no wife has
...ed her husband, to illustrate
...ovels with scenes of Shakspeare
...Milton; and no footman has
...his master, or taken to the
...y, that he might decorate his
...with the Houghton collection or
...rks of Hogarth. Money was so

entirely out of consideration, that, except in the solitary instance of the Gallery, it entered into no man's head that he could purchase the means of any gratification but what was connected with taste and liberality. For once, therefore, we have seen a lottery of 22,000 tickets begun and ended without any advantage accruing to pawnbrokers, thief-takers, or gaolers, almost the only persons who are said to be gainers by a mode of raising money to which, upon these accounts, let us hope, Government has recourse rather from necessity than choice.

A lottery attended with so many honourable circumstances might well deserve to be handed down to posterity with respect, even if the simple facts now related were all that had rendered the BOYDELL LOTTERY a matter of much conversation for some time past. But this is not all; for it has so happened that this lottery, originally granted by Parliament in support of the Arts, and especially the art of engraving, has turned out to be a vast fund of moral satire and ingenious raillery at the expences of the follies and vices of the times. Of this result the publick, I believe, had no expectation, at least I cannot find that it entered at all into the contemplation even of most liberal purchasers. For my own part, however, being naturally inclined, and bound by the duties of my profession, to catch at such matters, and being ever disposed and willing to derive moral instruction from public events, I was not very much surprized when I first discovered that the late worthy Alderman designed to bring into view, if not practice, those excellent principles of integrity and industry which had governed his own conduct during his very long, active, and useful life. We Projectors are enabled to penetrate through obscurities much sooner than any other class of men, except, perhaps, news-writers and conjurors; and, therefore, from the first glance of the printed scheme, I foresaw that something more would happen than the publick expected, and that, in this lottery at least, there would be "wheels within wheels." I even went so far as to assure some confidential friends that "they little knew what their tickets would produce;" but I am sorry to add that they heard me with an air of obstinate incredulity.

But this was no discouragement, for time

time has ratified my conjectures. It now appears that the venerable magiſtrate juſt mentioned had, during the latter weeks of his life, been arranging the *blank prizes*, as ſome have called them, in ſuch a judicious manner, that their effect upon the publick in general has been either moral or ſatirical; and by this means he has conferred great obligations on the preſent generation whether they be willing to allow them or not. Dame Fortune, likewiſe, catching a hint, or rather imbibing the ſpirit of the worthy Alderman, has diſpoſed of theſe guineasworths of prints with an attention rather to the *wants* than the *wiſhes* of her votaries, which they well know is not her uſual practice. I do not, therefore, wonder at being told in every company I viſit, that ſome purchaſers have got prints which have afforded a broad hint, and that others have been ſo ſtrikingly depicted in their prizes as to be either very much aſhamed or very much offended.

The complaints and reports, indeed, which I have heard on this ſubject, are ſo numerous and various in kind and degree, that I might fill my whole paper with them, and yet not exhauſt my recollections. But a few ſpecimens may ſuffice to ſhew the waggiſh diſpoſition of the wheel, or rather the very accurate knowledge the Projector of the ſcheme had of what the publick wanted for inſtruction and reproof. What, indeed, but an intelligent acquaintance with the characteriſticks of the age could have ſuggeſted a plan by which ſo many young gentlemen about town have got the print of "The Prodigal Son?" With equal attention to the ſources of evil, the mothers of ſeveral of theſe hopeful youths have become poſſeſſed of "The Card-players." And theſe two prints, with a propriety ſo minute as even to extend to *place* as well as perſon, have fallen to the lot principally of the inhabitants of St. George's and St. James's pariſhes, although a few, I am ſorry to ſay it, have been conveyed into the City. The laſt, however, were indifferent impreſſions, and mere copies of the former; and, therefore, to make up the ſtipulated value, a fine "proſpect of the King's Bench priſon" was added.

But while theſe have been diſperſed among the publick with ſo much liberality, I find that the "Cardinal Virtues" have been very ſcanty in the ſame proportion; and I could have wiſhed that "Faith, Hope, and Charity," had been more extenſively diffuſed, eſpecially among controverſial writers; and I yet more heartily could have wiſhed that fewer families of the middling claſs had been enabled to diſplay impreſſions, equal to proofs, of "Modern Midnight Converſation," and "Marriage Alamode."

I may next remark, that ſome purchaſers of tickers are highly gratified by their acquiſitions, and therefore I am uncharitable enough to ſuſpect that they did not much ſtand in need of what they have got. The mothers of ſome large families, and the governeſſes of ſome young ladies boarding-ſchools, have been enabled to boaſt of a very elegant ſet of "Virgins," and "Angels". and "Venus's;" and yet this might be forgiven as pictures of prejudice, if, as *companions*, theſe engravings had not been accompanied by "Adonis's," and ſcenes of "Pyramus and Thiſbe," "Romeo and Juliet in the garden," "The Power of Beauty," and other hints and ſuggeſtions which appear to me to be wholly ſuperfluous. In a very gay family in the Weſt end of the town I obſerved Collett's four prints of "Courtſhip—The Elopement—The Honeymoon—and Diſcordant Matrimony," which ſeem equally unneceſſary, but might have been as proper to decorate the rooms of a Proctor in the Commons as "Views in Calcutta" would be to ornament the ſaloon of an Eaſt India director.

It muſt, however, be remarked, that in ſome of theſe prizes there is a ſort of waggiſh propriety of allotment which it is not eaſy to be offended with. Some of the gentlemen, for example, who lately negociated a loan with the Miniſter, have got prints of "The Wife Men of the Eaſt," executed in the *dotted* manner; and a well-known member of parliament has been ſeen to chuckle over his prize of the "Rat-catcher." "The Ruins of Rome" are ſaid to have fallen to the lot of the agent of a diſtinguiſhed perſonage in France; and the fine print of "Dividing the Booty" is thought to have fallen into the ſame hands. I was better pleaſed, however, with the lot of an honeſt inn-keeper, who ſaid he had got "The Traveller's Repoſe;" and, perhaps, "The Good Samaritan" and "Raiſing the Widow's Son" could not have been better allotted than

to

principal agents in a certain ſociety. Nor muſt I omit the ſcrupulous propriety which adjudged ſet's "Blind leading the Blind" tain modern philoſophers, as it great light on them and their es in the purſuit of *perfectibility* or three ladies of quality, like- whoſe nerves uſed to be very diſturbed by the lectures and of the late Lord Kenyon, have again remarkably agitated and ed by their money returning in ape of "Circes," and "Cleo- " and "Meſſalinas;" and their ds have been equally diſturbed ceiving "Bacchanalians," and ions:" they could ſcarcely have more alarmed had it been poſſible d them "views of mortgages" proſpects of ſuicide." In other there ſeems a waggiſh alluſion will be more eaſily forgiven. It this frolickſome diſpoſal of For- favours that we muſt aſcribe ſo duplicates of Teniers's "Larder," Kitchen," "The Smokers," Topers," &c. which have been berally diſperſed among the mem- f the Corporation; but ſome have better pleaſed with "Whittington is Cat," "The induſtrious Ap- ce," and "The Roaſt Beef of England."

, in the diſtribution of ſo many and articles of this kind, we are wonder if many perſons com- that Dame Fortune has made her miſtake in ſending them what lid not want, and in diſappointing in their fondeſt wiſhes; and the ours of theſe ladies and gentlemen to be heard in every company for weeks, until an ingenious dealer nts in the Weſt end of the town public notice that he would, on n eaſy terms, exchange their lots her prints from his own collection h they might prefer. The ſucceſs is' ſcheme correſponded with its m and liberality: all the mal- nts flocked to the ſhop, and en- ured, however difficult the at- t, to pleaſe themſelves. Curioſity, ther the duty of my profeſſion, e to attend this contrivance for cting Fortune's blunders, and rec- g her judgment; and I muſt con- I was frequently ſtruck with the nficial exchange which ſome of the es thought proper to make, and in a few inſtances they appeared to underſtand their own characters rather better than the fickle goddeſs. Some, for inſtance, who had "Conjugal Felicity," were bartering it for "The inſide of a ſtable;" and others, to whom Meſſrs. Boydell had given "Simplicity" and "Meditation," were wonderfully eager to exchange them for "The Rake's Progreſs" and "The Race-ground at Newmarket." One grave-looking gentleman, who, I was told, was a member of parliament for a Corniſh borough, ſlyly unfolded "Contentment and Independence," and begged to have a "Perſpective of the Treaſury in St. James's park;" while another very eloquent member of the Oppoſition, who had got "Patience and Hope," complained that the impreſſions were worn out, and too long for the only *frame* he had, and begged to have a proof of the "Miracle of the Loaves and Fiſhes."

But what vexed me moſt was the ſtrange caprice diſplayed in the exchange of portraits. Some very pious prelates were given up for fox-hunters and noted game-keepers; learned judges were exchanged for jockies and blood-horſes, and not a few wealthy merchants and patriotic citizens were bartered for players, dancers, and opera-fingers. The clergy, however, acted with a prudence highly characteriſtic, and pregnant with foreſight. Thoſe of them who had got the "Welch Curate" exchanged it for the "Rectory houſe," and thoſe who had the "Rectory houſe" generally commuted it either for a view of the "Deanry" or "The elevation of a Cathedral;" and ſome wiſhed to have "A view of Lambeth from the top of the Houſe of Lords," which, I think, ſhewed that their taſte was not confined. In general, indeed, I obſerved, much to the honour of their predilection for Gothic architecture, that they uniformly eſteemed the outſide of the oldeſt Cathedral more ornamental than the inſide of the neweſt Church.

With reſpect to many country gentlemen of good families and great eſtates, I was ſorry to witneſs an eagerneſs to exchange "The farm yard" for "The drawing room;" and ſome even gave the fine print of "The happy peaſants" for the diſguſting ſubject of the "Welch main at the Cockpit." Military gentlemen, I know not why, but I hope it is a ſign of peace, ſeemed very generally tired of "War's alarms."

Several

Several Volunteer officers exchanged Foote's "Major Sturgeon" for "Views of the Royal Exchange;" and not a few Officers of the line were glad to procure "Country ſeats" in lieu of "Battle pieces."

In general there appeared but little taſte for Scripture-prints. "Holy Families" were in no repute. "The woman taken in adultery," however, ſeemed to ſuit ſome gentlemen; and the "Golden Calf" was too great a favourite to be parted with. I may alſo mention that the large print of "Ananias and Sapphira," which fell to the lot of one of the commiſſioners of income, has been by him hung up in the office of appeals.

But while this ingenious courſe of exchange is going on, it has been announced that perſons who, by accident, have got duplicate prints may have them exchanged from the proprietor's vaſt collection. This will, no doubt, afford another opportunity of diſplaying characteriſtic taſte; but, as the diſplay will not be publick, I ſhall not have it in my power to entertain my readers with the reſult. All I know is, that many perſons have got more "Innocence," "Temperance," and "Domeſtic Happineſs," than they incline to keep; and I am ſadly afraid the worthy Alderman miſtook the taſte of the times very much in wiſhing to give the publick ſo many excellent impreſſions of "Conjugal Felicity."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

YOUR correſpondent J. O.'s obſervation on the power and duty of Archdeacons (p. 105) gives me an opportunity of ſtating what I have long wiſhed to ſtate reſpecting the condition of two parſonage-houſes in the county of Hertford. The one repeatedly preſented by the churchwardens to the biſhop's viſitation, without other anſwer than an acknowledgment of the fees being paid, though the houſe has been inhabited near 80 years only by a labourer, ſince it became unfit for the reſidence of a decent rector and his family, and now is almoſt a ruin; and the clergyman, who comes from a diſtant pariſh to do the duty for the rector, reſident in London, obliged to lodge at a farm-houſe adjoining. The preſent rector, I underſtand, propoſes to re-build and reſide; but that is no apology for former neglect of the Viſitor. The other caſe is, that a rector obtained conſiderable dilapidations from his predeceſſor, and ſpent them before he died, leaving the houſe fit only for a labourer, though inhabited by the clergyman ſeveral years ago. A rectory might be named in Eſſex, where the houſe is become uninhabitable, and two years produce of the living, calculated by the actual receipts, including preſents, compliments, &c. which cannot in ſtrictneſs be demanded, will not re-build it. F. F.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

SHOULD we not have been told, p. 106, the ſubject of the Debate and the Addreſs on which Mr. Pitt ſpoke ſo ably?

P. 113. The preſent poſſeſſor of the MS Life of Laurentius Valla, which he purchaſed at the ſale of the author's library, not meeting with encouragement in his offer of it to reſpectable bookſellers, will doubtleſs be obliged to Mr. Toulmin for his hint of propoſing it to Foreign Literati—if they have not productions enough of their own, or do not prefer them to foreign ones. The Clarendon preſs republiſhes works of known reputation; but the Life of Valla is an untried ſubject; and the ſame may be ſaid of the London bookſellers, not to mention that the public taſte, the ſudden unprovoked riſe of the price of paper, and the combinations of printers journeymen, is a bad proſpect of ſucceſs in publication.

Let Dr. Prieſtley's neighbours anſwer the ſuppoſed calumny; and let his own charges on the adminiſtration of public juſtice in his caſe at the aſſizes at Warwick, and other petulant ſubſequent publications, be vindicated if they can. The man that could thus arraign the juſtice of his country, could not be fit for an Engliſh ſubject. O.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IS not *priſt feme*, p. 115, "took wife?"

P. 122. Have the Dean and Chapter of Ely been perſuaded to ſubſtitute *lead* to *lead* on the roof of their cathedral?

P. 127. Should we not read LLAUGHARN?

P. 128. The *Roch caſtle tradition* paſſes my comprehenſion. D. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

I AM happy to find that the [illegible] which your kindneſs inſerted [illegible] you

ſet alluſions to illuſtrate, and
his argument.
advantage is very evident in
. His works of Fancy, exhi-
ng proofs, of the moſt beauti-
ſion to claſſic mythology; and
higheſt flights of imagination,
ined by the authority of a
judgment. Indeed not only his
n, and his learning; but his
and his wiſhes; appear to have
egulated by his intimacy with
affies. As it was ſaid of Socrates,
e was by Nature vicious, but
Philoſophy had taught him, to
his paſſions ſo it may be ſaid
ſton, that he was by Nature
; but that Literature taught him,
e retirement. In his Il Penſo-
he expreſſes this paſſion, in a
r romantic, and refined; but not
racticable in the world. After
g the awful ſolemnities of Re-
, he ſays,

nd may at laſt my weary age
nd out the peaceful Hermitage,
he hairy gown, and moſſy cell
Where I may ſit, and rightly ſpell
f every Star that Heaven doth ſhew,
nd every herb that ſips the dew;
ll old experience do attain
o ſomething like Prophetic ſtrain."

love of retirement then, is a
, aſſociated with the love of a
ry life; and of rural ſcenes. This
ſion ariſes principally, from the
nence, and tranquillity of that
and from its congeniality to our
. In the moral world, perſons,
ings, to which we are attached,
ntinually dropping away from
without any proſpect of their be-
ſtored. In the natural world, the
otherwiſe. Thoſe things retire
d from the ſcene; but they re-
again, at ſtated intervals. There
onſtant renovation. Nothing dies
ly.
e year has its youth, and man-
; ſo have the trees, and plants;
with that youth, and manhood,
ſociate ideas of thoſe ſeaſons in
n lives. This aſſociation of ideas,
alſo be one reaſon, why parents
e ſuch inexpreſſible delight, from
earments of their children. They
d their own youth revive, in the
n of the child; and they fondly
by this renovation, to ſurvive
mmy of oblivion.
Non omnis moriar," is a thought,

that never fails to preſent itſelf, to the intelligent, diſcurſive mind, on the approach of death. And, although the bent of the expreſſion, applies principally to the happineſs of another life; yet may the ſenſe of it, without perverſion, be extended to the virtuous connexions of this; from which we are unwilling to be finally divided, even by a change of being.

Whence then ariſe thoſe feelings of anxiety, to which the contemplation of the *Laſt*, invariably leads? How is it, that we cannot part, *for ever*, even from perſons, or things, that are unpleaſant to us, if we have been long accuſtomed to them, without ſenſations of tenderneſs, and regret?

Is not this feature of the ſoul, an impreſſion ſtamped upon it by Nature, that it may be filled with the awful idea of Eternity; and that it may learn to admire, and adore, that Great Being, who is liable to *no change*; but is the ſame yeſterday, to-day, and *for ever*? "This ſecret horror" of the mind, at the contemplation of the laſt, is, I think, an intimation, that it is made for Duration, not extinction.

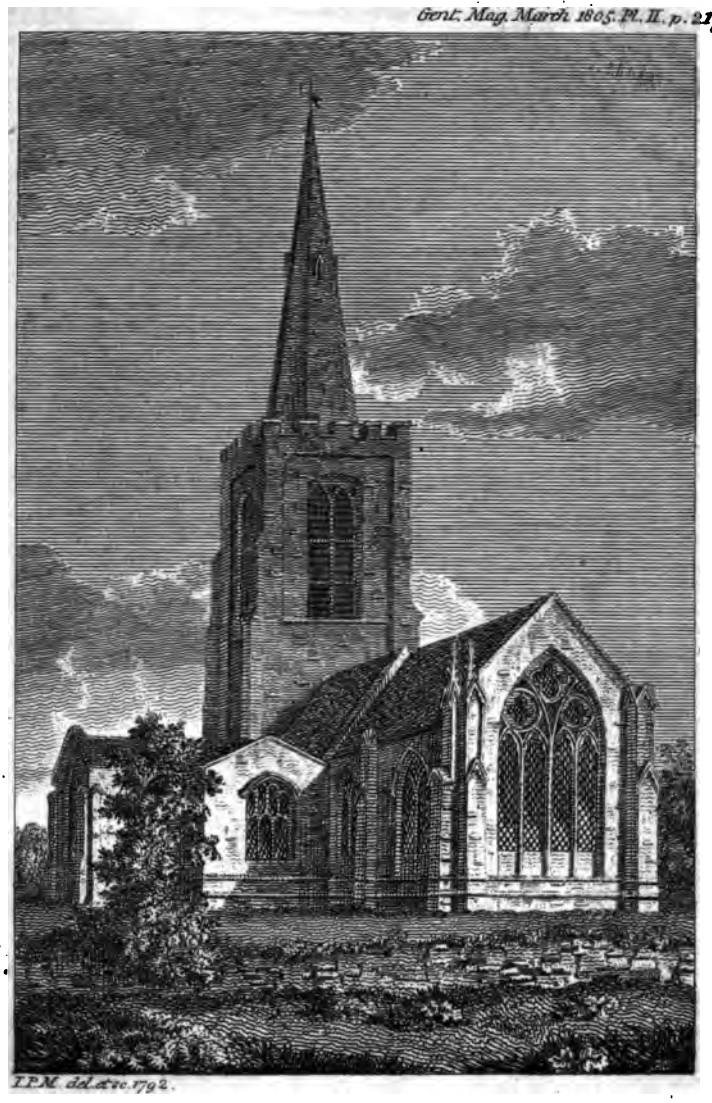
Under this head of ſerious inveſtigation, few things are more applicable to our purpoſe, than the general tendency of Dr. Johnſon's writings. That great Moraliſt poſſeſſed the art, of treating grave ſubjects, without being dull. His concluding Rambler, is written in a fine ſpirit of piety, and manly feeling. Some parts of it, are very affecting. Particularly that, wherein he ſays, "whatever ſhall be the final ſentence of mankind, I have, at leaſt, endeavoured to deſerve their kindneſs."

But if we would enjoy the touches of Nature, in perfection, we muſt conſult the Holy Scriptures themſelves. What can be more intereſting, than the hiſtory of Joſeph, and his Brethren; or more ſublime, than the Song of Deborah? They have each of them very juſtly been admired by all ages.

The Song of Deborah exhibits the moſt lofty flights of Eaſtern Poetry; and the hiſtory of Joſeph, and his Brethren, is a narrative of an important event, delivered in terms plain and ſimple, but at the ſame time, extremely energetic; and ſuch as can ſcarcely fail to find the avenues to the human heart.

This, I ſuppoſe, is true Eloquence.

The ſcene, in which Joſeph diſcovers himſelf to his Brethren, is very touching.



T.P.M. del. & sc. 1792.

MARKEATON Church, DERBYSHIRE.

no would require more leisure
n command, and more pages
d be allowed in a publication
for miscellaneous reading, as
lates the prolific topics of
ed State in support of them;
d I would avoid unprofitable
and polemical discussions, I
ar our to condense the charges
n leading points, and, adding
bservations, leave the reader
his own conclusions.

he publick by knowing the
it respects the state of prisons,
the aggregate estimate of vice."
d, Neild, and others, for the
33 years, have been engaged
ing the miserable state of pri-
t the aggregate estimate of vice
ncreased. The evils that have
rtially removed may be as-
n great measure to the exer-
uch individuals. The know-
the existence of these evils
essarily precede the very at-
remove them*.

he neglect of religious atten-
prisons will induce fanatics *to
themselves into those places, for
se of forwarding proselytism.*"
not this convey a severe censure
Established Clergy? In my let-
ve ascribed the neglect of pas-
e to the managers of the pri-
not engaging the Clergy.
L. mean to say, that where
ain is appointed the prisoners
ot be allowed the performance
eligious duties? If, however,
d take the trouble of visiting
ons, even of the Metropolis,
d find less spiritual than spi-
fanaticism. But C. L. cannot
rant, that the progress of the
ism he alludes to is owing to
ferent causes; one of the most
nt of which is in the system
places for worship, which do
it of adequate accommodation
poor; a circumstance much
d by many orthodox and dis-
tinguished clergymen. Will C. L. be so communicative as to name the prisons he may have piously visited, in order to prevent the impious intrusion of fanatics? As he is thus publicly importuned, he will entail no censure of vanity, or impeachment of modesty, in his making a public avowal, after having exhibited a public charge of fanaticism, and stigmatized it with severity.

3. "In a political point of view, exciting the clamours of a factious mob, and furnishing instruments for discontent; while our forefathers were more secret in state affairs than their posterity, and their policy was more judicious."

The loyalty of the people is, I believe, more general than was ever previously known in this kingdom; nor do I conceive that political discontent can be excited by a candid account of prisons; which exhibits the improved state of some of them, whilst it points out the evils of others, with the means of correction; and which, if attended to, would prevent rather than produce political anarchy.

As to the secrecy of our forefathers, recommended by C. L. does it refer to the Star-chamber, or to prisons with *oubliettes*, one or two of which still exist, though not now appropriated to any oblivious act! Nor do I admit that the present is worse than the preceding age, although this species of censure was even anterior to Horace, who observes,

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies?
Ætas parentum pegor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem †.

4. "To individuals it belongs not to take cognizance of things out of their own sphere."

This has been the language adopted to oppose improvements or reformation, as long as history has existed. Had it been always successfully acted upon, Paganism would still have excluded Christianity; and with similar

nce the propriety of introducing the subject of privies. If the mere recital of
pointed out has given so much uneasiness to C. L. what must the poor pri-
o lives and breathes in the midst of them sustain! Happily, however, for their
nd comfort, by the remonstrances of Neild, these disgusting objects have been
measure removed, but not till they were exposed and reprobated. The great-
ver that ever existed, Moses, introduces subjects, which must appear much
delicate to the tender feelings of C. L. although they were designed for the pe-
both sexes. Compare also Isaiah ch. xxxvi. ver. 12, which, perhaps, exceeds
uage of Moses.

† Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours: next age will see
A race more profligate than we. ROSCOMMON.

exclama-

letters will not have any effect on me until he writes with more temper, and with more good manners. H. A. U.

Mr. Urban, *Swaledale, Feb.* 10.

As you have lately favoured your readers with ſome letters, and extracts from letters, written by the late celebrated Mrs. Montagu, I apprehend you will have no objection to lay before the publick ſome ſpecimens of the epiſtolary correſpondence of her ſiſter, Mrs. Sarah Scott, who died about nine years ago, and who was, I believe, the author of two or three Novels, which have acquired ſome reputation; but, as I am not a reader of Novels, I do not recollect their names. Her huſband was George Lewis Scott, Eſq. ſome time tutor to his preſent Majeſty; a gentleman well known as a Mathematician, and a man of ſcience, during a conſiderable portion of the laſt century.

If you think the extracts I now ſend you be worth printing, you will probably ſoon receive ſeveral more; for a great number of Mrs. Scott's letters are now in my poſſeſſion: moſt of them are addreſſed to a "*Mrs. Clayton, with Thomas Metcalf, Eſq. Nappa, Yorkſhire*;" others are directed to Mrs. C. "*at John Yorke's, Eſq. Richmond.*" Who Mrs. Clayton was I know not; and I ſhould be greatly obliged to any of your correſpondents who can give me any information reſpecting her, as ſhe appears to have been a very amiable, accompliſhed woman. M. F.

Jan. 20 (*year not given, but ſuppoſed to be* 1750-1).

My dear Mrs Clayton,

I have no right to think any one unſociable for not loving much company; indeed, no one ought to paſs that cenſure till there is more ſociety in numbers; but I am more eſpecially diſqualified, ſtanding fair myſelf for that imputation, of which, however, I ſhall deny the juſtneſs, as I find no objection to large companies, except the want of ſociety in them; this all people will allow to be the caſe in crowds; and to me it is in ſmaller numbers, as I have not the natural requiſite for their ſociety—the love of cards, upon which I build much freedom, for I excuſe myſelf from card-parties by declaring that I have a great diſlike to ſitting by a card-table, which no one can pretend is unreaſonable, and I find nothing is ſo uſeful as aſſerting one's liberty in thoſe ceremonious points; it gives little offence, and without it one may remain all one's life the ſuffering ſlave of a painful civility. I am glad, by the bye, that there are ſuch things as cards in the world, for otherwiſe one would be teazed with eternal *converſation* parties, which are often terrible things. I ſeldom venture into a Sunday-night circle, and I quite diſclaimed them a year before I left London; the principal ſpeakers are always thoſe to whom one is leaſt inclined to attend: every day in the week would be as much taken up with theſe parties, if cards did not conquer even the love of talking.

I have read the "Eſſay on the Employment of Time," ſince you mentioned it; I hope the writing it was an innocent employment of the author's, who, ſome ſay, is Mr. Philip Yorke, the eldeſt ſon to the Lord Chancellor; and I am apt to believe it, as I think no one who was not ſtrongly influenced by fraternal love could look on lady Anſon, or even Colonel Yorke, as ſuch wonderful examples of perfection, as to give receipts *to make* them, as he does, in repeating Emilia's inſtructions, which had worked theſe wonders. Some mention the Dean of Carliſle as the Author of it. The Marchioneſs De Grey is very far gone with child, which was the only thing wanting to complete the apparent felicity of the Chancellor, who muſt be happy if Fortune's ſmiles can make a man ſo, and that is a point I ſhall not undertake to ſettle. * * * * * *

(*From another letter, dated April* 16*th.*)

* * * The Night Thoughts, I believe, are certainly Dr. Young's; he does not deny them now. The Narciſſa you enquire after is reckoned the worſt of all, and moſt obſcure: people ſeem to think his Nights grow ſo dark, that nothing leſs bright than the Sun can enlighten them. Narciſſa is his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Temple, who died a good many years ago; there is inſerted in it a compliment to the Ducheſs of Portland, which, conſidering the grave ſubject of the Poem, one would imagine, *ſhould* have been on the greateſt quality he could have found in her; but, behold the ſtrange flights of a Poet's fancy! he makes a nimble tranſition from the moſt melancholy philoſophy to a maſquerade dreſs, wherein her Grace was dreſſed like

like Night, and he makes Diana and her nymphs play at bo-peep throughout the compliment in the most curious manner imaginable; he makes such a pretty medley of them that he wants but a third to have equalled Bayes's Dance of the Hags. I have not the last, nor have I heard much of it. Philosophy travels slower in town than in the country; people have less time to read it, and their heads are less ready for its reception; Sense and Philosophy are two things so new to the ears of those that live in the hurry of London, that they enter with difficulty; while you, who live and speak by the dictates of sober reason, have a quick conception of them; it is as difficult to change the manner of speaking and acting, as to leave off any other trick we have acquired, which makes me doubt whether those who spend part of the year in London, and part in the country, must not make an unfashionable appearance in both. ..... I have had a severe cold, and was *dumb* for a few days, but I trusted to the *nature of woman-kind* that *that* could not last long with *me*, accordingly I have recovered the faculty of speaking. .....

(From a third letter, no date.)

..... Mr. Mallet, whom you enquire after, is a Scotchman, a little genius, and a small Poet, but great in conceit. He wrote Mustapha, Alfred, The Hermit, some more dramatic and poetical works, and Lord Bacon's Life. He was one of the men to whom the Duchess of Marlborough bequeathed 500*l.* on condition of writing the Duke's Life, and the legacy and trouble are now doubled; Glover and the other person having given the attempt up to him. He, likewise, was in the list of geniuses to whom the late Prince of Wales gave 100*l. per annum*. He lived near lord Bolingbroke; has but a small fortune; and is so obnoxious to most people, especially to those about the Court, that I suppose he thought him more likely than any other to publish his works without amputation, as he would scarcely have any interest to bias him; this, and the desire of giving him the profit I imagine, influenced lord B. when he left his writings to him, for he had no esteem for his capacity. This Mallet married the youngest Miss Elstob, daughter to the late lord Carlisle's steward, perhaps you may have seen her at Ripon,—an odious conceited pedant. .....

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 28.

IT is the opinion of many observers, that the bad reading of our Clergy is the means of driving away its hearers from the Established Church. I willingly admit, that the illiterate utterance of some Preachers, the dull, monotonous tones of many, and the indifferent, hasty habits of the generality, are disgusting to the congregations, and disgraceful to the profession. These are blemishes and faults which might, however, be guarded against by our bishops, who ought to constitute good reading of plain English an essential, an indispensable qualification in every candidate for Holy Orders; the edification of the multitude not being effected by the quantity of Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, reposed in our reading-desks and pulpits.

But, Mr. Urban, I am most sincerely grieved to remark, that these deplorable desertions from the mother church are more attributable to the indecent practices of her preachers *without* her walls, than to their indecent modes of delivery *within* them.

It is not idleness and illiteracy, it is vice and profligacy, which, ulcerating the bosom of our Church, renders her repulsive instead of attractive; and, unless our bishops summon resolution to extirpate them with proper caustics, instead of being attended with delight, she will be abandoned with aversion. It can be no matter of surprize to their lordships, nor to the rest of society, that seceders from the Church of England should abound in those various unfortunate situations, where neither abilities, diligence, fidelity, purity of doctrine, holiness of life, nor even plain morality of conduct, are found in the parish-priest.

Yours, &c. Melancthon.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 28.

HAVING seen a Portrait in your Magazine this month, concerning which some information is desired; I feel it incumbent upon me to offer what little may be in my power.

An exact resemblance of the Portrait said to be in the possession of C. B. Robinson, Esq. of Hill Ridware, near Lichfield, I have often seen in a volume of prints belonging to my family; which volume contains likenesses of most

moſt of the great characters of Henry the Eighth's reign, as alſo of that Monarch, with thoſe of his wives. The Portrait in queſtion is there ſtyled that of Seymour Duke of Somerſet, whoſe name is printed, to the beſt of my recollection, round the Medallion. Should this information prove ſatisfactory to your Correſpondent, I ſhall feel great pleaſure in having been enabled to give it. MELANCTHON.

Mr. URBAN, *Warham, Norfolk, March* 4.

" Truditur dies die
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ."
HOR. Od. xviii. Lib. 2.

IT is ſo much eaſier to indulge in Fancy, than to adhere to reaſon, that it is no wonder, that works of imagination are more popular, than thoſe of argument. The form of a Didactic Piece alarms the mind. There is ſomething formidable, in a chain of inference, deduced from remote Premiſes; and leading to ſome abſtract truth. In this caſe, we muſt ſtop to examine the concluſions offered to our judgment: and to do this effectually, we muſt withdraw our attention from ſurrounding objects.

Theſe things are difficult, eſpecially to thoſe, who have never been in the habit of attending to the operations of their own minds. But in works of imagination, the Intellect is exonerated from all labour of this nature. The mind is tranſported into the regions of Fancy; and it dwells there, with a pleaſure proportionate, to the novelty, and beauty of the ſcene.

Hence it ariſes, I preſume, that Poets have generally been read with more avidity than Philoſophers: although the gravity of the latter, ſeems often requiſite, to correct the levity of the former.

But, with every reaſonable allowance for the dignity of Philoſophy, there are ſome ſubjects of Imagination, that are admiſſible into the Schools themſelves; nay, that are particularly connected with the love of learning. Such, for inſtance, are the pleaſures of literary refinements, and a dignified retirement, from the cares of life. And, I call that, " a dignified retirement," of which the chief object is, to attain to higher degrees of moral, and religious excellence; gradually approximating to that ſtate of perfection, in which the Soul will delight, when delivered from the impediments of the Body.

When retirement is thus improved, it is generally the parent of the moſt elevated ſentiments. But beſides theſe pleaſures of retirement, which are directed principally towards the future, there is alſo in the mind, a mixture of Fancy, and recollection, which it is difficult to analize, but which can ſcarcely fail to excite the moſt lively intereſt. This operation of the Intellect, is an act of Retroſpect, heightened by the Imagination.

Few perſons can reflect upon early ſcenes of life; or the innocent pleaſures of youth, without being affected with great delight. To look back, "*In dies præteritos,*" has always been a ſource of exquiſite gratification, to unſullied, and enlightened minds. Former friendſhips, and honourable purſuits; have alſo great influence, in exciting this ſenſation. With theſe we aſſociate ideas of time, and place, and ſecrecy; the imagination here is buſy, as well as the recollection. Even places, and things, that have in reality little to recommend them, become important, when ſeen through this medium.

There is ſomething, in retirement extremely captivating to a cultivated mind: perhaps too much ſo, for the intereſts of ſociety. This propenſity is ſo ſtrong, that men, in ſome countries, at a very early period of their days; combining this principle, with *exceſſive* zeal, renounce the world for God, and a life of contemplation: exchanging hurry, for the calmneſs of religious joy; and pleaſure, for the practice of holy auſterities.

But to enjoy retirement as an *elegant indulgence,* we muſt call in the aid of letters.

Claſſical Literature, in particular, gives a beautiful turn to the mind; fitting it, either for converſation, or reflection. To have the ſtores of antient Greece, and Rome, laid open to us in early life, is an ineſtimable advantage, and affords a fund of rich materials for our future benefit. The mind of a well-inſtructed claſſical ſcholar, poſſeſſes many reſources unknown to others. His conceptions are more vigorous; his expreſſions are more ſelect; his fancy more elevated; his judgment more ſolid, than theirs; and he brings a greater variety of information to bear upon his ſubject; ſearching, as it were, through the world of Antiquity,

eteorological Diary for February 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

	At 8 A.M.								At 2 P.M.								
	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aſpects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
2	R	31	28		4			R.B.	29.48	St	32	30	1	3			L.	
3	R	27	19	2			2	No.	.59	S	29	31.5				4	No.	☽ in Eq. A.
4	R	27	26				4	V.L.	.74	S	32	35	1			3	V.L.	
5	S	35	35			3	1	V.L.	.24	S	36	39			3	1	V.L.	
6	S	39	42.5			3	1	V.L.	28.62	R	41	40	1			3	B.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
7	R	32	27.5	3			1	V.L.	29.55	R	33	34	2			2	L.	
8	S	33	31			2	2	L.	.53	S	34	37			3	1	R.B.	☽
9	R	37	39				4	V.L.	.41	R	43	47			1	3	L.	
10	R	47	49			1	3	R.B.	.57	St	50	52			2	2	L.	☽ gr. dec. N.
11	S	46	46			2	2	No.	.51	S	47	50			2	2	V.L.	☽ in perigee.
12	S	45	41	2	2			No.	.52	R	44	41	2	2			V.L.	☽ in ♊
13	R	37	31.5	4				V.L.	.72	R	38	38	2	2			L.	☉ ☽ ♂
14	R	37	33	3			1	V.L.	.92	S	37	36.5	2			2	L.	☉
15	S	31	27				4	No.	.72	S	38	38			2	2	V.L.	
16	St	37	34				4	No.	.80	R	37	37	3				No.	☽ in Eq. D.
17	St	36	32		2	2		V.L.	.84	S	39	38			3	1	V.L.	
18	S	31	26		2	2		No.	.61	S	35	37		2	2		V.L.	☉ ☽ ♄
19	St	33	29		4			V.L.	.56	St	35	36		4			L.	☽ gr. L. S.
20	R	32	26		4			No.	.71	St	38	38		1	3		V.L.	
21	S	32	28			4		No.	.72	S	39	41			3	1	L.	
22	S	40	40			3	1	V.L.	.44	S	48	48			4		R.B.	☾, ☉ ☽ ♃
23	R	43	40			3	1	V.L.	.46	R	47	48			1	3	L.	gr. Dec. S. ☽ in
24	R	41	38				4	R.B.	.78	R	46	6.5	2			2	R.B.	[apogee.
25	S	45	46.5			2	2	B.	.56	S	47	49			3	1	R.B.	
26	R	42	39			2	2	L.	.53	St	46	48			2	2	R.B.	☽ in ♌
27	St	42	42				4	R.B.	.57	R	46	47.5	1			3	B.	
28	St	43	42			1	3	No.	.40	S	46	49			2	2	V.L.	☉ ☽ ☿, ☉ ☽ ♀
29	S	42	40			3	1	R.B.	.21	S	48	45			2	2	B.	
6		37.28	34.89	14	18	33	47		29.55		40.1	41.32	18	14	38	42		

he 2nd of this month a cluſter of very ſmall ſpots was ſeen near the Weſtern limb; ame time a pretty large oblong and a round ſpot was alſo viſible. On the ſixth was d a fine chain of ſpots near the Weſtern limb, and a well-defined one to Eaſtward. *faculæ* near the Weſtern limb; the *maculæ* have pretty large *penumbra*. The 8th d little or no alteration in the *maculæ* ſince the 6th; ſcarcely any *faculæ* to be ſeen. ittle undulations about the Sun's periphery; great quantity of *cirri*, Sun in the at- ere at this time. From this time to the 20th or 22d, we had ſeveral well-defined but, near the end of the month, none, or very ſmall ones, could be found, which llowed, as might be expected, with cold and rough weather.

ſolar appearances, from which we may expect fine weather, are, when the *maculæ* e and well-defined, with very extenſive *penumbræ* ſurrounding them, and the *faculæ* ſible; but, often, while a well-defined *penumbra* ſpot is traverſing the interior diſk. *ra* and *penumbra* will gradually fade and diſappear, or elſe break out into ſeveral ones, and ſo makes its exit, leaving *faculæ* in their places, which ſeldom continue this I have moſtly found to be followed by a change in the weather, though the ertain ſign of foul weather from ſolar obſervations is, when there are few or no , and *thoſe* having no *penumbræ*, but appear like black dots, with the abſence of

Yours, &c. T. SQUIRE.

touching. So is that, where old Jacob is carried, by his ſons, out of Egypt, in great funeral ſolemnity, to be buried in the land of Canaan. Here the ideas are all derived from Nature, with very little aſſiſtance from Art; and the occaſion is ſuch as "comes home to every man's boſom."

Similar to this perhaps, but in a manner much inferior, was the idea of our Edward the Firſt, when, on his death-bed, he commanded his Son, to tranſmit his heart into the Holy Land, attended by ſeven ſcore Knights: unleſs any reader more intelligent, ſhall contend, that the injunction related to War, rather than Religion.

This Paper has already tranſgreſſed the bounds allotted to ſuch ſpeculations. I am therefore only permitted, further to remark, that on ſome occaſions, ſilence is more eloquent, than words. When Joſeph could neither refrain his feelings, nor yet expreſs them properly, he burſt into tears. The ſame thing did Dido, deſerted by Æneas, upon beholding the bed on which he lay.

But here, the action of the Patriarch is more impreſſive, than that of the Queen. Dido only ſhed tears; "*paullùm lacrymis et mente moruta.*" Virg. Whereas, the Scripture informs us, that Joſeph "wept aloud."

Having, Mr. Urban, juſt obſerved, "that upon ſome occaſions, ſilence is more eloquent than words;" I ſhall not violate my own rule, by becoming verboſe. At a future period, I may poſſibly reſume the ſubject; in the mean time, I am &c.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Samſbrook Court, March* 15.

"—— Had not God, for ſome ſtrong purpoſe, ſteel'd
The hearts of men, they muſt perforce have melted;
And Barbariſm itſelf have pitied ——"

SHAKSPEARE, Rich. II.

A WRITER under the ſignature of *Clericus Londinenſis*, vol. LXXIV. p. 1189, introduces his letter with complaining of the *painful ſenſations* he has experienced in peruſing the account of priſons, occaſionally publiſhed in your Miſcellany; but, leſt it might have been imagined that his ſufferings originated from contemplating the miſeries of his unfortunate fellow creatures, and the neglect of paſtoral inſtruction, he deduces them from the circumſtance of the evils having been made public; and not from the exiſtence of the evils themſelves! Another Clergyman might hence have queried,

"*Clericus!* haſt thou ever weigh'd a ſigh?
Or ſtudied the philoſophy of tears?
Haſt thou deſcended deep into the breaſt,
And ſeen their ſource?"

YOUNG, Nt. 5. l. 416.

Many other reſpectable characters have alſo felt *painful ſenſations* on the peruſal of the ſame account of priſons, but from a very different cauſe, and which they have endeavoured to remove, by removing thoſe evils of ſuffering humanity which excited them; hence numerous have been the letters of approbation received, from diſtinguiſhed legal and political characters; and highly beneficial to the priſoner has been the reſult, in the amelioration of his treatment, and in the improved condition of his confinement. In the laſt letter I received from Neild, he aſſures me, that in conſequence alone of the letters on priſons, ſome hundreds of pounds have been tranſmitted to him for the benefit of priſoners, and hence it may be candidly concluded that Clericus Londinenſis is not ſupported in his aſſertion that, "the way Dr. Lettſom has done, is not a proper mode of turning the attention of the publick towards this important point." He adds, what the labours of Howard and Neild can controvert, that "information of this kind coming from an individual is liable to error, and therefore *never to be depended on*; and conſequently no *thinking man* will pay any great attention to it." Are not the lords Buckingham, Romney, Sir H. Mildmay, Pitt, Wilberforce, and other great characters, who have adopted the ideas of Howard and Neild, *thinking men?*

Will Clericus Londinenſis ſo far confirm his own aſſertion, and ſupport his own veracity, by any inſtance of the Magiſtrates, or any public managers of priſons, having collectively exerted themſelves in their improvement, independently of being firſt excited by individuals? If not, with what juſtice or propriety can he impeach the veracity of individuals, and publicly declare, that "they are never to be depended upon, being unworthy of the attention of any thinking man."

To follow C. L. in his various other inſinuations

...pour of a regent, ...blained of ...ventions of the ... ...n as bur... ...ulone and unc... ...al; and ...ur murmurs at ... ...broke out ...to an rebellion. ... ...the queen dow... ...ge of Hungary, the Emperor's ſiſter, ...en governeſs of the Netherlands, ...d Charles himſelf was in Spain. The ...ople of Ghent, ſenſible of the weight ...f his arm, and dreading the effects of ...is vengeance, threw themſelves into ...he arms of the French king, whom ...hey offered to acknowledge as their ...overeign, to put in poſſeſſion of their ...ity, and to aſſiſt in the recovery of ...hoſe provinces in the Low Countries ...hich had formerly belonged to France. ...Francis, however, for various reaſons ...which proved him to be a ſhort-ſighted ...politician, not only lent a deaf ear to ...the propoſals of the citizens of Ghent, ...but communicated all their ſchemes to ...Charles, who on this occaſion took a ...very baſe advantage of the generous and ...unſuſpecting temper of Francis. Charles, ...in order the more effectually to eſtabliſh ...his authority in the Low Countries, ...having gulled Francis with promiſes he ...never meant to perform, and amuſed ...him with hopes which he never meant ...to realize, poſted from Spain through ...the heart of France, breathing revenge ...againſt the ill-fated citizens of Ghent. ...When he advanced towards the city, ...the moſt humiliating offers of ſubmiſ...ſion were made, which Charles rejec...ted in the moſt haughty manner, de...claring that he would enter the city upon his own terms. Accordingly he marched forward at the head of a for...midable body of troops; "and though," to uſe the words of a celebrated hiſto...rian †, "he choſe to enter the city on his birth-day, he was touched with nothing of that tenderneſs or indul...gence which was natural towards the place of his nativity." He puniſhed the city with unrelenting ſeverity. He made the magiſtrates parade the ſtreets with ropes about their necks; a humi...liating ſcene to the pride of a place which had long been diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Ghent *the Great*. He condemned 26 of the principal in...habitants to die by the hands of the common executioner: ſent a great number of them into baniſhment, and confiſcated their effects; new-modelled their form of government: built a ſtrong citadel to overawe their turbu...lent ſpirit; and impoſed a heavy tax upon them for the ſupport of that for...midable badge of their ſubjugation. This unhappy buſineſs gave a fatal blow to the commercial proſperity of Ghent, from which it never afterwards recovered. About 16 years afterwards, Charles, when he reſigned the Nether...lands to his ſon Philip, before he ſet out for the place of his retirement in Spain, could not forbear taking leave of Ghent, through which he paſſed on his way to the port whence he took ſhip; and there he ſtopped a few days (I bor...row the words of Dr. Robertſon) "to indulge that tender and pleaſing me...lancholy, which ariſes in the mind of every man in the decline of life, on viſiting the place of his nativity, and viewing the ſcenes and objects familiar to him in his early youth." It is to be hoped he felt ſome remorſe for the cru...elty with which he had puniſhed the re...volt of his townſmen. The tyranny of Philip II. brought freſh calamities up...on Ghent, from which, however, it enjoyed a temporary repoſe in conſe...quence of the famous treaty of paci...fication concluded there in 1576, where...in proviſion was made for the deliver...ance of the city from the intolerable yoke of the Spaniſh ſoldiery. Soon after the ratification of that treaty, the Duke D'Arſchot was nominated to the go...vernment of Flanders, and in that capacity made a moſt ſplendid entry into Ghent; but his triumph was of very ſhort duration, for in the ſpace of three days the citizens aſſembled in a tumultuary manner, and loudly inſiſted upon the reſtoration of all the immu...nities they had enjoyed under the ſway of the Burgundian princes. Irritated by the refuſal of their demands, they actually ſeized the perſon of the Go...vernor, and impriſoned him with other diſtinguiſhed perſonages; and, more...over, made a common cauſe with the Northern provinces, by ſwearing alle...giance to the Prince of Orange, and acceding to the confederacy of Utrecht. But that connexion was diſſolved in 1584, when they once more returned to the obedience of their Spaniſh ſove...reign. When Louis XIV. carried his arms into the Low Countries*, he made himſelf maſter of Ghent after ſit...ting before it ſix days; but by the treaty of Nimeguen it reverted to its former ſovereign. After the battle of Ramilies, Ghent opened its gates to

† Robertſon's Charles the Fifth.

* In 1678.

the

exclamation to the Jews of Theſſalonica, the reforming voice of Luther had been thus ſilenced: "Theſe that have been every where the diſturbers of the public peace (turned the world upſide down), are come hither alſo." Acts, ch. xvi. ver. 6.

The narrative, pathetically deſcribed by our Saviour, of a Prieſt and a Samaritan, is likewiſe applicable here. The latter, though engaged in a journey, when he ſaw even a ſtranger in a ſtate of diſtreſs; ſtopped, went up to him, and afforded him every relief in his power; but "a certain prieſt (not *Clericus Londinenſis*), who happened to be travelling that way, looked upon him, and (not being diſpoſed to go out his of own ſphere) unfeelingly paſſed on." Luke x. 31.

To deſcend to our own times; Sewell, late of Cornhill, a bookſeller, took cognizance of things out of his own ſphere, and founded the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. Clark, a private gentleman, who, perhaps, had never ſeen a navy, or even the ſea, ſuggeſted the plan of breaking the enemy's line of battle. Herſchell, a Muſician, had the boldneſs to raiſe his daring eye to the Georgium Sidus. Indeed it would fill a volume to enumerate the names of thoſe illuſtrious benefactors of mankind who have ventured to take cognizance of things out of their own ſphere; however they might be reprobated by the ignorant and petulant.

5. "A formal exordium by another ſhould not precede a ſimple narrative of facts."

It does not become my pen to diſcuſs the utility of the exordia alluded. My friend Neild has, however, repeatedly aſſured me, that without them his recent obſervations on priſons would have remained as little noticed as his publication in 1800; and to their influence on the publick has he politely aſcribed, as I have already intimated, the receipt of pecuniary gratuities to priſoners, to a conſiderable amount; to ſuch encouragement it is owing that the reader is troubled with the ſignature of J. C. LETTSOM.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

IT is a pity that your new correſpondent, R. U. B. p. 123, who may be called the "Second," or "Double," to the ſelf-created Cenſor H. A. U. over the *innumerable* ſlips of the pen in the "Purſuits of Architectural Innovation," had not qualified him judge whether the "repair" or *ration* of the Weſt front of Ely dral was ſtrictly done after the o front itſelf. It is but little ſatisf indeed to know about the ſuppoſ rability of a compoſition, which, judge from factitious make-ſhifts like nature, ſtuck about the Met and other parts of the kingdom miſerably failed. Stucco and ce Muſt our antient magnificent ſtr be forced to ſubmit to ſuch a thrown over their auguſt beauti may not be foreign to the preſe poſe to hint, that a certain Ar more known for preſerving our drals than by diſfiguring them applied to ſome 8 or 9 years back Dignitary of this devoted chur have his opinion about taking the double arched entrance t Weſt porch (one of the ſtrong ters of the Architecture marki ſtyle of the building); nay the itſelf, as being conſidered contra to the rules of Roman and Architecture projecting in the did, was wiſhed to be taken dow and ſeveral other parts of the fa were held to be alike objecti they requiring the *improving* modern *Taſte*. It is almoſt to ſay the application was trea way not *exactly* conformable above ſuggeſtions, and of cou Architect alluded to was not em Others have been found, it ſe any of the above changes hav place, whoſe feelings are not and have given a ſpecimen of t lities with their Roman cemen how long the compoſition will whether the "Teſt of ages," lapſe of our own time, no one Meſſrs. themſelves will venture dict. As there ſeems to be ſo den virtue in three initials, I f myſelf, Yours, &c. W

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge,* HAVING obſerved, in p. 8 tatement reſpecting my de which P. Statute ſtates the U having denied me that honour to requeſt you will conſult t bridge Paper of March 2, 180 you will find that my degree conferred. J.

*** It is almoſt needleſs to ſ the letter-writer in December 1 not poſſibly have ſeen the Cambri of March 2, 1805. Ed

ut Mr. B's maxim is en-
us to the present subject.
to
Birch's reasons.
time and observation have
ele of successful practice
ll Pox; therefore he is
e he exchanges this for
."
he word "successful" in
ence must be compara-
cobably meant that they
culated for the Small Pox
ly a milder disease than
e the variolous infection
t I must confess it is ra-
to apply the term "Suc-
ch a manner as this. For
d Small Pox sometimes
isfigures the countenance,
es the health; and, if it
idual, spreads a destruc-
through a whole district.
hose merit as a promoter
rian system is above all
s *, that a late inocula-
all Pox Hospital spread
x from Clapham to the

. adduces a few cases,
nessed, as adverse to Vac-
t whoever takes the trou-
he Report of the Com-
House of Commons on
petition, will see plainly
did not investigate these
, or that he was partial
n. Dr. Lister and Mr.
very different account
l did not consider them
Vaccination. With re-
Fullwood Rents cases, I
mend those who are
em to attend to the opi-
Editors of the Edinburgh
Surgical Journal, on a
Small Pox occurring after

bear no proportion to the
ber of instances in which
as proved unquestionably
Small Pox, they do not mi-
smallest degree against the
e practice, but on the con-
oborating the analogy be-
and Small Pox, which also
ular constitutions does not
ent from having the disease
; it in reality ought to in-

nd Physical Journal, March

crease our confidence in its antivariolous powers. As the two best authenticated cases (those of Fullwood's Rents), in which Vaccina did not prevent Small Pox, were sisters, it would appear that it depends on some hereditary idiosyncracy."

A third reason which supports Mr. B's singular opinion is, that "he was countenanced by Messrs. Slater of Wycomb, Grosvenor of Oxford, Nooth of Bath, and Dr. Hope of Haslar Hospital."

I would inform or remind Mr. Birch, but more particularly my readers in general; for I address myself to them more than to him; that the two first of these gentlemen, Grosvenor and Slater, are become proselytes to Vaccination; and it is highly probable the others are, but, as I am not confident, I will not assert it.

Mr. B. only mentions one reason more, "that he is become acquainted with new eruptions and abscesses which he had not before observed." It is impossible to reply to a general assertion of this nature. If such things are, they ought to be circumstantially detailed. It is a fact that these eruptions and abscesses have never happened to any medical man of my acquaintance, though many of them are eminent as Vaccinists. I would also ask Mr. B. whether they are worse than the abscess he met with on the little relative of a Member of Parliament, which was absolutely forming at the time he gave his evidence of the harmless nature of the Small Pox Inoculation? If he does not clearly understand me, Mr. Cline can assist his memory, who was called in to this variolated patient of Mr. B's.

On reading over Mr. B's Paper, I do not find any other argument than those I have mentioned; namely, 1. the successful practice of Small Pox Inoculation; 2. a few cases which he considers as adverse; 3. the countenance of a few medical men; 4. new eruptions and abscesses. It is true, Mr. B. has not detailed them in this regular, arithmetical manner; but, as they are scattered in different parts of his Letter, I do not know that I do him any injustice in exhibiting them in the above form, for the sake of replying to them more easily.

As these four reasons, then, when properly sifted, amount to nothing, it only remains to make an observation of two on

Mr.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 28.)

I FIND in my Journal ſome ſketches of the hiſtory of Ghent, which I now preſent to your readers. Ghent in the middle ages was by far the largeſt and moſt populous city in the Netherlands, and was conſpicuous by its grandeur, elegance, and wealth, long before the metropolis of the Britiſh empire had raiſed its head.

"Nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameæ ſteterant, habitabant vallibus imis."

The citizens of Ghent were alſo diſtinguiſhed in thoſe ages by their martial ardour, their love of liberty, and the fierce and deſperate valour with which they fought in defence of their privileges and immunities. Ghent is ſaid to have contained at one time not leſs than 50,000 fighting men within her own walls; and a poet of the 14th century * thus deſcribes the ſuccour which Ferrand, Count of Flanders, derived from this city in a war which he had the boldneſs to wage with Philip Auguſtus, king of France:

"Communia Gandavorum
Turritis domibus, gazis et gente ſuperba,
Inſtructas armis, acies bis millia dena,
Et plures, propriis expenſis donat eidem."

There was much intercourſe between Ghent and the Court of England in the reign of our King Edward the Third. That monarch married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault, by whom he had John of Gaunt, ſo called from his having been born in Ghent. Edward and his queen uſed frequently to viſit Flanders. He courted the alliance of the Flemings with unwearied aſſiduity; and, to engage them effectually in his intereſt againſt France, he ſupplied them plentifully with the wool of England, the moſt valuable benefit he could beſtow upon them. So that, to uſe the words of a writer † whom I have often quoted, "in thoſe ages the Engliſh, 'ſhepherds only to Flanders and Brabant,' unſkilled in arts, and inſenſible of the riches which their iſland poſſeſſed in the fleeces of her flocks, were contented to be ſupplied by the looms of Flanders with that drapery and thoſe woollen webs of which themſelves had furniſhed the materials."

The bold republican ſpirit, by which Ghent was animated in the middle ages, often broke out into formidable inſurrections againſt their antient native princes, the Counts of Flanders. Two remarkable inſtances of this ſort occurred in the 14th century, when James Artevelde, a brewer, of Ghent, and his ſon Philip, at the head of numerous well-diſciplined troops, erected the ſtandard of revolt againſt Louis de Nevers and Louis de Male, the two laſt princes of the Houſe of Flanders. Under the ſway of the ſtill more powerful princes of the Houſe of Burgundy, Ghent more than once diſplayed her daring ſpirit of mutiny, which was never effectually humbled until the reign of the third prince of the Auſtrian line, the Emperor Charles V. This extraordinary man, whoſe ambition for many years diſturbed the repoſe of Europe, was born at Ghent in 1500. He received his education in Flanders, the government of which he aſſumed in the 16th year of his age, and was more attached to it than to any other part of his extenſive dominions, notwithſtanding the trouble he experienced from the turbulent and refractory ſpirit of his native place. In the early part of Charles's reign, Ghent was unqueſtionably the fineſt city in Europe; and the Emperor, proud of its ſuperiority to Paris, the capital of his rival Francis I. uſed to ſay jocularly, that he could put Paris into his *Gand* *. The celebrated Eraſmus, who frequently viſited Flanders, "a country which (as Gibbon ſaid of Switzerland) he had known and loved from his early youth," in a letter written at this period to Charles Uttenhovius, a learned patrician of Ghent, thus celebrates the praiſe of that flouriſhing city: "Neque enim arbitror, quaqua patet Chriſtiana ditio, civitatem ullam reperiri, quæ cum hac conferri queat ſive ſpectes amplitudinem urbis, ac potentiam, ſive politititiam ſive gentis indolem, nec enim aliunde feliciora prodeunt ingenia, nec expreſſiora priſcæ virtutis exempla."

After a quiet ſubmiſſion to the government of Charles for upwards of 20 years, the citizens of Ghent became not only impatient of the delegated

* William the Briton.

† Shaw's Sketches of the Hiſtory of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

* Gaud is the French name for Ghent, and alſo for a glove.

power

itectural. Again I repeat, my here knew not its use; silent y items; memory alone draws sacred scene. About three rom Brecon (still on my way rds) is

LLANHAMLOG,

nished in a few scattered Here I halted to take note of a the church. This church has en re-built. Whatever were nsions and decorations of the royed, the present erection is ee than an oblong room, barely to contain 50 people, desti- every kind of enrichment; not h as one evangelical symbol to anger know whether it is a f worship or a barn. This kind ing out of workmens hands a house of prayer is what awaits the aspect of our antient re- structures. From lengthened d vaulted roofs, from lofty and cloud-piercing spires, from pulchral, rich fonts, stalls, and ns, we then must turn to the ened wall, the pew for sloth- ntion, a common ewer for and a mean house-table, move- pleasure, "North, East, West, h," to mark the spot whereat rate the Holy Communion! It ll the sculpture I looked for *cast aside* with the rest of the things." However, the statue, ving lain some centuries past back, being in the death-bed of adoration, was now placed the wall in an erect position. he female here pourtrayed must, nused to the original inten- ear singular, in perceiving at of the figure a pallet and and other sleeping particu- ch, from their situation ac- reality, could not remain an hout falling to the ground. ical humour, to set up an this nature perpendicularly, was evidently intended to be entally, is not confined to e village. Many instances adduced where such a capri- posure is manifested in large under public attention; and the eye, and with the advice, lished patrons and tasteful ! The dress of the statue legs) consists of an under over it an open robe. The is drapery, without embel- of any kind. There is a remarkable inscription cut round the edge of the slab, not reconcileable as made out by different readers.

The way from Brecon to my next resting-place Crick-Howell, is, beyond dispute, one of the most sublime and beautiful of any I ever beheld; the heads of mountains losing themselves in dark and changeful clouds; vales so deep below the traveller's heedful step, that his far-strained eye cannot discriminate the objects within his ken. Even I, with all my load of cares, put by the burthen, to partake of the entrancing vision. Hasty strides (your pilgrim is a pedestrian once more) gave way to lagging pace, even to stand whole minutes together, to contemplate on these most wonderful works of the creation. Lost in such delightful views, I should not have known how near I was to the last town on the confines of the Welch territory, but from confused sounds, and confused bodies of men and women gaining upon me in every direction. The unpleasant din soon awakened me from my pleasing reverie, and all my tribulations returned with double pressure. Whatever was the cause of the tumult, I was no way noticed; and I made my entry, amid conflicting crowds, in a manner more easy to be conceived than described, into

CRICK HOWELL.

The mass of people were so great, and the occasion apparently so momentous, that every enquiry made by me was useless. Arriving at the head hostlery, the focus where all this mighty bustle centered, I found each apartment occupied, except a sleeping-room; there I remained for some time, without being able to obtain relief to my craving appetite, or more craving curiosity. An accident (of little moment of itself) at last brought me acquainted with the hostess, who soon relieved me with store of refreshments, and a summary account of the extraordinary occurrence of the hour, which was no other than the trial of a female for SORCERY! My hostess then said to me, "The gentry and clergy of the county are all met together, determined to have a complete bout of it in the assembly-room below; a trial in the morning, a feast in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening." This information, and the preceding circumstances, partook so much of a "Dream," that, had I not unexpectedly met in the house with a friend

to

the Allied army without ſtriking a blow. Within two years after, however, the French got poſſeſſion of it by ſtratagem, and retained it about half a year, when the Allies under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough forced them to capitulate. In 1745, a detachment of the Allies, who had been ordered to throw themſelves into Ghent, were attacked and routed by a body of French troops at the village of Melle, near Ghent. A few days after this action, the French General Count de Lowendal took Ghent; and ſhortly after, the French King Louis XV. accompanied by the Dauphin, made a magnificent entry into this city, and lodged in the Epiſcopal palace. Ghent was evacuated by the French in 1749, by virtue of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; ſince which period it enjoyed unmoleſted repoſe until the commotions that took place through the ill-judged policy of the Emperor Joſeph, which paved the way for its ſubjugation by revolutionized France; who, by virtue of the *fraternal hug*, conferred upon Ghent that *liberty and equality* for which ſhe had ſo eagerly panted, but which have proved to the poor people a greater curſe than the proud cruelty of Charles V. the tyrannical bigotry of Philip II. or the romantic folly of the Emperor Joſeph. It was my intention in this letter to have taken leave of Ghent, and ſet out for Bruges; but this muſt be reſerved for a future communication.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IT is with regret that I find your publication is made a vehicle for diffuſing doubts on the ſubject of Vaccination*. But, as I attribute this circumſtance to a wiſh on your part to maintain your uſual candour in admitting obſervations on both ſides of the queſtion, rather than to any diſtruſt which you feel of the preventive powers of the Vaccine Inoculation; I am confident you will readily allow the following remarks a place in the enſuing number of your Work.

A Paper, which bears the ſignature of Mr. Birch, acquaints the publick that this gentleman firmly maintains the opinion, that the Cow Pox is not a preſervative againſt the Small Pox. It contains alſo the reaſons which induce Mr. B. to maintain this opinion, and the maxim which he has thought proper to obſerve on the preſent occaſion. There are three things then to which I would call the attention of your readers,

Mr. Birch's maxim.
Mr. Birch's reaſons.
Mr. Birch's opinion.

Mr. B's maxim, which he thinks proper to obſerve on the preſent occaſion is, "Never to ſacrifice experience to experiment."

Now I contend that this maxim in its rational meaning is altogether inapplicable to Vaccination, as it now ſtands. It is only intended to caution the medical ſtudent againſt departing from a mode of treatment which has proved ſucceſsful, and adopting a new one whoſe iſſue is uncertain. Upon this principle, if, during the univerſal practice of Small Pox inoculation, any one had come forward, and declared it to be his opinion that a fluid taken from the nipple of a Cow might probably, upon trial, ſecure the human conſtitution from the variolous infection, Mr. B. might with great propriety have replied, "I ſhall not abandon the Small Pox Inoculation, becauſe it is my conſtant rule never to give up a method which has been approved, for the ſake of trying another of uncertain conſequence;" in other words, "I never ſacrifice experience to experiment."

But they who recommend the Vaccine Inoculation do not adviſe a new mode of uncertain iſſue. They do not recommend ſacrificing experience to experiment: they do not ſay, "We wiſh you to try whether Vaccination be a ſecurity againſt Small Pox infection;" but, "we poſitively declare it is a ſecurity. The trial is already made upon hundreds of thouſands in every quarter of the Globe. It is found, when properly conducted, to be as good a ſecurity againſt the Small Pox as Variolous Inoculation itſelf. We, therefore, only adviſe to ſacrifice experience to experience; that is, the experience of a diſeaſe dangerous, infectious, loathſome, deſtructive to Health, to Beauty, and Life, for the experience of an affection ſafe, not infectious, not loathſome, neither deſtructive to Health, to Beauty, nor Life, and a certain ſecurity againſt the Small Pox." I conceive, then, that every reader will agree with

* If it had not, the publick would have loſt this truly valuable vindication. EDIT.

A Song of Songs; or, Sacred Idyls; translated from the original, with Notes critical and explanatory. By John Good.

WE have here a juſt and appropriate illuſtration of this elegant ſpecimen of Hebrew poetry, which has exerciſed the opinions of ſo many critics, by one who ſeems completely maſter of his ſubject, both by knowledge of its language and feeling of its ſentiment. Mr. G. conſiders the Song of Solomon (or, as he prefers to ſpell the name, Soloman) as probably "conſtituting a part of the 1005 ſongs which his biographer, 1 Kings iv. 32, aſcribes him to have compoſed. The Orientals, to this moment, are accuſtomed to publiſh their lighter, and particularly their amatory, effuſions in diſtinct ſets, or *diwans*. Among the Hebrew bards, the five alphabetical Pſalms (xxv. xxxiv. xxxvii. cxi. and cxix.) may be regarded as inſtances of the Hebrew diwan in its more ſtrict and pertinent application, and the collection before us as a diwan liberated from the bondage of academical order, but containing a whole by the unity of its ſubject."...."The matrimonial connexion here celebrated appears to have proceeded from reciprocal affection alone; and from the gentleneſs, modeſty, and delicacy of mind, which are uniformly and perpetually attributed to the beautiful and accompliſhed fair one, ſhe muſt have been well worthy of the royal love; a native of Sharon, a canton of Paleſtine, of noble birth, poſſeſſed of a noble and fruitful eſtate in Baal-hammon, ingeniouſly ſuppoſed by Mr. Harmer to have been ſituated in the delightful valley of Bocat, in the immediate neighbourhood of Balbec, leaſed out to a variety of tenants, every one of whom paid her a clear rental of 1000 ſhekels of ſilver, amounting to about 120l. 16s. 8d. ſterling. No notice is taken of her father; but her mother, who betrothed her, had probably children by another marriage. Of the age of this unrivalled beauty we are no where informed; but ſhe appears to have been in the prime of life, and in the full flower of youth and beauty, and Solomon, probably, about 25 or 26, and this marriage celebrated about anno 1010 before the birth of Chriſt."

"For myſelf," ſays Mr. G. "I unite in the opinion of the illuſtrious Lowth, and believe ſuch a ſublime and myſtic allegory, delineating the bridal union ſubſiſting between Jehovah and his pure, unadulterated Church, to have been fully intended by the illuſtrious bard. Regarded in this view, they afford an admirable picture of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian Churches; of Jehovah's ſelection of Iſrael, as a peculiar people, from the leſs fair and virtuous nations around them; of his fervent and permanent love for his eldeſt Church, ſo frequently compared, by the Hebrew prophets, to that of a bridegroom and his bride; of the beauty, fidelity, and ſubmiſſion of the Church in return; and of the call of the Gentiles into the pale of his favour, upon the introduction of Chriſtianity, ſo exquiſitely typified under the character of a younger ſiſter, deſtitute, in conſequence of the ſimplicity of its worſhip, of thoſe external and captivating attractions which made ſo prominent a part of the Jewiſh religion. The Song of Songs is an Oriental poem; and this allegorical mode of deſcribing the ſacred union ſubſiſting between mankind at large and an individual and pious ſoul and the great Creator, is common to almoſt all Eaſtern poets, from the earlieſt down to the preſent age. It is impoſſible, without ſuch an eſoteric interpretation, to underſtand many of the paſſages of the chaſte and virtuous Sadi, or the more impaſſioned Hafiz; and the Turkiſh commentators, Feridun, Sudi, and Seid Ali, following the example of the antient Huſtangis, have uniformly thus interpreted them, as they have alſo the writings of the Sufi poets; though, in many inſtances, they have unqueſtionably purſued their myſtic meaning to an extravagant length. The *Leili* and *Mejnûn* of the Perſians may be contemplated as the royal bridegroom and his beloved ſpouſe of the Hebrews."

"The Song of Songs is a portion of real hiſtory, conveying a ſpiritual allegory, and communicated in diction highly delicate and refined. There are many paſſages in it which have hitherto eluded the powers of the moſt ſedulous commentators to illuſtrate, and many to which a wrong interpretation has been annexed. How far the preſent verſion may ſucceed in remedying theſe defects, in correcting error, and elucidating obſcurity, muſt be left for the reader to determine. Such, however, is its object; and, to attain it, the

Mr. Birch's opinion, as it ſtands ſupported by no argument, or, what is the ſame thing, by arguments of no weight.

Mr. Birch thinks that "the Cow Pox is not a preſervative againſt the Small Pox;"—and who are they who think that it is a preſervative?

1. The Legiſlature of Great Britain, who voted Dr. Jenner a reward for the diſcovery.

2. The whole Royal Family, the greateſt part of the Nobility and Gentry of the kingdom, who have patronized a public Inſtitution for the diffuſion of Vaccina.

3. The moſt reſpectable Phyſicians in Europe and all over the World.

4. By far the majority of the Publick.

Thus, whether we come to argument or authority, we muſt be led to adopt Vaccine Inoculation, which is one of the greateſt bleſſings which Providence ever granted to Man.

Yours, &c. A Looker-on.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. N° LXXXII.

Had R. U. B. p. 123, made profeſſion of his impartiality as of his other amiable qualities, he would have told us of his reading Nos. LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, and LXXX of theſe Purſuits, as well as No. LXXVI, wherein are certain anſwers to the redoubtable H. A. U. proving him to be no ſuch mighty *trap-trap* or *ſpring-gun* to deſtroy poor Folly, as R. U. B. would have it believed. He tells us of the repair of the Weſt front of Ely cathedral, yet his communications (ſetting aſide the "ſtucco and cement") tend only to let us know that the mouldings and ornaments are "ſharply cut," without noticing if they are faithfully copied from the originals on the ſaid front. By "repair," we ought to underſtand that the new work is religiouſly imitated from the old: but this doth not appear to be the caſe. The "models," by this correſpondent's account, who ſeems to know nothing to the contrary, may be from any other part of the building, or from any other antient fabrick, or of a ſtyle different to that of the Weſt front, which is of the thirteenth century; or, moſt probably, the models are after the Tudor mode of the fifteenth century, that being the favourite ſpecies of architecture with the profeſſional gentlemen he tells us of. This "miſerable quibble" maker may think his ſneers will paſs current; or that his putting on a freſh "vizor" R. U. B. may hide the worn-out covering H. A. U.; but of this the patrons of this Miſcellany will be the beſt judges.

It may be neceſſary to ſtate that I have juſt entered into an engagement to ſurvey Ely cathedral the enſuing ſummer.

Quitting my ſnug birth at Haverfordweſt, after taking leave of mine hoſt; that is, paying my bill, and he receiving my money. None of your "kindly welcomes," in the Engliſh way. Your Welch "Bonifaces" think they do a "*Saiſſon*" an extraordinary favour by taking him into their hoſtlery, and taking his caſh. As the arrow flies, ſo flew I Eaſtward, through St. Clear, Caermarthen, &c. So eager was my deſire to tread on Britiſh ground, that I forſook the ſafe and even pace of a regular pilgrim to mount on vehicles ſwift and dangerous; neck, limbs, yea life itſelf, holding as nothing worth: it was ſufficient I ſaw each dale and mountain that appeared in quick ſucceſſion vaniſh from my ſight. Thus I gained on time and ſpace until I came to Llanvaddwry, where are ſome remains of a caſtle. As this edifice was not ſpecified in my items, I did not "dare" to make drawings. It was a caſtle, and that was enough; forbidden fruit to me. Dare I did to gaze a while: this was "double hazardous" likewiſe, as the inhabitants began to aſſemble in much alarm; but my fleet courſers ſoon bore me from their animoſity. Why did I leave this country ſo like a runaway, a ſpy, a purloiner of viſual treaſure? Was it to ſecure that treaſure under the ſafe-guard of my own countrymen, or to throw from off my heart that load of dread which ſo long had embittered all my hours? But I am now within the town of

Brecon.

Here the ſhield of protection was held over me by a reſident of the place. With him I walked over the remains of the caſtle. We differed ſomewhat about its ſtate; I bewailing the ſeveral dilapidations, and he expreſſing pleaſure to behold it as a pictureſque ruin; more ſo than if it had ſtill beamed in its original ſplendour. We then entered the priory church, large and ſtately, *full of* curious particulars, both monumental and

d to express "th tifi-
forded to the fe
in paying this
g tribute of du ction
memory of a qt,
xcording, he trusts, for the be-
others, those virtues, the recol-
f which is indelibly impressed
own mind. To this underta-
is farther encouraged by the
that so much of his own life
passed in the enjoyment of
y's society, and in the constant
ion of his many excellent qua-
enables him to assure the
hat, whatever other attractions
emoirs may be thought to
hey will not be found deficient
essential points of biography,
nd truth. In order, however,
to this account a sanction of
equivocal authority than may,
be allowed to the affectionate
nd partial judgment of a son,
adly avail myself of the volun-
imonies given by others to my
virtues and talents at different
of his life; which, coming
from persons distinguished for
curate knowledge of the cha-
of mankind, and their skill in
g them, will, I hope, be con-
as furnishing an additional
to this relation, and render it
merally interesting."

subject of these memoirs was
London Feb. 14, 1717, de-
from a family for several gene-
settled in Gloucestershire. His
a Turkey merchant, died soon
birth, leaving him to the care
mother and her brother, Tho-
, esq. a lawyer, retired to
park, co. Bucks, who, having
adopted his nephew, and fu-
his education. He was
at Eton, and numbered a-
his principal friends and asso-
Mr. Bryant, Mr. Gray, Mr.
Lord Sandwich, Hon. Horace
Dr. Barnard, afterwards mas-
provost of Ely, and Dr. Cooke,
of Ely. Here also commen-
affectionate friendship with
Henry Berkeley, eldest son of
third son of Charles second
Berkeley, killed at the battle
tenoy, 1745. Ever foremost in
ive sports of the field, young
idge did not neglect reading the
and Roman historians; but, as
er was always his favourite

study, he preferred antient dramatic writers, as well as the best English, and performed several characters in both with singular success. His early relish for the tranquil beauties of Nature was realized with great success in his seat in Gloucestershire, and afterwards in the meadows at Twickenham. From Eton he was sent to St. John's college, Oxford; and in one of the vacations, at the invitation of Horace Walpole, visited Houghton, when the Congress was held there, an annual meeting, chiefly composed of persons connected with Sir Robert Walpole in public life, and, among the rest, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle. The first public display of his poetical talents was on the marriage of the Prince of Wales. He left Oxford for Lincoln's inn 1737, where he met with Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. who introduced him to many literary acquaintance, and he renewed that with Henry Bathurst, afterwards lord chancellor, and first became acquainted with the Hon. Charles Yorke, Mr. Wray, and Mr. Edwards. Not intending to be called to the bar, he would have travelled, but was prevented by the hard frost of 1739-40. In 1741 he married the daughter of George Trenchard, esq. of Wolvetonhall, co. Dorset, and settled in his family-seat at Whitminster, on the banks of the Severn, seven miles below Gloucester. The stream which ran through his grounds he made navigable for boats; and, having a mechanical turn, the structure of his various boats afforded him an opportunity of shewing his practical knowledge in that branch of science. The late Prince and Princess of Wales, and their eldest daughter, being on a visit to Lord Bathurst, at Cirencester, honoured Mr. Cambridge at a water-party. Among his active exercises was shooting with a bow and arrow, in preference to the gun; and his mind was engaged in writing "The Scribleriad," a mock heroic poem*, the hero of which was that

* "The following is the character given of this poem 50 years after its publication, by a distinguished scholar and critick of the present day: 'The Scribleriad 'is a work of great fancy, just composi-'tion, and poetical elegance, but, above 'all, of mature judgment, conspicuous 'throughout. It should be read as well 'for instruction as amusement. The pic-

to whom I had a letter of credence, I ſhould certainly have walked off in this my ſleep, and left every thing as I found it.

As matters were, I concluded that it would be better not to reſign my chamber-ſecurity for the day, and wait the morn to ſet about my memoranda. The night paſſed without repoſe Welch muſic was too diſcordant, and Welch conviviality too boiſterous, for ſuch a mind-wore ſojourner as me; and I hailed returning light, unrenovated with that vigour which, had I taſted refreſhing ſlumbers, might have enabled me to enter with a certain degree of ſpirit on the buſineſs of the enſuing morning.

An account of the remains of the caſtle and church, with its monuments, I have already particularized in vol. LXXII. p. 22. I had, however, to take notes of a very intereſting gateway in the town. This gateway, if ever I have an opportunity to erect one of the ſame kind, would prove an excellent addition to the architectural aſſemblage making out the villa adornments of any patron of our antient arts. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

IN your laſt, I obſerve among the articles of intelligence, p. 174, a general account of the loſs of the Abergavenny. Perhaps you may deem the following particulars, and, I may juſtly add, moſt providential preſervation, of one of the cadets, Mr. Gramſhaw, ſufficiently intereſting to be inſerted in a corner of your valuable Repoſitory.

On the aweful night of the 5th of February, about 9 o'clock, the paſſengers were informed of their perilous ſituation; on which, every one was endeavouring to gain an imagined place of ſafety. Mr. G. and two more of the cadets, after hearing theſe terrific words, "We muſt all go down with the ſhip!" went into the cabin, where they continued ſome time looking at each other, without uttering a word. At laſt, one of them ſaid, "Let us return upon deck;" and two of them did ſo. Mr. G. remained behind. He then opened his writing-deſk, and took out his commiſſion, his letters of introduction, and ſome caſh; after which, he went upon deck, but did not ſee either of his companions: he then bent his eyes forward, when, at the moment, the ſhip went down head foremoſt! The ſea in an immenſe co verſed along the deck to whe was, endeavouring to aſcenc leading to the poop, when launched into the deep! dark, cold, the ſea in its ut the wind blowing very ve not knowing how to ſwim cumbered with a great coat he ſuppoſes that, when the ſ ſhip went down, he muſt drawn round it by the vortex by her ſinking, as he found the contrary ſide of the whence he had been precipit

Whilſt he was endeavouri himſelf from ſinking, ſometh againſt the back of his ha three times, which he caug and found it to be a rope han the mizen ſhrouds. This circumſtance re-animated hi ſpirits. He endeavoured, and up it ſeveral feet; but, wha boots and great coat, and oth now in every part ſaturated w he ſlipped down it into the ſpirits now failed him, ha his utmoſt effort to preſerve li at this fearful moment, reſig ſelf to the will of his Creato gave a lurch, by which he into the mizen ſhrouds! fixed himſelf as well as he graſping the rattlings. In thi he remained a length of time and benumbed with cold.

Mr. Gilpin, the fourth ma poſſeſſing a heart of the m mable texture, had, with abo others, gained the mizen t pelled by the dictates of h he deſcended the ſhrouds, wi no doubt, to render aſſiſtan that might be in want there he diſcovered Mr. Gramſha he lifted into the mizen top, a him with the others alrea During their ſtay there, viz. hour of 11 to 7 in the morni various times continued che companions in diſtreſs, and t them to keep up their ſpirits.

Indeed, Mr. Urban, I tho myſelf in ſome meaſure def cenſure, knowing theſe parti I were not to tranſmit them to convey to the world, I world of readers of the Ge Magazine, the name of Gr whoſe veins flows the milk o kindneſs, not as a tardy ſtrea a torrent.

d to express "t[illegible] gratifi-
forded to the fe[illegible] a du-
in paying thi[illegible] only
g tribute of du[illegible] tion
memory of a [illegible] nt.
cording, he trusts, for the be-
others, those virtues, the recol-
f which is indelibly impressed
own mind. To this underta-
is farther encouraged by the
that so much of his own life
passed in the enjoyment of
r's society, and in the constant
on of his many excellent qua-
s enables him to assure the
that, whatever other attractions
emoirs may be thought to
hey will not be found deficient
essential points of biography,
nd truth. In order, however,
to this account a sanction of
equivocal authority than may,
be allowed to the affectionate
nd partial judgment of a son,
ladly avail myself of the volun-
monies given by others to my
virtues and talents at different
of his life; which, coming
from persons distinguished for
curate knowledge of the cha-
of mankind, and their skill in
ng them, will, I hope, be con-
as furnishing an additional
to this relation, and render it
merally interesting."

Subject of these memoirs was
London Feb. 14, 1717, de-
from a family for several gene-
settled in Gloucestershire. His
a Turkey merchant, died soon
birth, leaving him to the care
mother and her brother, Tho-
[illegible], esq. a lawyer, retired to
park, co. Bucks, who, having
adopted his nephew, and fu-
ded his education. He was
at Eton, and numbered a-
his principal friends and asso-
Mr. Bryant, Mr. Gray, Mr.
Lord Sandwich, Hon. Horace
Dr. Barnard, afterwards mas-
provost of Ely, and Dr. Cooke,
of Ely. Here also commen-
affectionate friendship with
Henry Berkeley, eldest son of
third son of Charles second
Berkeley, killed at the battle
nov. 1745. Ever foremost in
ive sports of the field, young
idge did not neglect reading the
and Roman historians; but, as
was always his favourite
study, he preferred antient dramatic writers, as well as the best English, and performed several characters in both with singular success. His early relish for the tranquil beauties of Nature was realized with great success in his seat in Gloucestershire, and afterwards in the meadows at Twickenham. From Eton he was sent to St. John's college, Oxford; and in one of the vacations, at the invitation of Horace Walpole, visited Houghton, when the Congress was held there, an annual meeting, chiefly composed of persons connected with Sir Robert Walpole in public life, and, among the rest, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle. The first public display of his poetical talents was on the marriage of the Prince of Wales. He left Oxford for Lincoln's inn 1737, where he met with Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. who introduced him to many literary acquaintance, and he renewed that with Henry Bathurst, afterwards lord chancellor, and first became acquainted with the Hon. Charles Yorke, Mr. Wray, and Mr. Edwards. Not intending to be called to the bar, he would have travelled, but was prevented by the hard frost of 1739-40. In 1741 he married the daughter of George Trenchard, esq. of Wolvetonhall, co. Dorset, and settled in his family-seat at Whitminster, on the banks of the Severn, seven miles below Gloucester. The stream which ran through his grounds he made navigable for boats; and, having a mechanical turn, the structure of his various boats afforded him an opportunity of shewing his practical knowledge in that branch of science. The late Prince and Princess of Wales, and their eldest daughter, being on a visit to Lord Bathurst, at Cirencester, honoured Mr. Cambridge at a water-party. Among his active exercises was shooting with a bow and arrow, in preference to the gun; and his mind was engaged in writing "The Scribleriad," a mock heroic poem*, the hero of which was that

* "The following is the character given of this poem 50 years after its publication, by a distinguished scholar and critick of the present day: 'The Scribleriad 'is a work of great fancy, just composi-'tion, and poetical elegance, but, above 'all, of mature judgment, conspicuous 'throughout. It should be read as well 'for instruction as amusement. The pic-'tar

the author not only ſtudiouſly inveſtigated the original himſelf, but has endeavoured to avail himſelf of the labours of prior criticks and tranſlators, as far as they ſeem to have been fortunate in their reſpective branches. His greateſt obligations are due to the anonymous writer of "The Song of Solomon, newly tranſlated from the original Hebrew, with a Commentary and Annotations, 1764;" which, he has juſt learned, is the work of Dr. Percy, Biſhop of Dromore. Mrs. Francis's verſion is alſo an elegant performance, and many of her notes are beautifully illuſtrative; but, as being a dramatic paraphraſe, it differs widely from the verſion now preſented, pertinaciouſly adhering to the original Hebrew, and, as far as may be, to the language of the Bible tranſlation. Of the very elegant, though not very modern, Spaniſh verſion of Luis de Leon, who is reported to have ſuffered for it five years impriſonment in one of the dungeons of the Inquiſition, I have not, after a wide ſearch, been able to obtain a copy. The arrangement of the Italian verſion by Meleſigenio differs, conceiving the entire book to conſiſt, not of diſtinct idyls, but of diſtinct ſongs, and thoſe not confined to the ſame bride-room and bride, but extending to different ideal perſonages, and all of them ideal. He nevertheleſs believes the whole book to be allegoric."

We cannot but regret the wanton liberty taken by modern poetical tranſlators to inſert words without meaning. Take, for an inſtance, Sotheby's tranſlation of Virgil's Culex, l. 116:

"Now, at the goat-herd's call, the kids once more [bles, o'er,
Give their gay ſports, their *devious* ram-
And to the bottom daſh the blue-dyed *foſſe*, [hanging moſs.
Whoſe murm'ring waters waſh th' o'er-
Inna *ſuſurrantis* repetebant ad *vada lymphæ*
Quæ ſubter viridem reſidebant cœrula muſcum."

Literally, "reſort to the *fords* of the murmuring ſtream, which ſettles under the green moſs." What would a ſhepherd underſtand by a *foſſe*? Again: "*Æſtibus* mediis," Georg. III. 331, is rendered "Noonſtide *flames*," inſtead of the ſimpler term *heats*; *cool ſequeſter'd* for *ſhady* glades.

Mr. G. (notes, p. 75) obſerves, the Eaſtern ladies were accuſtomed to incloſe their perfumes in a caſket of gold or ivory, of the figure of a *turret* or ſmall *tower*. Such a box or veſſel appears in the hand of Mary Magdalen in illuminations and on monuments.

Every thing that is large *(ingens)* is *giant*: a ſubſtantive improperly made into an adjective; Georg. III. 331, II. 487.

P. 88. The *bulbul*, or Perſian nightingale, is exhibited in Sir William Ouſeley's Oriental Collections for January, &c. 1797.

To the inſtances of birds neſting in rocks, p. 91, not confined to the *dove*, add that affecting ſimile of Apollonius Rhodius, IV. 1298, of the young birds falling down into the clefts, to the great but unavailing grief of the mothers.

P. 96. A ſtronger inſtance of *réiterations* may be found frequent in Moſchus' elegy on Bion.

Αρχὰ Σικελικαὶ τὸ πένθος, ἄρχε Μοῦσαι.

P. 146. The thigh of Menelaus, ſtained with the blood trickling from his wound, is compared to *ivory* ſtained or dyed with red.

Ὡς δ' ὅτε τις τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοίνικι μιήνῃ. Il. Δ. 140.

Copied by Virgil, Æn. XII. 67.

P. 147. *Awe-ſtriking* looks are, in Taſſo, looks that glow with *lightning*, not with *fury*.

P. 148. Add from Virgil, Æn. VI. 883,

——manibus date lilia plenis.

The tranſlator will candidly excuſe theſe few obſervations, and believe us ſincere in our approbation of his performance, and deſirous to ſee the farther ſpecimen of his poetical talents, which he announces, in a tranſlation of Lucretius. Mr. G. has recommended himſelf to the Medical Society by his works in their department.

52. *The Works of* Richard Owen Cambridge, *Eſq. including ſeveral Pieces not before publiſhed; with an Account of his Life and Character, by his Son*, George Owen Cambridge, *M. A. Prebendary of* Ely.

WE ſee with pleaſure the ſpirit of biography conſpiring with filial piety to tranſmit deſerving characters to poſterity. An inſtance of this we have already reviewed (Life of Wilmot) in vol. LXXIII. p. 151. The preſent is of equal intereſt, and not leſs happily calculated

the measures necessary to
impending storm. In the
rm Mr. C. heartily partook;
active mind was naturally
acquire early and correct
of the events of that inte-
od, he was happy to avail
the familiar footing on
lived with several men of
ions and abilities, whose ta-
called forth in parliament
cabinet. At Lord Anson's
h was filled with gentlemen
, he was sure to find society
is choice; and the concern
the naval operations of that
ught him acquainted with
ry seaman of distinction;
al Boscawen was his parti-
; the eminent services per-
him in the course of the
ch have immortalized his
the Annals of the British
orded him particular plea-
tened by his friendship and
the excellent wife of this
er, who, in the tenderest
her husband's safety, never
of what was due to his ho-
ame. Mr. C. acquired early
e of the voyages of discovery
after the peace of 1762, and
ccessively acquainted with
erers. But no object ap-
him of greater magnitude
ate of our Asiatic colonies.
mong the few who saw, in
ight, the rapid extension of
tions in India, and viewed
ient foresight the importance
acquisition of territory, both
mercial and political view.
ow little this subject was in
nderstood, particularly from
ce of the country, and still
n the dissimilarity of its whole
government, religion, and
from our own, he conceived
would be an interesting and
dertaking to give a general
the rise and progress of the
ower in India. Perceiving a
mpatience for some authentic
on relative to the events
d recently happened upon the
Coromandel, and thinking it
t that the bold and artful at-
f France to wrest these pos-
out of our hand should be
erally known and attentively
he determined to postpone
al plan, and publish without
delay such an account of the recent transactions in that part of India as would be most instructive, and serve to confute the gross misrepresentations of the French. Col. Laurence's narrative and other authentic papers enabled him to publish the "History of the War on the Coast of Coromandel," 1761; and he then resumed his intention of proceeding in his larger undertaking, when Mr. Orme returned from India with an intention of publishing his own work, which afterwards appeared. Mr. C's was very favourably received, and translated into French, and was esteemed the fairest and most correct representation of the French proceedings in India. Mr. Lally Tolandal, son of Gen. Lally, gave public testimony to it by embracing Mr. C. when accidentally introduced to him, assuring him, with great emotion, he was under more obligation to him than to any man living, for that his work had been of greater service than all the other documents he could procure towards redeeming his father's honour and recovering his property, owing to the clear and intelligent detail it contained of the transactions on the coast of Coromandel in which M. Lally bore so principal a share, and to the just representation it gave of the conduct of the French in that quarter. The increased interest which this publication induced Mr. C. to take in the affairs of India, and the intimate knowledge he had acquired relative to that subject, made it a favourite one with him for the remainder of his life, and led to an acquaintance with most men of experience who returned from thence, and from whom he learned whatever they had to communicate worthy of notice. Among the rest, Mr. Hastings, whose vigorous and successful exertions for the preservation of that extensive and valuable part of the British territory, over which he presided under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger, engaged Mr. C's respect and admiration as much as his private virtues won upon his esteem and friendship.

"About the year 1762 Mr. C. received a valuable acquisition to his social circle in his much-esteemed friend the amiable author of *Hermes*. Mr. Harris, by obtaining a seat in Parliament, and, soon after, a place, first at the Admiralty-board, and then at the Treasury, resided a considerable portion

of

that great traveller and collector the late Dr. Askew, to whom the classical literature of this country is so much indebted. Mr. C. was so captivated with the beauties of the Wye, and the bold and romantic character of Piercefield, that he recommended it to Mr. Morris, and had some share in making the improvements. Among Mr. C's intimate friends he reckoned Paul Whitehead, the poet laureat, and the Hon. Thomas Villiers, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. But he resisted all their solicitations to come into parliament and engage in public life, preferring the private station. The death of Mr. Owen, 1748, put him into possession of his property, which, though not very extensive, was an acceptable addition to the small income on which he had hitherto lived. He was now enabled to cultivate more at his ease the very select society to which he had access. He took a house in London, near his friend Villiers; and in 1751 purchased the villa at Twickenham, where he settled—an event which contributed essentially to the happiness of his future life during a period of more than fifty years, and where he made his wished-for improvements. His mode of living there was in the hospitable style of a country gentleman, his house always open to his friends, and to those whom merit, talents, or knowledge, entitled to his notice, received with unvaried frankness and cordiality. When a select party was assembled to meet some literary character or ingenious traveller, it was his care to suit the company to each other, and thus to avoid the interruptions which frequently defeat the object of such meetings. If the conversation wandered, or got into unskilful hands, he had a most happy talent of bringing it back to the proper point, and of suppressing the superfluous talker; which was always done with so much dexterity and good humour that the person in question was always the last in the company who was sensible of any intention to take the conversation out of his hands. In the choice of his acquaintance, neither titles nor wealth were to him any recommendation; the qualities he looked for and regarded were worth, talents, or accomplishments. It would not, indeed, be easy to say whether his independent but respectful behaviour to those of superior station, or his kindness and condescension to inferiors, was most remarkable; by the former he was generally esteemed and admired, and by the latter he was universally respected and beloved. To these indeed his manner was peculiarly acceptible and engaging; those little attentions which he delighted to pay where he thought they would give pleasure, were shewn in a way almost peculiar to himself, and towards such as were connected with him he ever manifested a fatherly regard. His domesticks were made happy in his service; they were seldom changed; and several, after age and infirmity had rendered them unequal to their duty, were still maintained in his house.—"What most contributed to establish his reputation for humour and a just insight into character were his Essays published in *The World*, a periodical paper, begun in 1752, and kept up with great spirit for four years."—"How far that even and regular flow of spirits with which he was blessed was the effect of constitution, the consequence of temperance, or of an habitual activity, or whether it arose from an union of all the three, it may be difficult to determine; but, from whatever cause it proceeded, there is no doubt that he possessed, in a superior degree, the happy talent, not only of regulating his conversation, but even his spirits, by the temper and feelings of the company he was in, who always found him equally disposed to listen or to converse, to be grave or gay, humourous or instructive, as best accorded with their wishes and inclinations. By such behaviour in society it was "that his acquaintance soon became a synonymous term for his friends." In Lord Hardwicke's family began his acquaintance with Count Poniatowski, who, after his accession to the crown of Poland, of those Englishmen who came to his court he seldom failed to enquire after his old acquaintance.

"The arduous situation in which this country found itself in the commencement of the French war, 1758, turned the attention of every considerable man in the kingdom to dangers that threatened it from various quar-

ters,

'ture is entitled to much attention.' Note to the Shade of Pope, by the author of the Pursuits of Literature." A letter from the author, in a feigned hand, is in one of our former volumes. See also vol. LXXII. p. 977.

in and by the late conteſt
Mr. I. explains the two
"a ſucceſſion of perſons
would raiſe up and pre-
1260 days, who ſhould
exclaim againſt the errors
ions of this Church, and
w contrary they were to
s of the Goſpel. They
ed two witneſſes, as two
re required by the Moſaic
ith any particular matter;
een obſerved, the moſt diſ-
ones have generally riſen up
They have been wonderfully
by Providence, and have
d denounced many calami-
laſt and greateſt attack made
was by the beaſt, not on
body of Proteſtants, but in
the whole body of the
ſts."..."When I firſt gave
opinion that France would
ee, I little thought of ſuch
as theſe, but imagined it
ſome ſudden effort of the
atholicks, excited by a fac-
extirpate all the Proteſtants
kingdom, as was the caſe of
ere on St. Bartholomew's.
ſs, it is ſo obvious to all
is no occaſion to ſpend time
it, that the French revolu-
t only rejected their antient
overnment, but alſo forſook
the Roman Catholic religion;
ave, in a more eſpecial man-
bated thoſe doctrines which
ioned in the Prophecies as
gnifhing ones of the corrupt
..." Still many, no doubt,
and be ſurpriſed at my pla-
evolutioniſts among the wit-
they ſeemed at firſt to have
d the whole Chriſtian reli-
at it ſhould be conſidered that
it in ſome meaſure be owing
rupt manner in which they
from this corrupt and idola-
rch. But we ought to con-
ther, that, as the event ſhews
ided to make uſe of them as
tioners of one of his moſt ſe-
ments, ſuch kind of witneſſes
moſt proper for the purpoſe."
follow Mr. I. no farther, or
a that the treacherous peace
France in 1801 was "the
e, ſaying unto theſe witneſſes,
hither, and they aſcended up
in a cloud (referring to their
theſe things calmly, gently,
and ſedately, and their enemies beheld
them). And the ſame hour, or while
theſe things were doing, there was a
great earthquake or revolution in
France."

54. *A Letter, addreſſed to the Right Honourable Lord* Hobart, *his Majeſty's late principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. By Col.* Thomas Picton, *late Governor and Captain-general of the Iſland of* Trinidad, *and Brigadier-general commanding his Majeſty's Troops in that Iſland.*

THE publick has been kept in anxious ſuſpenſe reſpecting the charges brought againſt this officer, who was ſecond in command, under the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the taking of Trinidad. It now appears that theſe charges originated from the firſt commiſſioner; and that the ſight of a quarto book, printed by B. M'Millan, intituled, "A Statement, Letters, and Documents reſpecting the Affairs of Trinidad; including a Reply to Col. Picton's Addreſs to the Council of that Iſland; ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, by Col. Fullarton," in the form of a letter to Lord Hobart, occaſioned the letter addreſſed to the ſame Nobleman by Governor Picton, who has made a defence, eſtabliſhed by ſo many important proofs of acknowledged merit that it is impoſſible for the publick to withhold their acquittal.

55. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Mary, Stafford, *at the Viſitation held by the Archdeacon,* Auguſt 8, 1804. *By the Rev.* Edward Whitby, *Vicar of* Seighford.

FROM Eph. ii. 8, 9, the preacher ſhews "the conſiſtence of Grace with Faith, and the gratuitous gift of Salvation to man, unable to obtain it by any act of his own, as every Chriſtian, of any perſuaſion whatever, in his dying hour confides in the hope that God, for Chriſt's ſake, will pardon his tranſgreſſions, and blot out the remembrance of them for ever. St. Paul has guarded the abuſe of the doctrines of Juſtification by Faith, and Salvation by Grace only, to give an opening to Sin. For, having maintained the doctrine of Juſtification by Faith only in the firſt five chapters of his Epiſtle to the Romans (and only of Faith that it might be of Grace), in the two following chapters he ſhews the conſiſtency

of the year in London, from whence he and his family paſſed much of their time at Twickenham. This eaſy and familiar intercourſe was improved by the intimate friendſhip that grew up between the daughters of the two families, and now ſubſiſts between them and the author's ſurviving ſiſter: nor can he forbear to mention the very marked reſpect and attention that was always paid to his father by the children of his old friend (the preſent Earl of Malmeſbury and his ſiſters) to the very lateſt period."

But we muſt paſs over the tribute of friendſhip to other contemporaries, and haſten to the cloſe of Mr. C's life, brought on more by natural weakneſs than by malady. "It is ſomewhat ſingular, and may be regarded as a proof of an unuſually ſtrong frame, that no ſymptom of diſeaſe took place; all the organs of life continued to execute their reſpective functions until, Nature being wholly exhauſted, he expired without a ſigh Sept. 17, 1802, leaving a widow, two ſons, and a daughter." The ſum of his character is that of a truly good man. The Memoirs are embelliſhed with portraits, by Beſtland, of Mr. C. and his friends Iſaac Hawkins Browne, Sir Jn. Trenchard, Earl Bathurſt, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Anſon, Admiral Boſcawen, Mr. Harris, Andrew Stone, and Viſcount Barrington; views of his ſeat at Whitminſter, co. Glouceſter, and at Twickenham; frontiſpiece to "The Scribleriad;" and Dr. Johnſon's ghoſt appearing to Mr. Boſwell, with the deſcriptive leaf of that print, an admirable ſatire on the impertinence of collecting every foible of a friend to raiſe one's ſelf into ſignificance; but of which ſatire its object was ſo inſenſible as not to ſhun the opprobrium of it.

The miſcellaneous verſes are,

On the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 1736.

Learning, a Dialogue between Dick and Ned.

Society, addreſſed to H. Berkeley, Eſq.

Tobacco, a Tale.

Archimage, in Imitation of Spenſer, and deſcriptive of the Author and ſome of his Boat's Crew.

Apology for writing Verſe.

To W. Whitehead, in Anſwer to his Epiſtle to an Author, inſerted in the Life.

Imitation of Horace's Book II. Ode XV.

Danger of writing Verſe.

Dialogue between Lord Ducie and his Horſe.

The Author to the Scribleriad.

Horace, Epiſtle XX. imitated.

Miſcellaneous Verſes, written at Twickenham from 1751 to 1801.

Dialogue between M. P. and his Servant, Imitation of Horace, Sat. II. 7.

Intruder, Imitation of Horace, Sat. I. 9.

Fable of Jotham to the Borough-hunters.

Fakeer, a Tale.

Elegy on an empty Aſſembly-room.

Dialogue between a diſappointed Candidate and Friend.

Verſes occaſioned by the Marriage and Game Acts.

Parody on Apollo's Speech to Phaëton.

On the Appointment of Lord Temple to be firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Againſt Inconſtancy.

To Mr. Whitehead, on being made Poet Laureat.

Epilogues, by Miſs Pope and Mrs. Pritchard.

Dialogue between Sir Richard Lyttelton and Thames, Imitation of Horace, Ode III. ix.

To Ozias Humphrey, Eſq.

Mr. Wilkes's Soliloquy before his Election for Chamberlain, Parody on Cæſar's Speech in the Boat, Lucan's Pharſalia, V. 559.

On Painting, to Mr. Patch.

On the Head of Sir Iſaac Newton.

To a Lady, on the Witch of Endor.

Parody on Achilles' Speech, Pope's Homer, I. 309.

Parody on the old Song of Death and the Lady.

Invitation to a Ball at Lady Cooper's, and Anſwer.

Progreſs of Liberty.

On ſeeing the Motto to a French Paper, "Dulce & decorum eſt pro Patriâ mori."

To a Friend, a great Aſtronomer.

Free Tranſlation of Boileau, Ep. I. c. 16.

Epigrams.

The eſſays in "The World" are, Numbers 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 65, 70, 71, 72, 76, 99, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 116, 118, 119, 123, 206, and one, never before printed, on the effects of different ſorts of food.

53. *An Explanation of the XIth Chapter of the* Revelation of St. John. *By* Robert Ingram, *M. A. Vicar of* Wormingford *and* Boxted, Eſſex, *and formerly Fellow of* Corpus Chriſti *College*, Cambridge *.

SHEWS how fully and punctually the ſecond woe, ver. 7—13, has been

* Printed at *Loughborough*, as the learned author's foregoing publication on the ſame ſubject (LXXIV. 343) was at *Colcheſter*. For an account of Mr. Ingram ſee vol. LXXIV. p. 581.

accompliſhed

[illegible] in and by [illegible] two [illegible] would [illegible] pro- [illegible] 1800 days, [illegible] should [illegible] exclaim against the errors [illegible] of this Church, and [illegible] contrary they were to [illegible] of the Gospel. They [illegible] two witnesses, as two [illegible] were required by the Mosaic [illegible] establish any particular matter; [illegible] been observed, the most dis- [illegible] ones have generally risen up [illegible] They have been wonderfully [illegible] by Providence, and have [illegible] and denounced many calami- [illegible] the last and greatest attack made [illegible] was by the beast, not on [illegible] body of Protestants, but in [illegible] on the whole body of the [illegible]." . . . "When I first gave [illegible] opinion that France would [illegible] place, I little thought of such [illegible] as these, but imagined it [illegible] be some sudden effort of the [illegible] Catholicks, excited by a fac- [illegible] extirpate all the Protestants [illegible] kingdom, as was the case of [illegible] on St. Bartholomew's. [illegible], it is so obvious to all [illegible] is no occasion to spend time [illegible] it, that the French revolu- [illegible] not only rejected their antient [illegible] government, but also forsook [illegible] the Roman Catholic religion; [illegible] have, in a more especial man- [illegible] probated those doctrines which [illegible] mentioned in the Prophecies as [illegible] distinguishing ones of the corrupt [illegible]." . . . "Still many, no doubt, [illegible] and be surprised at my pla- [illegible] revolutionists among the wit- [illegible] as they seemed at first to have [illegible] the whole Christian reli- [illegible] But it should be considered that [illegible] in some measure be owing [illegible] abrupt manner in which they [illegible] from this corrupt and idola- [illegible] Church. But we ought to con- [illegible] farther, that, as the event shews [illegible] intended to make use of them as [illegible] executioners of one of his most se- [illegible] judgments, such kind of witnesses [illegible] most proper for the purpose." [illegible] follow Mr. I. no farther, or [illegible] that the treacherous peace [illegible] by France in 1801 was "the [illegible] saying unto these witnesses, [illegible] up hither, and they ascended up [illegible] in a cloud (referring to their [illegible] these things calmly, gently,

[illegible] great [illegible] France.

54. *A Letter, addressed to the Right Honourable Lord* Hobart, *his Majesty's late principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. By Col.* Thomas Picton, *late Governor and Captain-general of the Island of* Trinidad, *and Brigadier-general commanding his Majesty's Troops in that Island.*

THE publick has been kept in anxious suspense respecting the charges brought against this officer, who was second in command, under the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the taking of Trinidad. It now appears that these charges originated from the first commissioner; and that the sight of a quarto book, printed by B. M'Millan, intituled, "A Statement, Letters, and Documents respecting the Affairs of Trinidad; including a Reply to Col. Picton's Address to the Council of that Island; submitted to the Consideration of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, by Col. Fullarton," in the form of a letter to Lord Hobart, occasioned the letter addressed to the same Nobleman by Governor Picton, who has made a defence, established by so many important proofs of acknowledged merit that it is impossible for the publick to withhold their acquittal.

55. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Mary, Stafford, *at the Visitation held by the Archdeacon,* August 8, 1804. *By the Rev.* Edward Whitby, *Vicar of* Seighford.

FROM Eph. i. 8, 9, the preacher shews "the consistence of Grace with Faith, and the gratuitous gift of Salvation to man, unable to obtain it by any act of his own, as every Christian, of any persuasion whatever, in his dying hour confides in the hope that God, for Christ's sake, will pardon his transgressions, and blot out the remembrance of them for ever. St. Paul has guarded the abuse of the doctrines of Justification by Faith, and Salvation by Grace only, to give an opening to Sin." For, having maintained the doctrine of Justification by Faith only in the first five chapters of his Epistle to the Romans (and only of Faith that it might be of Grace), in the two following chapters he shews the consistency

ſiſtency of this doctrine with that of Obedience unto Righteouſneſs; and, having eſtabliſhed his ſecond doctrine without invalidating his firſt, from both together he draws an inference by which every profeſſor of the Chriſtian faith may try and examine himſelf whether he be really a believer or no—by the effect produced by his faith on his life and converſation."

36. *An Oration, commemorative of the late Major-general* Alexander Hamilton, *pronounced before the* New York *Society of the* Cincinnati. *By* J. M. Maſon, *D. D. Paſtor of the firſt aſſociated Reformed Church in the City of* New York. *With an Appendix, containing the Particulars of the Duel between General* Hamilton *and Colonel* Burr; *a Copy of the Paper left by the General; and the Rev. Dr.* Maſon's *Letter to the Editor of "The Commercial Adverti-ſer," giving an Account of the General's laſt Moments.*

THE Doctor ſtyles Gen. Waſhington "the father of his country, and Gen. Hamilton her eldeſt ſon. He began with the profeſſion of the law, an advocate, at 17. His firſt ſtep from the college was into a military poſt; his ſecond into the family and confidence of Waſhington. After the peace he applied to the ſtudy of the law. From him originated the Fæderal Conſtitution, not ſuch as he wiſhed, but ſuch as he could obtain, and as the Fæderal States would ratify, is the Fæderal Conſtitution. His ideas of a Government which ſhould elevate the character, preſerve the unity, and perpetuate the liberties, of America, went beyond the proviſions of that inſtrument. His judgment preponderated in placing Waſhington as the firſt magiſtrate; and he, in return, committed to Hamilton the province of finance, whereby, in ſpite of great oppoſition, he reſtored the commerce and the credit of his country. The French revolution, which our fondneſs miſtook for the birth of virtuous freedom, ſtood before him from the beginning in that hideous form in which it has ſince unmaſked. Not to be duped by hollow pretenſions, he was active in arreſting the courſe of an inſolent miniſter; and, not to be biaſſed by popular frenzy, he ſecured that dignified ground to which the United States were led by the proclamation of Neutrality. Without his aid, great Waſhington himſelf might have been borne down by the torrent, and the nation cated in war to gratify the re and ambition of France. The Inſurrection, which had reje condeſcending propoſals of ment, was overcome by his firmneſs, and the rebellion diſ without effuſion of blood. A reſtoration of order, Mr. H. c but a ſhort time in office: he to the practice of the law, an into the public ſervice with of his own, the well-earned professional talents; and imp himſelf while he was enric commonwealth. A charge of the public purſe was brough him. The virtuous ſaw wi that he ſtooped to repreſs it; anguiſh that, in regard to aberration, his defence co *diſcloſure of which they admir genuouſneſs but deplored the while they wept over a ſpot of excellence**. Large and practice at the bar promiſed his pecuniary ſacrifices in of But a new diſtreſs of his threw him again from his p engagements. Our remonſ gainſt the injuries committed had proved unavailing, and and humiliating requiſitions the national ſpirit. Little expected from the generoſity from the rectitude, of a G founded upon the maxims o philoſophy. Tribute or the the only choice of the Stat would have been a libel on independence to have heſit ment. A provincial army, w ington at their head, was into the field; but the co which he *ſuſpended* the acc his own commiſſion was, t ton ſhould be his aſſociate. of this ſtipulation could not derſtood. He not only have his age relieved from cares by his young friend, event of his own deceaſe, ſword of America in the man whom nothing could nothing intimidate, nothin (p. 19.) On the adjuſtm diſpute, Hamilton returne his profeſſion; "but he hour abſent from the pub

* The lines in Italic are to a ſpecimen of American eloqu

No office in the nation would have moved him from his purpose. He referred himself for crises which he feared were approaching, such, especially, as may affect the integrity of the nation. Such was his anxiety for the Federal Constitution, although too slight for the pressure it has to sustain. Pre-eminence in whatever he chose to undertake was the prerogative of Hamilton." (pp. 20, 21.) . . . . "Fathers! friends! countrymen! the death of Hamilton is no common affliction! The loss of distinguished men is at all times a calamity; but the loss of such a man, at such a time, and in the very meridian of his usefulness, is singularly portentous. When Washington was taken, Hamilton was left; but Hamilton is taken, and we have no Washington. We have not such another man to die. Washington and Hamilton in five years! Bereaved America! thou art languishing under the Divine displeasure!" (p. 22.) . . . . "Fathers! friends! countrymen! the grave of Hamilton speaks! It charges me to remind you that he fell a victim, not to disease nor accident, not to the fortune of glorious warfare, but, how shall I utter it? to a cutlass which has no origin, no aliment but depravity, no reason but in madness! Alas! that he should thus expose his precious life! This was his error! A thousand bursting hearts reiterate, this *was* his error!" (p. 23.)

57. *Oppression deemed no Injustice towards some Individuals; illustrated in the late Treatment of Mr.* John King *under a Commission of Bankruptcy.*

"HE that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him." Proverbs of Solomon, xviii. 17.

58. *Observations on a short Tour, made in the Summer of* 1803, *to the Western Highlands of* Scotland; *interspersed with original Pieces of descriptive and epistolary Poetry.*

TOURS to Paris, to Wales, to the Highlands, have of late multiplied upon us beyond all ordinary limits. This is a very good-humoured traveller; and his verses, many of them, indicate a feeling heart and an improved taste; but the volume will hardly be sought beyond the circle of the author's friends. At p. 74 the author gives a grave description of a flying fish, having never seen one before, "there are two very long fins near the head," &c. &c. For paying the small sum of one shilling to Mr. Parkinson, of Blackfriers-road, he may see this and a great many more wonderful things: and, probably, in his next travels will have his astonishment less excited.

59. *The Gazetteer of* Scotland; *containing a particular and concise Description of the Counties, Parishes, Islands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Valleys, &c. of that Kingdom. With an Account of the political Constitution, History, Extent, Boundaries, State of Agriculture, Population, Natural History, Buildings, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Roads, &c. Illustrated with an elegant Map.*

THOUGH this volume appears without a preface, and without an author's name, and may appear therefore to be a mere fabrication for the shops, it is by no means a despicable publication. The list of names is very numerous, and the accounts of the places seem to omit nothing of importance. We shall insert as a specimen, taken without particular selection, the account of

"GLENCROSS; a parish in Mid-Lothian, situated about 7 miles W. from Edinburgh. It forms a square of about 3 miles. The greater part of the parish is adapted for pasturage, being part of the Pentland hills; and in the low grounds the soil is also better adapted for pasture than tillage. The part of the Pentland hills, which is in this parish, like the rest of that elevated ridge, consists of different kinds of whin-stone, and other primitive strata; while the lower grounds, which form part of the valley of Mid-Lothian, contain minerals of different kinds, termed secondary strata, which are commonly sandstone, limestone, coals, and its concomitant fossils. By the side of Glencross water there is a vein, several feet wide, of *baryte*, or *heavy spar*, which is so frequent an attendant on metallic veins, both in Scotland and foreign countries, that it always affords a probable indication of metals, especially of lead. There are some extensive and beautiful plantations of *larix* (larch) and other trees, mixed with *laburnum*. There are some vestiges of camps at *Castle-Law*; and a rude stone, erected on the spot, commemorates the battle of Pentland-hill, fought on the 28th of November, 1666. Near *Woolhouselee*, the property of A. Frazer Tytler, esq. judge-advocate of Scotland, on the borders of this parish, with that of *Penycuik*,

Pennycuik, lies the ſcene of that favourite Scots paſtoral, the *Gentle Shepherd*; at leaſt there is a ſtrict coincidence between the actual ſcenery and the *local* circumſtances mentioned in that poem. The general deſcription of the ſcene is, '*a ſhepherd's village and fields, ſome few miles from Edinburgh.*' The *Weſt Port* is alſo mentioned as the road from the village to market. The ſcenery in the neighbourhood of *Woodhouſelee* is exactly characterized;

'Scene I.

'Beneath the South ſide of a craggy bield,
Where cryſtal ſprings the haleſome waters yield.

'Scene II.

'A flowry howm, between twa verdant braes, [claiths:
Where laſſes uſe to waſh, and ſpread their
A trotting burnie, wimpling through the ground, [round.'
Its channel pebbles, ſhining, ſmooth, and

"A romantic fall near the head of Glencroſs water is ſtill named *Habbie's How*, of which Ramſay's deſcription is exceedingly accurate:

'Peggy, Gae farer up the burn, to *Habbie's How*, [mer grow.
Where a' the ſweets o' ſpring and ſum-
Between twa birks, out o'er a little lin,
The water fa's, and mak's a ſingan din.
A pool breaſt deep, beneath as clear as glaſs,
Kiſſes wi' eaſy whirls, the bordring graſs,
We'll end our waſhing while the morning's cool, [pool
And when the days grow hot, we'll to the
And waſh ourſells,' &c.
What adds more to the reſemblance is, that this pool is ſtill a favourite bathing-place."

Some other particulars are added, reſpecting William Tytler, eſq. author of the "Inquiry into the Evidence againſt Mary Queen of Scots," &c. who was a native of this pariſh. Of EARLS-TOUN, the native place of *Thomas the Rhymer*, a good account is inſerted; but it is omitted to be ſaid that the antient name was *Erceldoun*, which may miſlead enquirers led by the fame of the ſaid poet, who is uſually called *Thomas of Erceldoun*. See Mr. W. Scott's publication of his Romance of *Sir Triſtram*. It is evident, nevertheleſs, that this Gazetteer deſerves recommendation.

60. *A Tour through the* Britiſh Weſt Indies, *in the Years* 1802 *and* 1803; *giving a particular Account of the* Bahama *Iſlands. By* Daniel M'Kenſen, *Eſq.*

THIS is a tour of a new deſcription. The author firſt gives a conciſe account of Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, and Jamaica; afterwards the reader has a very entertaining repreſentation of the Bahama Iſlands. A ſmall but neat map accompanies the work, which is an addition to which we are always friendly. Every reader who has curioſity on the ſubject of the Weſt Indies generally, or the Bahamas more particularly, will be glad to poſſeſs this little volume, with which we have been agreeably amuſed.

61. *Eſſays on Hiſtory, particularly the* Jewiſh, Aſſyrian, Grecian, *and* Roman; *with Explanations, for the Uſe of young Perſons. By* John Holland.

A WORK againſt which the perſons for whom it profeſſes to be calculated cannot be ſufficiently cautioned, both on a religious and modeſt account.

62. *The Faith and Hope of the Righteous: or, A Sermon, preached at the Octagon Chapel,* Bath, *on* Sunday, December 2, 1804, *on Occaſion of the Death of the Rev.* Archibald Maclaine, *D. D. By the Rev.* John Gardiner, *D. D.*

THE contraſt between the characters of good and bad men, Prov. xv. 32, is exemplified more particularly in the hour of adverſity and at the approach of death. Of the ſubject of this diſcourſe Dr. G. thus ſpeaks:

"It might be imagined that the cordial and hoſpitable reception which this victim of wanton ſpeculation experienced in our country, and to which his virtues ſo well entitled him, might compenſate, in a great degree, for his loſſes and ſeparations: ſtill, however, he was no longer able to be a *labourer together with God* for the ſalvation of ſouls entruſted to his care, and ſo juſtly endeared to him; and who ſhall ſay what bitter regrets this circumſtance alone muſt have excited in one whoſe *praiſe* and delight were *in the Goſpel?* nay, he was not qualified to fulfil here any of the miniſterial duties to which he was ſo much attached; he could not deliver, as uſual, from the pulpit ſalutary precepts and animating exhortations—he did not, however, omit to profit by the only means left him of becoming uſeful—his writings and example. In the former, from the fulneſs of a benevolent heart, and from a knowledge acquired by experience of the dreadful ſcourge which was chaſtiſing ſo great a part of the civilized world, he generally admoniſhed the inhabitants of this kingdom of their danger and their duty on ſome public day of humiliation, when it is ſo requiſite for us to examine our

plagues,

[illegible] to repent of [illegible] and to [illegible] future* [illegible] od emi- [illegible] high fo[illegible] the va- [illegible] his duty to man, as [illegible], master, neighbour, and friend—of [illegible] and zeal in his duty to God, [illegible] of this assembly know that he gave [illegible] most decisive proof. You will recol- [illegible], my brethren, not only with what [illegible] and assiduity he resorted on [illegible] days to the *courts of the Lord's house*, but also with what fervour and solemnity he joined in our offices of devotion, and with what humility, as a docile and attentive hearer, he took his place among others on the bench of instruction—he who was so well qualified, and had been so long accustomed to instruct.

"Brought up in the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical government, if he continued to give it a preference, it was such as was exempt from the slightest tincture of bigotry—he was far from considering his own communion as infallible in order to issue a sentence of condemnation on all others, leaving them to the uncovenanted mercies of God—this his enlightened mind and liberal heart equally forbad—he sincerely deprecated all such illusory attempts as tending to commute a superficial attachment to a *form of godliness* for the inherent substantial *power* thereof, and as calculated to irritate and strengthen the cause of discord rather than to conciliate and promote that of union or peace. He would, therefore, either confound these attempts in a dignified gravity, with solid arguments which seldom failed to convince; or expose them in a happy vein of good-nature and innocent pleasantry, which could not but amuse. He was a sincere friend to our Episcopal Church, admired its services, espoused its most essential doctrines, joined, as I have observed, in its communion, and associated with some of its highest and brightest ornaments.

"It is not my intention to enter more into the history, or enlarge on any other occurrences in the life of this valuable minister†. I might, no doubt, trace him from his earliest youth, and relate with what satisfaction he reflected, in his dying moments, that the seeds of piety and virtue then sown in his heart gradually unfolded and brought forth fruit; manifested, on a variety of conjunctures, by his dispositions and actions; in his giving a preference (even before the dawn of reason) of *the house of mourning to the house of feasting*; in the avidity with which, when a boy, he joined in the obsequies of the dead, and repeated the admirable service of our church for that solemn rite. I might relate, that, no sooner did he enter on his sacred office, than he became conspicuous for his zeal in the various branches of his duty; that, intimately convinced of the fundamental truths of our holy religion, he defended them like another *Apollos, an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures*, confounding the open, and exposing the insidious, attacks of their enemies‡; dispelling the mists and prejudices of error; strengthening the upright,

* "See, in particular, "The Solemn Voice of Public Events," considered, &c. printed by Hazard, 1797."

† "He was a native of Monaghan, the county-town—the son of a worthy Dissenting Minister, who dying while he was young, some relations sent him for education to the University of Glasgow, under the celebrated Mr. Hutcheson. From thence he repaired to the Hague, in 1746, to be assistant to his uncle, Mr. Milling, minister of the English church of that place, whom he succeeded in the office. He married the daughter of M. Chais, a distinguished minister of the French church, by whom he had four children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, are now living. He left Holland in 1796."

‡ "I am far from classing Soame Jenyns among the insidious enemies of the Christian faith—on the contrary, his production in support of it appears to be the genuine result of a sincere and upright zeal. But we all know that a good cause may be injured by a bad defence in the hands even of a zealous advocate; especially when this advocate has acquired reputation in another walk of literature, and when the defence itself contains many useful and pertinent remarks, expressed in a popular and captivating form. This observation may be illustrated by Mr. Jenyns's "View of the internal Evidence of Christianity." Such a favourite was this little book with the publick, that it run through four editions before it reached Dr. Maclaine. He was well acquainted with the celebrity of the author, and perceived at once the evil consequences of his work—he anticipated with anxiety the occasional triumph which artful unbelievers would gain from so crude and feeble a vindication of the faith—he was convinced that it abounded with inferences adverse to the cause which it was meant to support; and this conviction gave birth to a beautiful specimen, an admirable model of liberal, of sound and lively criticism. The style of Dr. Maclaine's "Letters to Soame Jenyns, Esq." is animated, pure, and nervous—and he exposes in them with vivacity

upright, comforting the weak-hearted; bringing ſinners to repentance, ſometimes with the pathetic invitations of God's mercy, ſometimes with the terrible denunciations of his juſtice; diminiſhing the influence of luxury and vice, and trying to eſtabliſh the empire of virtue and faith in their ſtead—thus *not handling the word of God deceitfully* or lukewarmly, *but by manifeſtation of the truth, commending himſelf to every man's conſcience in the ſight of God.* 2 Cor. iv. 2." (pp. 12—28.)

"In proportion as infallible ſymptoms announced the fall of its earthly tenement, his ſoul, poſſeſſing the *peace of God*, was fortified againſt the terrors of death; and he more and more felt the efficacy of that faith which he had ſo earneſtly inculcated on others. When ſatisfied that the awful ſummons was iſſued, *ſet thy houſe in order for thou ſhalt die*, he received it in ſaying, 'You remember, Socrates, the wiſeſt and beſt of heathens in this ſtate, could only expreſs a hope mingled with anxiety and doubt; but, bleſſed be God, though a grievous ſinner, in retiring to that bed from which I ſhall riſe no more, *I know*, my friend, *whom I have believed*—death cannot ſeparate me from the love of Chriſt—in him *to die is gain.*' Nothing but the moſt ſolid and intimate conviction could produce the energy and warmth with which theſe words were ſpoken, and which made an indelible impreſſion on him who heard them. The decay of nature ſoon conſigned him to that ſtate which with ſo much firmneſs he anticipated. And here, on his laſt bed, he afforded a noble example of the Chriſtian's triumph. The divine goodneſs was eminently diſplayed towards him in an exemption from agonizing pains, ſo common to the cloſing ſcene of mortality, and in the preſervation of his intellectual powers." (pp. 32, 33.)

"The doctrine of the ſleep of the ſoul till the general reſurrection he had maturely and thoroughly inveſtigated—and the reſult of his ſtudies obliged him to declare it not leſs uncomfortable than unphiloſophical and unſcriptural—and now one of his ſweeteſt reflections was, that his underſtanding, in the vigour of health, obliged him to adopt this deciſion—he derived his higheſt pleaſure from a conviction, that, inſtantly on leaving the body, the righteous would enter on a ſtate of happineſs perfect in its kind, though not in that degree which he will experience at the final conſummation of all things." (p. 36.)

This diſcourſe is dedicated to Thomas Hope, eſq. the patron and protector of the deceaſed.

63. *Obſervations, addreſſed to the Publick in general, on the Cow-Pox; ſhewing that it originates in Scrophula, commonly called* The Evil: *illuſtrated with Caſes to prove that it is no Security againſt the Small Pox; alſo, pointing out the dreadful Conſequences of this new Diſeaſe, ſo recently and raſhly introduced into the Human Conſtitution. To which are added, Obſervations on the Small-Pox Inoculation, proving it to be more beneficial to Society than the Vaccine. By* R. Squirrel, *M. D. formerly reſident Apothecary to the Small-Pox and Inoculation Hoſpital.*

SO much has been held forth, and with ſo much enthuſiaſtic zeal, on the new-invented antidote to the Small-

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vivacity and moderation, with perſpicuity and vigour, the many vague aſſertions, looſe reaſonings, and untenable poſitions into which the precipitate judgment of that author had unhappily led him. In ſaying this, however, let me not be thought to cenſure with exaggeration, or to diſparage beyond reaſon, Mr. Jenyns's work; let it be conſulted with Dr. Maclaine's judicious ſtrictures, and it may contribute both to the pleaſure and advantage of the reader.—I may here take occaſion to obſerve, that our author's principal work, the Tranſlation of Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, is not only conſidered to be executed with judgment, with elegance, and claſſical taſte, but the original is rendered almoſt doubly valuable by the ſenſible and intereſting notes with which the tranſlator has enriched it. The public voice has ſufficiently ſtamped the merit and utility of this work by a moſt extenſive circulation. But, alas! *ſic vos non vobis*, for, a publication which has brought thouſands into the purſe of the bookſellers, augmented the author's with only 130l. He was ſenſible of his imprudence in making ſuch a contract, and, by dint of perſuaſion and entreaty, had contrived a plan in ſome meaſure to atone for it, by appropriating the work again to himſelf. A few years ſince he had reſolved to continue the hiſtory to the preſent time, and thus add another volume to a new edition; but the difficulty of procuring authorities to elucidate the progreſſive ſtages of irreligion in France, and the apprehenſions of a decay of his intellectual as well as conſtitutional *ſtamina*, made him ſoon abandon his reſolution. Poſterity have to regret that the ſcheme was not projected at an earlier period, ſince it might have given riſe to a work which would, no doubt, have inſtructed and delighted them, as well as have increaſed the author's reputation. His laſt publication, a volume of miſcellaneous ſermons, has lately paſſed the ordeal of all the Reviews with ſo much *eclat* that any encomium on them from me becomes ſuperfluous."

por,

ch more, in matter and time,
s ever urged in favour of
on, which obtained, at laſt,
y a footing, that one would
gliſh Good Senſe and Impar-
ould give the objections to the
ive a fair and deliberate hear-
r. Jenner's own deſcription of
pock is ſufficient to alarm the
of it; but what ſhall we ſay
r. Squirrel ſupports his refuta-
s efficacy by 29 caſes of death
ly entailed on the patients;
r. Archer, phyſician to the
x and Inoculation hoſpital,
inoculated 2000 patients, de-
t the anniverſary-dinner, he
ive 500l. to any perſon who
roduce a ſolitary inſtance of
ll-pox having taken place in
nt which he had inoculated;
ons, who inoculated about a
of a million of people in this
and Baron Dimſdale, who
culated many thouſands, de-
ey never heard the ſmall-pox
ght afterwards? The ſmall-pox
ion improves the health and
ion, and carries off many
nts which were very uncom-
both to the parents and chil-
he vaccine produces very ill
children. Dr. Woodville, in
rts of a ſeries of inoculation
cow-pox, acknowledges that
about 500 caſes of the inocu-
w-pox, one proved fatal, and
others the diſeaſe, from the
of puſtules, was of formidable
—and it muſt be acknowledged
ſeveral inſtances, the cow-pox
ed a very ſevere diſeaſe; now,
admitted, that, at an average, 1
will die of the inoculated cow-
conſeſs I ſhould not be diſpoſed
duce this diſeaſe into the Ino-
hoſpital, becauſe, out of the
0 caſes of variolous inocula-
e number of deaths had not
d the proportion of 1 in 600.
eports evidently prove (ſays Dr.
) that Dr. Woodville, inſtead
g ſanctioned in purſuing vacci-
any longer, was truly repre-
e for ſo doing. He certainly
have reſted ſatisfied that no pri-
public advantage would poſſi-
ſrue from perſiſting in ſuch a
e. The reſult of his own expe-
, I ſhould have imagined, would
een ſufficient to induce him to
iſh and explode the cow-pox
r from the hoſpital. Had he done this, he would, in a great meaſure, have exculpated himſelf from that public cenſure to which he ſo greatly expoſed himſelf in admitting a practice into the hoſpital of which no rationale had been given. He muſt have been deficient of obſervation not to have diſcovered that the place was exceedingly ill qualified to give cow-pock inoculation a fair trial, owing to the air being always contaminated with the contagious effluvia conſtantly ariſing from the patients then under the natural ſmall-pox in the ſame houſe; a circumſtance that accounts for the great number of puſtules which came out in different parts of the bodies of more than half of the perſons who were vaccinated at the hoſpital; or why ſhould ſuch an event take place there only?" (p. 51.)

"Can the vaccinators, who have been ſo zealous in the cauſe, ſecure the conſtitution, at the ſame time that they inoculate with the cow-pock virus, from its pernicious effects or dreadful conſequences? or can they promiſe that this matter ſhall not produce a ſcrophulous diſeaſe in the human ſyſtem, in any form whatever, ſuch as either glandular ſwellings, ſcabbed head, ſwelled legs, or any ill-conditioned humour affecting different parts of the body? Moſt certainly they cannot. I defy them; becauſe they have not aſcertained the true ſource of the diſeaſe; and, therefore, with truth they cannot aſſure the publick that that with which they inoculate ſhall not be taken from a puſtule which originated in ſcrophula. Hence the impropriety of purſuing ſuch an intricate, deſtructive, and (I hope I may be allowed the expreſſion) infamous practice; a practice that will redound to the diſhonour and diſgrace of the vaccinators, ſo long as that name can be retained in the memory of man *.—This attempt to reſiſt the farther progreſs of the malignity of the vaccine virus or poiſon, of which I have ſet the example, will probably be proſecuted by a more able pen, until the pillars of the Jennerian Inſtitution moulder into duſt, and the Hoſpital for the Small-pox Inoculation recover its reputation and dignity, and reſtore to the publick thoſe advantages of which they have ſo long been deprived." (pp. 53, 54.)

* Dr. Squirrel, in his infuriate rage, OUT-HERODS Herod. EDIT.

64. *The Trials of* Thomas Price *and* Matthew Creeſe, *in the Court of* King's Bench, *for Perjury, in voting for Sir* Francis Burdett, *at the late* Middleſex *Election. Taken in Short-hand, by Mr.* Gurney.

THESE are two of thirty indictments of which true bills were found. We do not wiſh to rejudge, but to record the intereſting verdicts. If we miſtake not, two more have ſince been convicted.

65. *Obſervations on the Exerciſe of Riflemen; and of the Movements of Light Troops in general. By Serjeant* Weddeburne, *of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment.*

THIS pamphlet is the production of a ſerjeant of the 95th regiment, the only organized body of regular riflemen in the Britiſh ſervice, and on that account it is entitled to conſiderable attention.

The inſtructions which it contains, being founded on the practice of that regiment, cannot fail of being highly uſeful to thoſe volunteers who have engaged in a ſimilar line of ſervice; and we therefore recommend it to them as the beſt treatiſe on the ſubject that has hitherto come to our knowledge.

66. *A Father's Gift to his Children: Conſiſting of original Eſſays, Tales, Fables, Reflections, &c. By* William Mavor, *LL. D.*

INDEFATIGABLE for the ſervice of his own children in particular, and for the riſing generation in general, Dr. Mavor has now added to the various treaſures he formerly addreſſed to youth an amiable and intereſting work, under the above title. It is admirably calculated to entertain and inſtruct, by obſervations at once brief and impreſſive; by anecdotes and characters appropriate and happy to the ſubjects they are intended to illuſtrate; and by tales and fables ingeniouſly invented and related, ſo as to promote and embelliſh the beſt moral purpoſes. Were *public rewards*, on the ſanction of National Inſtitutions, to be adjudged to *public benefactors*, proportioned to the value and extent of their labours, the author of theſe little volumes would, unqueſtionably, have high and ſubſtantial claims; and would, long ſince, have had thoſe claims allowed and gratified. The work is addreſſed, vol. I. to the Counteſs of Moira; and vol. II. to the Marchioneſs of Blandford.

The following little extract will at once amuſe and inſtruct our young readers; and, in truth, th bounds with matter no le and uſeful than the part v lected, which is intituled,

"THE ALARM-BIR

"Near the Copper Mine R falls into Hudſon's Bay, liv Indians, who traverſe the i dreary ſolitudes that ſurrou purſuit of deer or other game, they derive their only ſubſi animals, however, taught b to ſhun the haunts of men, tively led to conceal themſ moſt ſequeſtered ſpots, wou culty be diſcovered, were it n the winged tribe, of the owl the Alarm-bird *.

"No ſooner does this bird or beaſt than it directs its fl them, and, hovering over gyrations round their head. objects at once arreſt its atter from the one to the other with a loud ſcreaming, ref crying of a child; and in th will follow travellers, or att deer, for the ſpace of a day.

"By means of this guide, ties ſo well correſpond with i Copper Indians are apprize proach of ſtrangers, or dir herds of deer and muſk-o otherwiſe they would frequen it to be wondered at, then, t the alarm-bird in the highe It ſeems, indeed, to have b by Providence for the ſolace the miſerable inhabitants o and ſterile regions; and w new evidence of that ſuperin which watches over all.

"The Cuculus indicator, in the warmer climates for treaſures of the bees, in the of the woods, within the holl trees, has, or may be thoug view and an object in its ſer the want of human aſſiſtan it to enjoy the fruits of it and, therefore, inſtinctively hopes of being recompenſed of the honey, which, we are tives readily allow it; but th appears perfectly diſintereſt bours; it anſwers no purpoſ and, therefore, may be con of the bounties of Heaven and a country almoſt ſhut participation of the commo life. It confers benefits wit ſpect of a reward; and, for entitled to the greater regard

* "See Hearne's Journey Mine River."

...emplate the various animals ...ersed over the globe, and the ...ffings and advantages of dif... ...ates, will naturally lead us to ... and Dispenser of all; and, ...e parts of the works of Crea... ...are conspicuously beneficial, ...escape the most common ob... ...we may, from analogy and ...ceive, that nothing was made

...ST HOME; *consisting of Supple... Gleanings, Original Dramas and ...ntributions of literary Friends, and ...publications; including* SYMPA... *Poem, revised, corrected, and en... ...m the Eighth Edition. In Three ... By Mr.* Pratt.

...we have our old and agree... ...d the GLEANER, with the ... and only with a new title, ...ng which he has given very ... reasons; and we hope that ..., like most titles, been un... ...of any *substantial* good, but, ...trary, that his *Harvest Home* ...well attended, and that his ...full of productive grain to

...racterize the manner of an ...o has been so long before ...k, and whose works have ... contributed to its amuse... ...uld be unnecessary. The ...ng mind, the same playful ...he same beauties, and a very ...tion of the same blemishes ...human work is exempt from ...an through these volumes as ...ll his preceding labours of a ...scription. Indeed, we must ...cknowledge that, entertain... *Gleanings* are, they are ex... ...he work now before us.

... I. contains supplementary ... in *Hampshire* and *Warwick*... ...uch valuable and truly origi... ...mation is given relative to ...*m*, in the latter *Station*, for ... must refer to the work it... ...from the former, which in... ...rt of Dorset, we quote the ...t just and well-written com... ...o the Shaftesbury family, with ...ophe to "man," which natu... ...s out of the subject.

... the family," says Mr. Pratt, ...ciated at St. Giles's, they divide ...as if part of that family, among

...Earl, Countess, Lady Barbara,

and their venerable and noble relative *, who has her general residence in London, take just and generous proportions. And I gather it from the most indisputable authority, that a daily progress of their benevolence was frequently made through the parish, when the snow has been too deep for any female footsteps, humanely speaking, but to those of labour, pity, and benevolence. What a lesson is here to the luxurious and unfeeling! What an example for fashion and fortune! I bring it forward with such intent; and, dear as Nature's scenery is to you, my friend, you will read with more interest a thousand-fold of such traits of *heart* amongst us, than of the loveliest sylvan picture that the immense forest can afford.

"O wonderful, interesting, transcendent MAN, what an object art thou in every part of the inhabited earth! Gardens, groves, forests, the rill, the brook, the river, the mighty deep—the cot, the mansion, the magnificent palace—what are each, or all of these, without thy animating presence? At once majestic and endearing being! how often, after I have surveyed with wonder and admiration the fairest, noblest, and the best of these, have I looked around for the only object wanting to complete the scene! how often have I strained the eye, and wearied the foot, to find important man! Yes, thou 'paragon of nature,' I have drooped and languished amidst the choicest of thy vernal, summer, and autumnal charms, dear as they are to me, when deprived of thy more precious society. Sweet is solitude, sweet the alternations of seasons, of sun and shade; but truly can I exclaim, in the words which the poet has given to the first lover, the first friend, and the first companion, "Nothing without thee, O fellow-man! can long be sweet."

In the IId volume we meet with three original dramas; and we confess our surprize that two of them at least should have appeared in this form before they had been introduced on the stage, where there can be little doubt but that they must have experienced success.

The first piece, under the title of "Hail Fellow! well met!" is written with uncommon felicity, as an exposition of the now-exploded doctrines of Liberty and Equality. We know not whether we ought to admire most, the genius of the author or the application

* "She has lately paid the debt of Nature, and her good deeds have accompanied her to a better world."

of

of his talents to enforce order and legitimate government. In reading this drama we are alternately amused with eccentric character, and filled with indignation against the principles that have led to the degradation of the human race, and the ruin of some of the fairest countries in Europe. In the next, intituled "Love's Trials," founded on the popular story of the *Nut Brown Maid*, we meet with so much to admire, that it is really wonderful the piece never was publicly presented, for which purpose it was evidently written. We have heard, indeed, that there are mysteries *behind* the curtain; but we have no right to take a peep, and therefore can only recommend the "Nut Brown Maid" to the perusal of our readers, assuring them that they will infallibly be enamoured of her charms. The last drama, under the name of "Fire and Frost," it seems, was *accepted* by the late lamented Mr. Richardson; but, owing to his death, was never produced on the stage. It is full of life and bustle, and perhaps may yet be taken up by some of our managers as a good speculation, both for the Theatre and the Author.

The last volume is wholly devoted to the Muses. It opens with "The Physician," a poem, addressed to Dr. Mackie, of Southampton. Then follows a prayer to *Health*, written with all the fervour of a devotee, who knows the value, and has felt the loss, of that inestimable blessing. The "Poet's Cottage," inscribed to Dr. Mavor, is a happy instance of private feeling and affection. It may be considered as the prelude to the Harvest Home volumes.

It is impossible to give even the titles of the various poetical effusions which are comprised in this volume; but, as a specimen of the promptitude with which our author embraces every opportunity of rendering poetry subservient to friendship and sentiment, we give the address to Mr. Whateley, of Grafton-street, on accidentally seeing him take leave of an only son:

"O thou of few but smiling years,
Who fill'st a parent's eyes with tears,
Tears of sweet hope and tender joy,
And trembling love for thee his boy!
O it is fitting thou shouldst know,
For thee alone those heart-drops flow;
And, as they bathe a father's eyes,
'Tis Heaven itself the stream supplies.

Think then, ah think that fathers feel
More than the *fondest* tears reveal;
Think that Affection bids them start,
And that their fountain is the heart;
Think that they fall lest thou should stray
From filial Virtue's path away:
Who greatly love must greatly fear,
And both united form *the tear*;
It agitates, yet gives relief;
At once the cause and cure of grief.

A *parting* treasure thou, dear youth,
Of thy poor mother's love and truth,
Who perish'd as she gave thee breath,—
A legacy, alas! in death!
One precious gem brought safe to shore,
When life's rude storms would spare no more;
And, should that precious gem be tost
By those rude storms till it be lost,
Think how complete a wreck were there,
And think how vast thy sire's despair!

Ah then how deep the source of tears,
How justified a father's fears!
Yet all those fears shall groundless prove
In a dear son's observant love.
Thy blooming health, ingenuous child,
Thy pleasures pure, affections mild;
Sense which derives from mirth a charm,
And truth conducting fancy warm,
Shall give to that now trembling sire
All that a parent can desire!
And all these duties thou shalt twine
Around thy angel-mother's shrine;
And make her, in her seraph state,
Enraptur'd view her husband's fate,
As oft from heav'n she sees her boy
Deserving all a father's joy!
And if that joy, too great to bear,
Should still demand a tender tear,
O meet it with a holy kiss,
For 't is the sweet excess of bliss."

At p. 225 of this volume commence the "Poetical Contributions," or pieces of poetry presented to Mr. Pratt, by different living authors, as auxiliary to his Harvest Home Entertainment. Among other names of deserved celebrity, who have paid this tribute to friendship and to merit, we find those of the Poet Laureat, of Miss Pye his daughter, of Dr. Mavor, of Charles James, esq. of R. C. Dallas, esq. of Mr. Hutton, and others. This gives diversity to the work, and, at the same time, is a proof of the estimation in which the author is held by his contemporaries.

The contributions occupy about 200 pages; and after them we are presented with republications of some of Mr. Pratt's minor poems, which had been dispersed in news-papers and magazines; and the whole closes with the noble poem of "Sympathy," much enlarged and improved, which, if the author

written nothing elſe, would
ed the immortality of his
this highly-finiſhed com-
ſubjoined ſome excellent
rative of the paſſages and
to which they refer.
e we given a rapid view of
s of the HARVEST HOME;
h the title might imply that
intended to ſit down quiet-
oy the fruits of his previous
e hope he will, every ſuc-
ing, and for many years to
his field with ſome kind of
that the publick will have
fortune to participate with
increaſe.
ſent work is dedicated, by
, to the Prince of Wales,
of dignified and appropriate
it.

Poems; chiefly Tales.
W. Hutton, *F. A. SS.*

E.—"Perhaps there is no in-
n record of a man like me,
eighty, enliſting among the
, for the firſt time, handing to
a volume of Verſe. I may
lled "A ſhort-lived Poet."
ny brethren of rhyme, I wiſh
but doubt of ſucceſs. A man
but not expect. I am not ſo-
er profit; but ſhould be ſorry
ſuffered by my pen.
ot attempt thoſe flights of mo-
y which demand the whole at-
underſtand, and often oblige
to recede a few lines to reco-
eaning. Here ſenſe is loſt in
Nay, I have ſometimes doubt-
r the matter was underſtood by
t the writer. This brings to my
remark made upon a ſchool-
"That he wrote two hands;
n none could read but himſelf,
ther was even beyond his *own*

Poems, like myſelf, are in the
he laſt generation. They boaſt
ge but the intelligent; neither
ſe admit of any other. They
ts upon real life, character, and

e modern flowers of rhetorick do
ſith here, I have ſubſtituted
; preferable—*Truth*. I believe
of the tales is founded on fact.
them fell under my own eye.
hiſtory of my poetical life is ra-
ular. Love and Rhyme often
ther in the career of youth; I
in 1747. One half continued
During that period I compoſed
a volume of Poems, which reſted upon the ſhelf, and were ſcarcely ever opened, for 39 years. Nor did I write one Poem in the long interval of 40.

"In the fatal year 1791, when the mad rioters, encouraged by thoſe who ought to have acted otherwiſe, found infinite pleaſure in deſtroying more than 10,000 pounds worth of my property, my poor Poems periſhed in the flames. If *they* did not feel, their author did. This loſs, but chiefly withdrawing from public buſineſs, awoke the Muſe, after ſleeping a long age,

"A few of the pieces in the beginning, dated 1752, which remained upon memory, I have inſerted.

"Though the work ſhould not be ſo fortunate as to pay the bookſeller, or pleaſe the reader, it has paid me; for I conſider their fabrication among the happieſt moments of my life."

Our old friend's motto might have been,

"He liſp'd in numbers, for the numbers came."

We wiſh him the gratification of his wiſhes, and that his work may both "pay the bookſeller, and pleaſe the reader."

69. *Miſcellanies, In Two Volumes. By* Richard Twiſs.

TO the publication of ſuch Miſcellanies as theſe it muſt be ſaid the author's

"Poverty, but not his will, conſents."

He has a liſt of near 800 ſubſcribers at a guinea, and ſome more. We muſt, therefore, content ourſelves with ſaying, that the firſt volume conſiſts of Eſſays, Tranſlations, and Fragments, neither new nor intereſting, and ſome ſcarcely decent: and the ſecond is made up of additions to the author's two volumes on Cheſs, and ſome heterogeneous matter like the former.

70. *The Character and final Perſeverance of the Righteous. A Sermon, preached at* St. Margaret's *Chapel*, Weſtminſter, *on* Sunday, December 16, 1805, *on Occaſion of the Death of Mrs.* Henrietta Stemler, *who departed this Life* December 6, 1804, *aged* 55 *Years, with ſome intereſting Particulars of her Life and Death. By* John Davies, *M.A. Miniſter of* St. Margaret's *Chapel, and late Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

WHEN it is conſidered that Mrs. S. was a Swiſs by birth, and a follower of Weſley, though ſhe knew not "from what preciſe period of her life her religious experience is to be dated," we ſhall not be ſurprized at the panegyrick of this ſermon.—"With the

the very moderate means with which Mr. D. knew her to be poſſeſſed of, he wondered ſhe could contrive to be ſo extremely uſeful. At length, however, he diſcovered the ſecret; it was by *perſonal and active exertion.*" She gave great aſſiſtance to inſtitutions deſigned for public benefit both in Weſtminſter and elſewhere, and was indefatigable in her exertions in behalf of the "Weſtminſter Charity School," and in giving aſſiſtance to the Sunday-ſchools which were inſtituted, and for a long time continued in this chapel, and alſo to a little ſchool for girls which ſhe herſelf had founded. Mr. D. himſelf doubts whether he ſhould have been able to go forward amidſt the many diſcouragements he met with in the earlier part of his miniſtry in this place. "No one poſſeſſed more tenderneſs of conſcience. I have known her to feel in a way, that to ſome perſons would appear almoſt incredible, when ſhe had deviated in the ſmalleſt degree from the path of duty. Yet, though her ſtate was ſo ſafe, and her character ſo excellent, ſhe was not a perſon who lived much in the enjoyment of the comforts of religion. I attribute this to the unhappy tincture which her mind received, during the earlier part of her religious experience, under the miniſtry of Mr. John Weſley." From *her perſonal and active exertions*, and from her dying experiences, the preacher illuſtrates his text, Job xvii. 9.

71. *An Abſtract of the whole Doctrine of the* Chriſtian *Religion, with Obſervations By* John Anaſtaſius Freylinghauſen. *From a MS. in her Majeſty's Poſſeſſion. The firſt Book ſtereotyped by the new Proceſs.*

THE Editor conſidered that the tranſlation of this work of a German miniſter of conſiderable talents and erudition, and of diſtinguiſhed reputation in his profeſſion, miniſter of St. Ulrich's church, and inſpector of the public ſchool at Hal, an eminent divine of our Lutheran church, might be of ſome uſe in this country, highly ſerviceable both as an elementary book for the inſtruction of the youth of both ſexes, and as a conciſe and comprehenſive view of the whole ſyſtem of Chriſtianity for perſons of a more mature age, who had neither leiſure nor inclination to go through elaborate or voluminous treatiſes of theology. This tract has had the honour to ſtand very high in the good opinion of th *female perſonage* in the king whoſe order it was originally t into Engliſh for the uſe of he ters, as we learn from the Pref aſcribed to the Biſhop of Lond edition in a ſmaller ſize, for th young perſons at ſchools, is p at the ſame preſs.

It is the firſt production of *ſtereotype* preſs, a method of invented in our own country, be ſeen in the Memoirs of Mr. p. 585, 4to. Mr. Foulis, of E revived it in an edition of Milt radiſe Loſt; and in France b lebrated Didot (ſee p. 179). Th of both were thin, and the blocks on which they were n able to be warped by uſe and ac Earl Stanhope has very much i the invention by caſting the pla and ſolid, augmenting and ſm the power of the preſs by wh preſent work has been executed paper is the firſt ſpecimen n what is termed *the machine*, i the ſheets are extended to any ſions at pleaſure. Its texture and even throughout, its colo and by a certain *roughneſs* on face, in which it reſembles plate paper, it is adapted to imprint advantageouſly. The of this mode of printing are, of paper, by printing a numbe pies occaſionally as the book manded by the publick, and pence of re-compoſing. But admits of no improvement in edition, it is beſt adapted to printing of ſtandard works. tiſh and Foreign Bible Society bliſhed will find it of great uſe benevolent deſigns; and if it ſh adopted by the Society for Pro of the Goſpel, it would wipe diſgrace of wretched editions Holy Scriptures, the diſtribu which is illiberally confined cumſcribed, and the impreſſi legible by the perſons for wh they are intended. The Oxfor of 1794 we deem a ſtandard, ving ſeen any later that we c into the hands of ſervants or t and yet the price is unabated, bookſellers take a profit on the which the Society will not without their intermediation.

The ſtanding rules of the S office prefixed to this volu

1. Nothing is to be printed against religion; 2. Every thing is to be avoided on the subject of politicks which is offensive to any party; 3. The characters of individuals are not to be attacked; 4. Every work which is stereotyped at this office is to be composed with beautiful types; 5. All the stereographical plates are to be made according to the improved process described by Earl Stanhope; 6. All school-books and works for the instruction of youth will be stereotyped at a lower price.

72. *The History of the City of* Glasgow *and Suburbs. To which is added, a Sketch of a Tour to the principal* Scotch *and* English *Lakes. By* James Denholm, *of the Academy,* Argyle-street. *Embellished with* 15 *elegant Engravings* [*from Drawings by himself*].

WE recommended a Guide through Manchester in a former volume; and we can give an equally good character of the present more copious work, which wants not the foil of the preceding histories of this city to set it off. Mr. D. under the auspices of the Earl of Hyndford, some years ago "projected" a work on a still more extended scale, the natural and civil history of the county of Lanark. Since then, however, the necessary avocations in which he is engaged have hitherto prevented him from carrying it farther. We shall feel satisfaction in having that addition to the topography of Scotland in our Review. Previous to the publishing of the first edition of this History of Glasgow, no regular historical account of Glasgow had appeared for upwards of 20 years. It was composed and published in 1797, and has since that period passed through two very considerable editions. Various alterations and additions were necessary to adapt the narrative to the growing prosperity of the city, and that more intimate acquaintance with its history and condition, which results from a continued residence within its precincts. Agreeably to this view of the subject, he has in several respects deviated from the original plan, and has inserted many particulars formerly omitted in the preceding editions. The ecclesiastical has been separated from the civil history; the description has been enlarged, as well as the accounts of the various public institutions; and many facts relating to the commerce, the manufactures, and present state of the city, have been incorporated with the work.

73. *A practical Treatise on the superior Efficacy and Safety of Stimulchium, or Cowhage (the Dolichos Pruriens of* Linnæus), *internally administered in Diseases occasioned by Worms; wherein are exhibited, a concise Statement of the Symptoms of the Disease, and the Uncertainty of most other Vermifuges now in Use. To which are added, Observations on some other indigenous Anthelmintics of the* West Indies, *and several Cases, not published in any of the former Editions. By* William Chamberlaine, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons,* London; *Fellow of the* London *Medical Society; &c. &c. The Ninth Edition, enlarged.*

AFTER this ample title-page, the ingenious Author shall speak for himself:

"My primary object continues to be, the introduction into common practice of an article of the Materia Medica which I have long experienced to be a safe and efficacious Anthelmintic; but I trust I shall not be charged with needless amplification in now prefixing a more extended description of the worms that infest the human body, the characteristic marks whereby the several species are distinguished, and the variety of troublesome, often alarming, symptoms of disease which their presence occasions in the animal frame. The subject is equally important to the Naturalist and Physician; and these two characters are so often united in the medical practitioner, that I should hope most of my readers, to whom the practical part of this Treatise may prove interesting, will not be indifferent to the descriptive."

Testimonials of the efficacy and utility of Cowhage are subjoined from several Physicians of first-rate eminence.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CORRESPONDENT is of opinion, that the Gen. HAWLEY enquired after, p. 135, was father of the General of that name who was routed by the Rebels at Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1745-6; and of a daughter who lived in one of the good houses at the bottom of Hedge-lane, near the Mews, and had a general acquaintance with the best company.

Another correspondent is desirous to subscribe to Harwood's History of Lichfield if he could procure the Proposals.

In the Patent Rolls of 8 John, m. 2, is a grant "De anabogio & karkiâ battellorum, & mercato & ponte de Warâ." The market and bridge want no explanation; and *karkia battellorum* is the freightage of boats. But what means *anabogio?*

Many Oxford Almanacks, in series and single, are in Simco's, of Warwick-street, Golden-square, Catalogue. The late Mr. Cole gave Mr. Walpole a complete set to 1760.

LIMO-

LIMODORUM*.

By Dr. Shaw.

SWEET flow'r, whoſe modeſt beauties blow
Deep in the green and ſilent vale,
Where willows, bending o'er the ſtream,
Wave gently to the paſſing gale;

So, in thy native Sina's ſhade,
Like thee ſequeſter'd and ſerene,
Soft ſmiling ſit her penſive maids,
Pleas'd with the ſolitary ſcene.

There, liſtening to ſome magic tale
Of fabled bliſs, or fancied woe,
They deck with art the ſilken veil,
Or tend the flow'rs that round them blow.

From moſs-clad rocks and tangled ſhades,
The murmuring waters roll around,
Sweep thro' the garden's green arcades,
And ſhine along the varied ground.

On waving boughs the plumy race
Sweet carol from the bloſſom'd ſpray;
While, glittering in each pict'ur'd vaſe,
The golden-ſcaled beauties play.

Domeſtic cares, and duteous love,
In turn their tender thoughts employ,
And form within their green alcove
A happineſs that cannot cloy.

THE MARINER'S DREAM.

By Mr. Dimond.

IN ſlumbers of Midnight the ſailor boy lay,
His hammock ſwung looſe at the ſport of the wind;
But, watch-worn and weary, his cares flew away,
And viſions of Happineſs danc'd o'er his mind.

He dreamt of his home, of his dear native bowers,
And pleaſures that waited on Life's merry morn;
While Mem'ry ſtood ſideways, half co-ver'd with flowers,
And reſtor'd every roſe, but ſecreted its thorn.

Then Fancy her magical pinions ſpread wide,
And bade the young dreamer in extacy riſe;—
Now far, far behind him the green waters glide,
And the cot of his forefathers bleſſes his eyes.

The jeſſamine clambers in flower o'er the thatch,
And the ſwallow ſings ſweet from her neſt in the wall;
All trembling with tranſport, he raiſes the latch,
And the voices of lov'd ones reply to his call.

A father bends o'er him with looks of de-light;
His cheek is impearl'd with a mother's warm tear;
And the lips of the boy in a love-kiſs unite
With the lips of the maid whom his boſom holds dear.

The heart of the ſleeper beats high in his breaſt,
Joy quickens his pulſes, his reſt is no more;
And a murmur of happineſs ſteals through the reſt—
"Oh God! thou haſt bleſs'd me on ſhore."

Ah! whence is that flame, which now burſts on his eye?
Ah! what is that ſound which now ſtrikes on his ear?
'Tis the lightning's red glare, painting hell on the ſky!
'Tis the craſhing of thunders, the ſhipwreck'd to hear!

He ſprings from his hammock, he flies to the deck,—
Amazement confronts him with looks of affright;
Wild winds and mad waves drive the veſſel a wreck—
The maſts fly in ſplinters—the ſhrouds are no more.

Like mountains, the billows tremendouſly ſwell—
In vain the loſt wretch calls on Mercy to ſave;
Unſeen hands of ſpirits are buſy to knell,
And the death-angel flaps his wing o'er the wave!

Oh! ſailor boy, woe to thy dreams of delight!
In darkneſs diſſolves the gay viſion of eve;
Where now is the picture that fancy touch'd bright,
Thy parent's fond preſſure, and Sophy's fair wreath?

Oh! ſailor boy! ſailor boy! never more
Shall home, love, or kindred thy wiſhes repay;
Unbleſs'd and unhonour'd, down, down let her ſhore,
Full many a ſcore fathom thou ſhalt decay.

No tomb ſhall e'er plead to Remembrance for thee,
Or redeem form or fame from the mercileſs main;
But the white foam of waves ſhall thy winding-ſheet be,
And winds in the midnight ſing dirges in vain.

On beds of ſea-green flow'rs thou ſhalt be laid,
Around thy white bones ſhall the red coral grow,
Of thy fair yellow locks, threads of gold be made,
And every part ſuit to thy form below.

Days, months, years, and ages ſhall circle away,
And ſtill the vaſt waters ſhall murmur thy dirge;
Earth loſes thy pattern for ever and aye—
Oh! ſailor boy! ſailor boy! peace to thy ſoul.

EPIGRA

IF Niger lies, as Niger always does,
E'en let him, unrefuted
Who draws me black, diſ-
phiz,
But ſhews me what *his o*
lour is.

* A Chineſe plant.

The following by THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, A. M. was written, ſet to muſic, and ſung on a public occaſion in England, [illegible] July 1798; when the Armament which afterwards failed to Egypt, under Buonaparte, lay at Toulon, and was ſuppoſed by many to be intended to waft the Bleſſings of French Liberty to the UNITED STATES.

YE ſons of Columbia, unite in the cauſe
Of Liberty, Juſtice, Religion, and Laws:
Should foes then invade us, to battle we'll hie,
For the GOD OF OUR FATHERS will be our ally!
Let Frenchmen advance,
And all Europe join France,
Deſigning our conqueſt and plunder:
United and free,
For ever we'll be,
And our cannon ſhall tell them in thunder,
That foes to our freedom we'll ever defy,
Till the Continent ſinks, and the Ocean is dry!

Should Bonapart' come with his *ſans culotte* band,
And a new ſort of freedom we don't underſtand,
And make us an offer to give us as much
As France has beſtow'd on the Swiſs and the Dutch;
His band and his force
Will be futile of courſe,
We wiſh for no Frenchify'd freedom;
If folks beyond ſea
Are to bid us be free,
We'll ſend for them when we ſhall need 'em.
But blood-thirſty Frenchmen we'll ever defy,
Till the Continent ſinks, and the Ocean is dry!

We're anxious that Peace may continue her reign,
We cheriſh the virtues which ſport in her train;
Our hearts ever melt when the fatherleſs ſigh,
And we ſhiver at Horror's funereal cry!
But ſtill, though we prize
That child of the ſkies,
We'll never like ſlaves be accoſted,
In a war of defence,
Our means are immenſe,
And we'll fight 'till our ſail is exhauſted.
For foes to our Freedom we'll ever defy
Till the Continent ſinks, and the Ocean is dry!

The EAGLE of FREEDOM with rapture behold
Overſhadow our land with his plumage of gold!
The flood-gates of glory are open on high,
And Warren and Mercer* deſcend from the ſky!
They come from above,
With a meſſage of love,
To bid us be firm and decided;
At Liberty's call,
Unite one and all,
For you conquer unleſs you're divided.
Unite, and the foes to your Freedom defy,
Till the Continent ſinks, and the Ocean is dry!

Americans, ſeek no occaſion for war,
The rude deeds of Rapine ſtill ever abhor;
But, if in defence of your rights you ſhould arm,
Let toils ne'er diſcourage, nor dangers alarm.
For foes to your peace,
Will ever increaſe,
If Freedom and Fame you ſhould barter,
Let thoſe rights be yours,
While Nature endures,
For OMNIPOTENCE gave you the charter.
Then foes to our Freedom we'll ever defy,
Till the Continent ſinks, and the Ocean is dry!

* Warren and Mercer were both diſtinguiſhed perſonages, who fell in the war which ſeparated America from Great Britain.

THE WARRIOR TO HIS BOY.

BY THE LATE C. LEFTLY, Eſq.

BE buſy, boy! uncaſe my breaſt,
Thy wearied maſter pants for reſt;
Unclaſp the morion on my brow,
And looſe the blood-ſtain'd ſpurs below,
Though Conqueſt on my banners wait,
And Triumph make my battles great.
Yet 'tis not love of pow'r or might,
That arms me for the claſhing fight—
But love of her, whoſe bleſſed ſmile
Approves my ſtrength—o'erpays my toil.
Though burns my breaſt with furious heat,
When thronging multitudes repeat
My praiſes to the babbling air,
And clog my chariot with their care;
Yet more delightful—dearer far,
Than ſounds of trumpets, ſongs of war,
Than hoſts of heroes put to flight,
To idle in my fair-one's ſight!—
Come, come, be briſk, the tables ſpread,
And o'er the grey-ſtone pavement ſhed
A ſhower of roſes;—through the hall,
On ſtatues rude or columns tall,
The myrtle, and the flaunting vine,
In cluſtering wreathes luxuriant twine.
The richeſt feaſts with haſte prepare,
With burning perfumes cloud the air;
With ſparkling wine the goblets fill—
Obey thy maſter, and be ſtill.
When o'er yon deep and duſky ſtream
The Moon has hung a ſilvery gleam;
And Echo multiplies the roar
Of waters daſhing on the ſhore;
Shall I command the boy to ſing
And touch the tight Theorbos ſtring:
Then trim thy voice to ſonnets quaint,
That Hope, and Fear, and Rapture, paint;
To warm deſires her boſom move,
And ſpeak the extaſies of Love.

But

But oh! peruſe her features well;
Her reddening bluſh—her boſom's ſwell;
So may no gift of light regard
Thy faithful diligence reward!
When faſt ſhe breathes of youthful ſighs,
When liquid radiance fills her eyes,
When palpitations ſeize her ſoul,
And tender thoughts in tumult roll;
Oh, then with wildering Madneſs fly
O'er all the chords of Minſtrelſy;
Till fearful, and in mild amaze,
Her meekneſs ſhuns my frantic gaze;
And, liſtening what ſhe dreads to hear,
She ſeals my wiſhes with a tear.
Then ſnatch thy torch, and run before,
Scarce let thy footſteps touch the floor,
Till, by her paſſion'd lover led,
My charmer mounts the bridal bed.
Oh! then let every ſound be mute,
Save the ſoft warble of the flute:
For there I yield to Gertrude's charms,
Till battle calls again to arms.

THE QUESTION.

WHY, oh why this perturbation?
Why this tumult in my breaſt?
Why this unknown ſweet ſenſation,
Charming, tho' it chaces reſt?

Why this tender ſoft confuſion?
Why this downcaſt timid eye?
O'er my cheeks why this ſuffuſion?
Why th' unconſcious frequent ſigh?

Why this trembling fond emotion?
Why the pulſe's maddening play?
Thrilling boſom,—ſoft commotion,
Reſtleſs night, and liſtleſs day?

Why do crowds no longer pleaſe me?
Why ſo dear the lonely grove?
Why delight in thoughts that teize me?
Tell me, Anna—is this Love?

LINES
TO A REMONSTRATING FRIEND.

AH! chide me not, if yet once more
I ſeek that love, long fought in vain;
Nor blame me, if, while I adore,
My vows are anſwer'd with diſdain.

Yes, I confeſs, 'tis poor, 'tis weak,
To droop, to ſit with folded arms;
To bear a fever in my cheek,
And ſorrow for an ingrate's charms.

Yet let me ſtill my cares retain,
Still droop, with folded arms ſtill ſigh;
Nor mock me, that I ſtill remain
The willing captive of her eye.

For Love with all his keeneſt ſmart
Divine enchantment mingles ſtill;
And, while he fires the conquer'd heart,
He charms with many a pleaſing thrill.

And tortur'd thus, thus doom'd to mourn,
I ſtill muſt feed this cheriſh'd grief,
And, could my peace once more return,
My heart would ſcorn the poor relief.
Then chide me not, if yet onee more
I ſeek that Love, long fought in vain;
Nor blame me if, while I adore,
My vows are anſwer'd with diſdain.

VERSES

On the Death of J. S. G. *an amiable Child, who died on Saturday, September* 10, 1772.

Animula vagula, blandula!

ADRIANI Imp. Solil.

ONE fatal day, as Sol, profuſely bright,
Pour'd through the air his richeſt ſtores of light,
To deck the ſcene; th'angelic choir above,
Guardians of virtue, meekneſs, truth, and love,
In ſynod ſat, and view'd the little throng,
(Their tender charge,) who, jocund, ſtray'd along
The plains; when, lo! MYRTILLUS, lovely boy!
(Now ſource of grief, as erſt the ſource of joy,)
Was ſeen amidſt the prattling tribe to ſport
By the bright ſeraphs of th' æthereal court,
Who nor by ſpace, nor yet to form, confin'd,
View ſcenes remote, and penetrate the mind.
At length th' enraptur'd Uriel ſilence broke,
And in theſe words th'aſſembled hoſt beſpoke:

"Ye ſee thoſe little ſportive wand'rers there,
The infant race, our own peculiar care;
Amidſt them, note yon lovely peerleſs child,
Of aſpect beauteous, and of temper mild;
In whoſe unſully'd breaſt fair Meekneſs reigns,
Eternal gueſt in theſe our pure domains:
Behold his blooming health, choice bleſſing giv'n,
Emblem of nobler life, deriv'd from heav'n;
Health, ſuch as we immortals only know,
By fate deny'd in Frailty's ſons below.
That ſportleſs babe, though ſprung of mortal birth,
Was ne'er deſign'd th' inhabitant of earth:
Diſrob'd of fleſh, from lower manſions torn,
His innocence would this our court adorn."
Thus Uriel ſpoke, acclaim'd by all the choir;
Each clapp'd his wings, and tun'd his golden lyre.
Scarce had the god of day, th' unwearied ſun,
With ſteady pace, another courſe begun,
When Death was ſent, the babe to call away,
Who, ſweetly ſlumb'ring, in his cradle lay.
The willing monarch came, and aim'd his dart:
His weapon flew, but miſs'd the vital part.
Smiling in pain, th'awaken'd babe diſplay'd
Such eloquence of charms, as ſoon diſ-

The

d; who fearing, part, to longer
ty,
ging, part, to quit his lovely prey,
d flood: mean-time the choir
bove, [love,
s of virtue, meekness, truth, and
t, found aloud their high com-
mand,
s, to lift again his iron hand,
, with wayward cruel pity, flow,
the babe, and stay the mortal
blow.—
his last scene the Muse her tears
ns shed, [the dead:
uld the dying draw, nor paint
ing strokes quick stopp'd the pur-
ple tide; [died!
rub four'd on high, the infant
W. B.

e et unique die—breve et irreparabile tempus! VIRG. ÆN. X.

BY MRS. OPIE.

NCE! cruel Life! no more persist,
To warm this sad, this broken heart,
Henry's clay-cold lips I kiss'd,
welcome, Death! had been thy
dart!

less, they say, benumb'd I seem'd
le his last precious breath I caught:
rs to sooth my sorrow stream'd,
Agony suspended thought.

tell me, thunders rent the air,
t vivid lightnings flash'd around;
beheld no lightning's glare,
heard the pealing thunder sound.

tell me, that my helpless child
om my arms with fury toss'd;
ght be so—for I was wild—
e mother in the wife was lost.

tell me, on th' unconscious corse
length bereft of sense I fell;
blessed state! of balm the source!
clos'd my ears to Henry's knell.

happy state, resembling Death,
hy as your balmy stupor flown!
why restore a wretch's breath!
e I can only live to moan.

Reason says, I justly weep,
d ah! she says, I weep in vain!
midnight couch with tears I steep,
hen rise at morn—to weep again.

n to my heart my child I fold,
e only deepens every sigh:
nk while I her charms behold,
ow she'd have pleas'd her father's eye.

while I from her lisping tongue
ft childhood's artless accents hear,
nk, with vain Remembrance wrung,
ow she'd have charm'd her father's ear.

nk—but, O forbear, fond heart!
rom vain regrets to duties turn;
Yes—I will act a parent's part,
I'll tear myself from Henry's urn.

In life I still one charm can see,
One flower adorns that dreary wild;
That flower for care depends on me:
O, precious charge! 'tis Henry's child.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1805.

BY JOHN JOS. STOCKDALE, ESQ.

WHEN Sickness dire, with sable cloaks o'erspread [head;
The British Throne, and shadow'd George's
How slowly mov'd the wheel of time, around! [sound,
Nor nought was heard but lamentation's
Till Heav'n receiv'd, and to a Nation's pray'r
In mercy sent the saving Angel there.

Then, spite of Winter's boist'rous icy rage,
How soon revolving came the yearly age.
Nor storms of War could check the Island's smile: [dest toil.
Their King restor'd—light was their har-

They saw the Gallic throne in seas of blood
Usurp'd imperial, and unstemm'd the flood,
Save by Britannia, who, with steadfast eye,
Look'd not unmov'd, and heard Europa sigh; [ing boast,
Nor brook'd of monstrous crime the taunt-
But show'd the world, astonish'd, such a host
Of freeborn citizens, in arms array'd,
Britannia's self admir'd while she the grateful sight survey'd.

Oh! might the Muse, with strains prophetic fir'd, [spir'd!
Attune the lyre his Country's weal in-
Sing the dread vengeance of the new-born year, [ring spear!
Grasp the bright sword, or thrust th' uner-
Of Northern courts in firm alliance bound,
To wrest from Gaul's abyss the reeking ground!

Shall young Gustavus, unlike Charles the Swede, [bleed?
"For Hearths and Altars" now refuse to
No! the same valiant spirit which, of old,
Made all his people resolutely bold,
Proud, in his bosom fans the noble flame,
The King and subjects still shall prove the same. [join'd,
Th' Imperial birds of Austria, Russia
Shall vie in battle to redress mankind.
The Turkish crescent seek the dire affray,
By British chieftains led, in Honour's way;
While abject Sov'reigns may their fate deplore, [more.
Themselves and kingdoms fall'n, to rise no
Impending Vengeance be from Albion hurl'd, [the world.
And Empires hail the dread, the glory of

Piccadilly, Jan. 1, 1805.

ODE,

ODE ON THE DEATH OF CLARISSA HARLOWE; TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF MAJOR HARST*.

SWEET flower, in foreign climes ſtill fair;
Fair as the flower in Eden blows;
May no decay thy bloom impair,
No ſhades obſcuring round thee cloſe!

To thee too rough a wind ſupplies
The ſofteſt breeze that warms the earth;
Ah, ſee the threat'ning ſtorm ariſe!
Alas! it blaſts thee in its birth;

Blighted in full-blown charms appears
This flower, yet lovely in decay;
We view it with admiring tears,
Admiring tears our grief diſplay!

In life Clariſſa, full of charms,
Shone with each bright attractive grace;
Nor now, tho' claſp'd in Death's cold arms,
Her beauty can that touch efface.

See her pure ſoul exalted riſe,
Freed from its tranſient earthly dome,
Triumphant ſeek its native ſkies,
By kindred ſpirits welcom'd home.

Myriads, thro' regions of the bleſt,
Hail her releaſe, with joy, from earth;
"Glory, refulgent crowns, and reſt,
They ſing, to thy tranſcendant worth!"

So triumphs Virtue, ſpotleſs, bright!
Come, Stella, join to hail the day;
The day ſhe wing'd her glorious flight,
And left her pattern for our way.

Bring Cypreſs boughs that I may wreathe
The garland of funereal hue;
Whilſt thou, my fair, ſoft ſighs ſhalt breathe,
And with thy ſorrowing tears bedew!

M.

SONNET,

For a Son's † Birth-day, aged 21, abſent on the Bengal Civil Eſtabliſhment ſince 15 Years old

THY ſtripling form, in faithful memory ſhin'd, [flow'd;
Yet meets my mental ſight, oh ſon be-
Where ingle Grace and Manlineſs combin'd,
And vivid Wit its embryon ſparkles mow'd;

As thy maſſive Wit's harbinger expreſt,
Impulſive Fancy's ſalient motley flight;
And energetic glow'd thy gen'rous breaſt,
With liberal fortitude's refulgent light;
Youth's dawn claps'd, thy ripen'd talents beam, [ſhores;
This day, their rays on rich Hindoſtan's
Where *Hurrampooter* pours its mighty ſtream,
And Nature, thron'd in majeſty, high ſoars!

There bend my prayers exultant at thy name,
Suppliant of Fortune's ſmiles; long life; and honor'd Fame!

Portſmouth, Jan. 5, 1805. R.

* See a proſe tranſlation in Vol. V. of Richardſon's Correſpondence, p. 298.

† Mr. P. Roberdeau. See p. 153.

TRANSLATION OF HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XIII.

TO THE FOUNTAIN OF BLANDUSIA.

BLANDUSIAN Fount! oh, more than chryſtal clear, [ter'd near,
Thy brink adorned with wild flow'rs ſcat-
Worthy of wine, thy rock;
For thee to-morrow ſhall the kid be ſlain,
Whoſe horns now bud for War and ſofter Love; [ſtain
Uſeleſs to him, for his red blood ſhall
Thy limpid ſtream, and with its glow improve,
Poor offſpring of the flock!

That parching hour, when fierce the dog-ſtar rides,
Affects not thy tranſlucent cooling tides,
Which keep their pleaſing chill;
For thou to oxen, weary from the ploughs, [freſhening wave,
And wandering cattle, giv'ſt thy
I, as the oak on theſe ſcoop'd rocks which grows, [the cave
Rank thee with nobleſt founts, as from
Soft prattling fall, thy rill!

PEMBREY.

ON THE REV. MR. READY, WHO LATELY DIED SUDDENLY AT PECKHAM.

SHALL Ready die, and we not drop one tear?
Or breathe one pitying ſigh upon his bier?
Ah, no! the good with ſorrowing breath
Deplore his loſs, and mourn his ſudden death.
What, tho' no trumpet, with loud ſounding fame, [ble name
Shall boaſt his praiſe; yet ſhall his humBe found recorded on the Heavenly ſcroll;
And God ſhew mercy to his trembling ſoul;
For good and meek on earth are Heaven's regard,
And virtuous actions meet a ſure reward.

G.

THE INSCRUTABLE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

BY no exterior grac'd that marks a man,
Or dain'd to execute th' Almighty's plan;
Nor yet by birth entitled to behold
A t any diſtant time his name enroll'd
P re-eminent 'mongſt thoſe in Royal State,
A nd arbiter of trembling Europe's fate;
R ejected from his own ill-fated Iſle,
T he crown of France he wears—a tyrant vile, [and guile.
E ncompaſs'd on his throne by crimes

I. H.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of COMMONS.

January 31.

Mr. *Fox* called the attention of the House to the Papers relative to the War with Spain; and expreſſed his hope that the different ſtages of the negotiation might be fairly examined and diſcuſſed, as it was his earneſt wiſh to point out the exemplary forbearance and moderation of Miniſters. He then adverted to the relative ſituation of Spain and France by the Treaty of Ildefonſo, by which 16 ſail of ſhips and 24,000 troops were to be furniſhed to the party firſt attacked; and to a ſubſequent article of that Treaty, by which the whole force of Spain was put under the command of France; as alſo that ſhe had abſolutely demanded the fulfilment of the Treaty. He next proved that Miniſters had ſounded the Court of Spain on the ſubject of her inclinations to preſerve her neutrality, or even to detach herſelf from France; and he proved that the moſt rigid inſtructions had been given to Mr. Frere to watch the preparations ſtirring in that country. It was then neceſſary to advert to the different Papers of which the correſpondence conſiſted, and from which he induced, and clearly exhibited, the wavering conduct of the Spaniſh Government. He proved that Spain wiſhed to avoid furniſhing the ſhips and men to France, and to give an equivalent equal to 240,000 l. per month, which exorbitant demand was afterwards increaſed on the part of the French Government. This ſhewed that the preſervation of her neutrality was only chimerical, which was evident by her wiſh ſhortly after to make a nominal Declaration of War againſt this country, and affording France the means of carrying on an offenſive War. Afterwards France reduced her demands to 700,000 l. and Spain propoſed to give only 600,000 l.; while another proof of her aid to the common enemy was her allowing of the paſſage of French ſeamen and marines to Ferrol. It was thus clear that the Treaty of Ildefonſo made Spain a party to the War; and it was honourable to our Adminiſtration, that they even connived at the ſubſidy to France, and that the temperate conditions of this country to Spain did not ceaſe till her armaments were evident. The remainder of his obſervations went to ſhew that Mr. Frere never could obtain any ſatisfactory explanations from the Prince of Peace, and that the ſum to be paid as a ſubſidy to France was half of the whole annual revenue of Spain! He then clearly ſpecified the various inſtances of forbearance on the part of the Britiſh Government; juſtified their conduct on the grounds of policy and mercy; and concluded by moving an Addreſs, expreſſive of the thanks of the Houſe for the communication his Majeſty had made on the ſubject; aſſuring him that the Houſe heartily concurred with him in the objects of the War with Spain; which they would enable him to carry on with vigour, until it had an honourable termination, &c. &c.

Mr. *Grey* objected to the Addreſs, and accuſed the Mover of uttering numerous fallacies. He admitted, that if a Defenſive Treaty went to afford ſuccours on ſuch grounds as had been ſtated, that it was ſo ſtrong a ground of War as not to beat any argument to the contrary. The queſtion of policy in the conduct purſued by Adminiſtration towards Spain remained for diſcuſſion; and the queſtion then would be, whether that conduct was neceſſary, and if neceſſary, whether it was politic?—This Country he thought, before the end of this unfortunate War, may have to pay ſubſidies for the defence of Portugal, which, had Spain been left to herſelf, ſhe would moſt likely have defended; and he contended that it was the duty of Miniſters to have declared War the moment they heard of the ſubſidiary Treaty, or at leaſt on the information of the paſſage given to the French ſeamen and ſoldiers. He inſiſted that their conduct had been timid, inſtead of magnanimous; and he therefore moved an Amendment, which was uncommonly long, embraced all the topics of his ſpeech, and tended to cenſure the whole conduct of the late and preſent Adminiſtration, as far as related to the rupture with Spain.

Mr. *Windham* moved an adjournment of the debate, which produced a violent clamour, but which was oppoſed by Mr. *Pitt*, propoſing that it be deferred till to-morrow.

February 12.

The ſubject being reſumed, Mr. *Raine* delivered his ſentiments, which were, that the attack on the Spaniſh frigates was little ſhort of direct piracy: that, to prevent the dreadful conſequences which attended the capture, Miniſters ſhould have ſent a larger force, which would have overawed the enemy, inſtead of inducing them to fight; and in ſhort, that the mode in which the War had commenced was unjuſtifiable.

Mr. *Banks* followed, and refuted the arguments

arguments of the preceding Speaker, by a variety of alluſions to the Official Papers. The duties impoſed on this Country during the occurrences which gave riſe to the rupture, were vigilance, circumſpection, and activity; while thoſe impoſed on Spain, were openneſs, candour, and ingenuouſneſs. Spain had not acted in this way; on the contrary, there was evidently, through the whole tenor of her conduct, an attempt at concealment and duplicity.

Mr. *Johnſtone* complained that Miniſters, by their tardineſs and forbearance, much as the latter had been extolled, had, in a great degree, compromiſed the honour of the Country. He did not blame the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, from October 1802, to the Auguſt following; but he could not help thinking Lord Hawkeſbury wrong in not having ſelected a man of high birth and conſideration to repreſent his country at Madrid.

Mr. *H. Addington* expreſſed his conviction that the Treaty of Ildefonſo was a ground for War; but that no blame could attach to the late or preſent Government for not having categorically adhered to it, becauſe no good could have reſulted from preſſing Spain to abandon that Treaty: he then vindicated the conduct of the late Miniſtry, and commended the proceedings of the preſent.

Dr. *Lawrence* diſcuſſed the merits of the quarrel; and inferred that the conduct of the late Miniſters was indeciſive, precipitate, and unjuſt; and that if there was any danger from the French ſhips in Ferrol, &c. it might have been prevented by an addition of equal force to our own ſquadrons to attack them if they came out: he conſidered the conduct of Miniſters, by which ſo much bloodſhed was produced, as without a ſhadow of excuſe.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* replied generally to thoſe who had ſpoken in ſupport of the Amendment; and retraced the arguments already adopted to ſhew the relative ſituation of this Country and Spain, proving, by much forenſic intelligence, that we had various cauſes for War with that nation long before it was commenced.

Mr. *Fox* delivered his ſentiments at much length, in ſupport of the Amendment. He ſaid that the conduct of the Secretary of State was different from what it ought to have been; and that his firſt letter to Mr. Frere, demanding explanations, was ſent without any authority for him to ſay any thing at all: that Lord Hawkeſbury deſired an unreſerved communication, while he himſelf refuſed to give any ſuch intelligence. Since we did not declare War immediately on account of the terms of the Treaty of St. Ildefonſo, it was a proper time to frame ſome ſcheme or ſyſtem of neutrality, while ſhe ſhewed an amicable diſpoſition towards us. During an interval of no leſs than five months, however, Lord Hawkeſbury did not communicate one word to Mr. Frere, nor enable him to forward any propoſitions that might be made on the part of Spain. He concluded with ſaying, that the Country had entered into a War in which its honour was implicated, and which his ſincerity muſt induce him to condemn.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made an eloquent reply, in which he inſiſted that no difference whatſoever prevailed between him and his friends who had ſpoken on the queſtion. He again alluded to the different papers of the correſpondence, to ſhew that our forbearance had been great, and honourable. The neceſſary conſequence of the refuſal of the Spaniſh Government to give a copy of their Treaty with France, was a war which the Spaniſh Cabinet themſelves declared. On theſe grounds, he now aſked for the judgment of the Houſe and Country.

Mr. *Fox* made a ſhort explanation, which was replied to by Mr. *Pitt*.

The Houſe then divided, when the Amendment was negatived. For the original motion, 313: for the Amendment, 106. Majority, 207.

February 13.

The Houſe went into a Committee of Supply, in which the following ſums were voted:

Ordinary of Navy, 1,004,940l. 6s. 9d.; Buildings, &c. of Ships, 1,353,690l.; Tranſports, 975,000l.; Priſoners of War, 525,000l.; Sick ditto, 57,000l.; American Treaty, 414,000l.; Emigrants, &c. 135,721l. 12s.; Convicts 53,719l. 1s. 11d.; Law Charges, 20,000l.; Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, 12,000l.; Printing, &c. for Houſes of Parliament, 29,000l.; Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, &c. 10,476l. 1s.; Miniſters of Vaudois Churches, 1,828l. 15s. 4d.; Bills from New South Wales, 20,000l.; Secret Services, 175,000l.; Aliens, 7,620,000l.; Coin, 2,000l.; Britiſh Muſeum, 3,000l.; Additional Buildings to ditto, 8,000l.; Military Roads, 5,000l.; Upper Canada, 6,379l. 6s. 3½d.; Nova Scotia, 7,165l.; New Brunſwick, 4,650l.; Prince Edward's Iſland, 3,100l.; Cape Breton, 2,040l. Newfoundland, 2,136l. 12s. 10d.; Bahama Iſlands, 1,438l. 12s. 7d.; Bermudas, 580l.; Dominica, 600l.; New South Wales, 9225l. 12s. 6d.

February 14.

The *Speaker* reported that his Majeſty had returned the following gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs:

"Gentlemen,

"Gentlem[illegible] you my warmest thanks for th[illegible] and Address. Your entire [illegible] motives by which I ha[illegible] conduct towards the Court of Spain [illegible] me the highest satisfaction. Th[illegible] and zealous assurances of your continued support will, I trust, enable me to bring this new contest to a safe and honourable termination."

On the motion for the 2d reading of the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, Lord *H. Petty* condemned the measure, on account of there being no sufficient grounds for such rigourous proceedings, and he hoped that some person in the Committee would move that the Bill be limited to two months.

Sir *J. Newport* and Mr. *Pitches* spoke to the same effect; after which the Bill was read.

H. OF LORDS.

February 15,

The Duke of *Clarence* paid many compliments to Earl St. Vincent, and repeated his question to Ministers, as to their intentions towards that Nobleman.

Lord *Sidmouth* declared, in answer to the Duke, that there was no ground for any imputation against the Noble Earl.

The Duke then put some other questions to Lord Hawkesbury, as to the intention of Ministers respecting the Volunteer System; when the *Lord Chancellor* entered his solemn protest against such inconsistent proceedings; and Lord *Hawkesbury* refused to give any answer.

Lord *Darnley* moved for a Bill to repeal the Additional Force Act of the last Session, on account of its incompetency to the purpose for which it was introduced. He repeated many of the arguments which were urged against the Bill last Session; and asserted, that in one coun[illegible] which should have produced 1097 men, only 14 had been raised.

He was answered by Earl *Camden*, who insisted on the efficacy of the Bill; and, after some brief remarks in support of the motion, from Lord *King*, Earl *Spencer*, the Duke of *Clarence*, and Lord *Grenville*, and Lords *Sidmouth*, *Mulgrave*, and *Hawkesbury*, against it, the House divided. For the motion, 113; against it 45. Majority 68.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce*, without entering into any argument, moved for a Bill to abolish the Slave Trade after a limited time, and for a Committee to consider its propriety.

H. OF LORDS.

February 18.

Lord *Grenville* called the attention of the House to the charges against Judge Fox, and expressed his opinion that a proceeding so entirely new was well worth their serious consideration; he advised them to reflect whether it were not better that this proceeding should originate in the Commons; and therefore suggested that the sitting of the Committee should be adjourned for six weeks.

Lord *Hawkesbury* condemned any farther delay in this business, as a serious evil; and he assured the House, that the present was by no means a new case. He was supported by the *Lord Chancellor*, who spoke against the delay.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* called their attention to the article of Supply which related to Naval Services. The total amount of the sum voted was about 14,645,630 l. exceeding the grants of the last year by 2,600,000l. The principal cause of that excess arose from the addition of 20,000 men for the service of the Navy for this year. There had been also some increase in the Extraordinaries of the Navy and Transport service.—The next atricle was the Army, and for that there had been voted 10,000,000 l. to which were to be added the estimated charge of the Volunteer service, and the estimated charge for Extraordinaries. The charge for Volunteer service last year had been 1,300,000 l. When that subject came before the House, he conceived, there would be some small diminution. The sum he assumed at present was 400,000 l.—For Extraordinaries he should calculate, with reference to those of last year, 3,360,000 l. This would leave the total amount of the Army Charges 14,778,391 l. which was 300,000 l. more than last year.—For Ireland there had been voted 3,838,506 l. under the head Guards and Garrisons; the article of Extraordinaries for the Volunteer service not voted, amounted to a sum considerably less than it had been estimated at; this arose from the estimate having proceeded upon a supposition that they would have been placed on permanent duty, an event which had not happened.—The whole of the Army Vote would therefore amount to 18,616,897 l. The total amount last year had been upwards of 19,000,000 l.—The next article was the Ordnance, for which, including what related to the Sea service, the amount was 4,246,994 l. for England, and for Ireland 600,000 l. making together 4,846,994 l. an increase beyond last year of 7 or 800,000 l. Under the head Miscellanies, the charge was 611,000 l. but there were beside some small articles, which might amount to 188,000 l. He should therefore state the total amount for Miscellanies

arguments of the preceding Speaker, by a variety of alluſions to the Official Papers. The duties impoſed on this Country during the occurrences which gave riſe to the rupture, were vigilance, circumſpection, and activity; while thoſe impoſed on Spain, were openneſs, candour, and ingenuouſneſs. Spain had not acted in this way; on the contrary, there was evidently, through the whole tenor of her conduct, an attempt at concealment and duplicity.

Mr. *Jobuſtone* complained that Miniſters, by their tardineſs and forbearance, much as the latter had been extolled, had, in a great degree, compromiſed the honour of the Country. He did not blame the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, from October 1802, to the Auguſt following; but he could not help thinking Lord Hawkeſbury wrong in not having ſelected a man of high birth and conſideration to repreſent his country at Madrid.

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February 14.

The *Speaker* reported that his Majeſty had returned the following gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs:

"Gentlemen,

Loan had been [illegible], and the annual charge [illegible] or by this Loan, which w[illegible] be created for paying the [illegible] the amount of the interest of 2,000,000 l. at 6 l. 17 s. 6 d. per cent. including the sum for Sinking Fund, 1,176,000 l.—For c[illegible] and managing, 150,000 l. The [illegible] granted to the Loyalty Holders, [illegible] charges of managing; in the whole [illegible] of 1,337,000 l. Permanent Taxes.— [illegible] wants this, the first article of the New Taxes would be an increase of duty [illegible] the head Post Office. He should pro[illegible] an additional Tax on Letters in the foll[illegible] ing proportion: 1 d. for every single L[illegible] sent by the General Post; 1 d. upon two-penny post letters off the stones, and 2 d. for all letters by the packets. On Salt he should lay an additional duty of 5 s. per bushel, which would produce 4,900,000 l.: but only 6 d. per bushel on that exported.—On Pleasure-horses he should add one-fifth of the present tax; and the duty for those kept for husbandry, from 12 s. 6 d. to 1 l. Those farmers who pay only 2 s. 6 d. instead of 12 s. 6 d. not to be subjected to any additional charge. On those Legacies which had hitherto paid nothing, a Tax of 1 l. per cent. and that Personal Legacies on Land should be subject to the same proportion as other specific Duties.

The following is the total amount of the New Taxes:

Post Office 230,000 l.—Salt, home-consumption, 490,000 l.—Ditto, on exportation to Europe 80,000 l.—Pleasure-horses 110,000 l.—Husbandry ditto 320,000 l.—Direct Legacies 200,000 l.—Legacies charged on Land 100,000 l.—Ditto to strangers in blood 30,000 l.

Mr. *Fox* hoped this subject would be discussed; as there were many points which appeared highly objectionable. He condemned the principle of raising the War Taxes within the year; and made some severe remarks on the increase of the Tax on Income.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made a brief reply to these arguments; after which the Report was ordered to be received.

February 19.

Mr. *Johnstone* made some remarks on the Budget, particularly on a grant of 1,000,000 l. to the India Company, who, instead of borrowing money, were, by the settlement of 1803, to pay the Government 500,000 l. per ann. He also made many objections to the 5,000,000 l. for Continental Alliances, as he thought it impossible to crush the power of Buonaparte.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declined any reply, as this was not the day for going into the subject.

Mr. *Calcraft* intimated, that, if the duty on Salt were persisted in, he should oppose the Bill in all its stages.

Mr. *Sheridan* also spoke against this duty.

Sir *R. Baxton* condemned the tax on Horses. He thought that, while they were taxing their Constituents, the Members ought to retrench some of their own privileges, particularly that of franking letters.

Mr. *Windham* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, however, both spoke in favour of [illegible] privilege of franking, which, the latter [illegible] would, if abolished, only save 40,000 l. [illegible] resolutions were then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 21.

The Duke of *Clarence* spoke against the mode of proceeding with Judge Fox, which, he contended, should have originated in the other House. This gave rise to a debate of great length, in which the same arguments were adduced as those which took place on the 18th.

Lords *Limerick*, *Mulgrave*, *Westmorland*, *Hawkesbury*, and *Sidmouth*, supported the present mode of proceeding; and Lords *Carlisle*, *Spencer*, and *Grenville*, in favour of the Duke's motion, which was negatived by a majority of 27.

Lord *King's* motion for an account of the persons arrested in Ireland was also negatived.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Windham* prefaced his motion on the Defence of the Country by stating, that he was influenced by the same motives which actuated Mr. Fox in his similar motion of last Session. He had heard that the Volunteers had improved, but he did not consider the Country more secure on that account; and he recapitulated his former objections against the different modes of raising men, on account of their inefficiency; and augured no good from the system of appointing Chancellors of the Exchequer Colonels, and Attorneys General Captains of Companies. Such a system was not calculated to be useful, and could not last; he then stated his objections to the Military Establishment of the Country, which were, that it was too various to be of advantage. He considered the Volunteer system as altering the general manners and tempers of the people. It tended to disturb the relations of civil life, filled men's minds with presumption, pride, and arrogance—it contributed to bring down the high, and exalt the low; and the consequences of such a system would be best ascertained at a *General Election* or a *General Scarcity*. He proceeded at much length through a variety of other objections to the Volunteers; and

But oh! peruse her features well;
Her reddening blush—her bosom's swell;
So may no gift of light regard
Thy faithful diligence reward!
When fast the breathes of youthful sighs,
When liquid radiance fills her eyes,
When palpitations seize her soul,
And tender thoughts in tumult roll;
Oh, then with wildering Madness fly
O'er all the chords of Minstrelsy;
Till fearful, and in mild amaze,
Her meekness shuns my frantic gaze;
And, listening what she dreads to hear,
She seals my wishes with a tear.
Then snatch thy torch, and run before,
Scarce let thy footsteps touch the floor,
Till, by her passion'd lover led,
My charmer mounts the bridal bed.
Oh! then let every sound be mute,
Save the soft warble of the flute:
For there I yield to Gertrude's charms,
Till battle calls again to arms.

THE QUESTION.

WHY, oh why this perturbation?
Why this tumult in my breast?
Why this unknown sweet sensation,
Charming, tho' it chaces rest?

Why this tender soft confusion?
Why this downcast timid eye?
O'er my cheeks why this suffusion?
Why th' unconscious frequent sigh?

Why this trembling fond emotion?
Why the pulse's maddening play?
Thrilling bosom,—soft commotion,
Restless night, and listless day.

Why do crowds no longer please me?
Why so dear the lonely grove?
Why delight in thoughts that tease me?
Tell me, Anna—is this Love?

LINES
TO A REMONSTRATING FRIEND.

AH! chide me not, if yet once more
I seek that love, long sought in vain;
Nor blame me, if, while I adore,
My vows are answer'd with disdain.

Yes, I confess, 'tis poor, 'tis weak,
To droop, to sit with folded arms;
To bear a fever in my cheek,
And sorrow for an ingrate's charms.

Yet let me still my cares retain,
Still droop, with folded arms still sigh;
Nor mock me, that I still remain
The willing captive of her eye.

For Love with all his keenest smart
Divine enchantment mingles still;
And, while he fires the conquer'd heart,
He charms with many a pleasing thrill.

And tortur'd [illegible], thus doom'd to mourn,
I still must feed this cherish'd grief,
And, could my peace once more return,
My heart would scorn the poor relief.

Then chide me not, if yet once more
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My vows are answer'd with disdain.

VERSES

On the Death of J. S. G. an amiable Child, who died on Saturday September 10, 1772.

Animula vagula, blandula!

ADRIANI Imp. Solil.

ONE fatal day, as Sol, profusely bright,
Pour'd through the air his richest stores of light,
To deck the scene; th'angelic choir above,
Guardians of virtue, meekness, truth, and love,
In synod sat, and view'd the little throng,
(Their tender charge, who, jocund, stray'd along
The plains; when, lo! MYRTILLUS, lovely boy!
New source of grief, as erst the source of joy,
Was seen amidst the prattling tribe to sport
By the bright seraphs of th' æthereal court,
Who nor by space, nor yet to form, confin'd,
View scenes remote, and penetrate the mind.
Although th'enraptur'd Uriel silence broke,
And in these words th'assembled host bespoke.

"Ye see those little sportive wand'rers there,
The infant race, our own peculiar care;
Amidst them, note you lovely peerless child,
Of aspect beauteous, and of temper mild;
In whose unfully'd breast fair Meekness reigns,
Eternal guest in these our pure domains:
Behold his blooming health, choice blessing giv'n,
Emblem of nobler life, deriv'd from heav'n;
Health, such as we immortals only know,
By fate deny'd in Frailty's sons below.
That spotless babe, though sprung of mortal birth,
Was never design'd th' inhabitant of earth:
Disrob'd of flesh, from lower mansions torn,
His innocence would this our court adorn."
Thus Uriel spoke, acclaim'd by all the choir;
Each clapp'd his wings, and tun'd his golden lyre.

Scarce had the god of day, th' unweary'd sun,
With steady pace, another course begun,
When Death was sent, the babe to call away,
Who, sweetly slumb'ring, in his cradle lay.
The willing monarch came, and aim'd his dart:
His weapon flew, but miss'd the vital part.
Smiling in pain, th'awaken'd babe display'd
Such eloquence of charms, as soon dis-may'd

The

be said it was h[illegible] every thing was don[illegible] under the superi[illegible]jesty; from the prep[illegible] fitting-up of the rooms, to [illegible] for the company to enter the Castle. During the time Mr. Wyatt was fitting up the rooms, his Majesty had the entertainment in his mind, and gave directions accordingly; and, for months past, Mr. Gilbert, the silversmith, has been preparing a new service of plate, valued, we understand, at between 20 and 30,000 l.; the whole service of plate displayed this night, was supposed to be the most magnificent in Europe. Messrs. Hancock and Shepherd, with a number of assistants, have been employed, for a considerable time past, in hanging the silver chandeliers from Hanover, and other ornaments. Messrs. Parker and Perry have, for these twelve months, been preparing chandeliers and lustres, to the amount of several thousand pounds; in fact, every eminent manufacturer and artist in London was called in, and no expence was spared to this kingly banquet. About a month or three weeks since, 390 persons of distinction were invited, besides the Royal Family, the Ministers and Officers of State. Different cards of invitation were issued for the concert and the ball. The company at the concert were only about 150. Both began about half-past 8. The Staffordshire Militia and Oxford Blues guarded the avenues leading to the Castle. The five trumpeters belonging to the Oxford Blues were stationed in the gallery, on the first flight of stairs, in their full superb gold lace uniform, and played God save the King, in parts, when any of the Royal Family entered, which had a very grand effect. About seven o'clock the company began to assemble; as they proceeded into the Castle, they were introduced into the Royal Presence by their Majesties' pages, the same as on a court day. After they had paid their respects to their Majesties, the company proceeded to view the rooms with astonishment. At 8 the concert commenced in the Queen's anti-chamber, adjoining the ball-room. The performance was the Oratorio of Esther. The instrumental parts consisted principally of her Majesty's band, in their full dresses. The vocal parts were by Madame Bianchi, Mr. Vaughan, Master Gray, and Mr. Binfield. The chorusses were very ably supported by the gentlemen of the Windsor choir. The performance was under the direction of Mr. Rogers. In the front of the grand pianaforte, the highly-finished likeness of Handel was exhibited. Her Majesty's band attended in a balcony, adjoining the guard-room, where the Royal Family supped, and played God save the King; also a Hanoverian march, which is a great favourite of his Majesty's, and the Duke of York's march. The Oratorio finished about 10 o'clock, when the ball commenced in the ball-room. The first dance was led off by the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta. The floor was painted with most fanciful and appropriate devices, by an eminent Artist, instead of being chalked. The attention of the company appeared to be the most arrested by the novel and grand appearance of four silver tables, between each window. Two of them came from Hanover, and had been repaired and beautified for this occasion. Under the centre are the Hanoverian arms, borne by a horse, and the feet of the tables represent lions paws. One of the other two tables was presented by the Corporation of London to King William, and the other by the same body to Queen Anne. The magnificent effect of the tables was considerably heightened by four most elegant pier glasses over each with silver frames, also from Hanover. At the fire-places were four large and beautiful dogs, of solid silver, for burning wood instead of coals, and similar to those used in the time of Henry VIII. Cards were played in several rooms. Dancing concluded a few minutes before two o'clock, when supper was announced. Their Majesties and the Royal Family supped in the Guard-room. As upon all public occasions, a table was set apart for the Royal Family, it being contrary to the etiquette for any subject to sit at the same table with the Sovereign. The table at which they supped was elevated upon a temporary platform raised 6 or 8 inches from the floor, for the purpose of enabling the Royal Family to behold their company with the greater ease, and to gratify the curiosity of their guests in beholding them also. Two tables were laid on each side the room, which held about 60 each. The plate on the Royal table was entirely gold. Nothing but silver was used at all the other tables. The fruits upon the table consisted of pine-apples, pears, apples of various sorts, and dried fruits. The beautiful damask table-cloths which covered the tables, with the Royal arms wove in them, with tasteful and elegant borders, attracted the attention of most of the female part of the company; and the honour done them will be very great, when we inform our readers there were spun by the Royal hands of the lovely Princesses; an example of industry well worth following by our British fair. Eighty of the young gentlemen of Eton-school attended. His Majesty condescended to go to the College to invite them. They supped in the grand hall upon the ground floor. The number of persons

arguments of the preceding Speaker, by a variety of alluſions to the Official Papers. The duties impoſed on this Country during the occurrences which gave riſe to the rupture, were vigilance, circumſpection, and activity; while thoſe impoſed on Spain, were openneſs, candour, and ingenuouſneſs. Spain had not acted in this way; on the contrary, there was evidently, through the whole tenor of her conduct, an attempt at concealment and duplicity.

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February 14.

The *Speaker* reported that his Majeſty had returned the following gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs:

"Gentlemen,

ith cows, mother and daughter, fed by Lord Darnley. A Devon cow, fix years old, bred by Lord Somerville. A female kid, a curious animal, the ſize of a middling ox, very high in the ſhoulders, with ſhort horns, full eyes, and a very ſmall head. The ſheep were principally South Down and Merino. Lord Somerville ſhewed a two-toothed Merino weſſex ſheep, of his breed, which was deemed, by Sir Joſeph Banks, and others of the beſt judges, to be peculiarly fine in the wool, and very fat. His Lordſhip alſo ſhewed three Merino rams, part of the ſtock which he brought ſome time ago from Spain, with the patriotic view of improving our fine wools; theſe rams he intends to lett for the two next ſeaſons. Lord Somerville alſo exhibited the careaſes of five fat wethers, of the Merino and South Down breeds, half blood, three years old, which had 23 pounds of looſe fat each; they had been drifted 160 miles from his Lordſhip's farm, where they were bred and fed; theſe careaſes formed a part of the dinner which his Lordſhip gave at Freemaſons Tavern. Five careaſes of Cheviot wether ſheep, two and three years old, which had been killed in Scotland, and ſent up a diſtance of 358 miles by Mr. Robinſon, were exhibited. Tom was exhibited a South Down ram, a curious ſingle black ſpotted ſheep, with four horns, ſaid to be from the Cape of Good Hope. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Charles Weſtern, eſq. and Mr. King of Newgate-market, were the three judges who examined five South Down ſheep, ſhewn by Money Hill, eſq. and five of the ſame kind, ſhewn by George Canning, eſq. for the bet of 100 guineas between Money Hill, eſq. and Sir Thomas Carr, made at the laſt Smithfield Club meeting. Some very fine pigs were exhibited; particularly a ſmall, but remarkably fat and handſome black and white ſow, by a Leiceſter boar and China ſow, eight months old, bred by Mr. Iſted, and fed by the Duke of Bedford; it meaſures in height 1 foot 11 inches; in length, from rump to ſnout, 3 feet 9; and, in girth acroſs the ſhoulders, 4 feet 9. Mr. Tubbs exhibited two fine large white pigs of his breed; a peculiarity in theſe pigs is highly deſerving of notice; it is Mr. Tubbs's practice to ſhave off with a razor, or ſharp knife, the griſtle on the top of the noſes of his pigs when they are young, which ſoon heals over; but the pig is thereby rendered incapable of that deſtructive rooting or turning up of the ground, which farmers find ſo deſtructive to their ſward-land. The Earl of Winchelſea ſhewed a large Leiceſter pig, two years old, bred and fed by him. The five umpires or judges of the ſhew were, the Hon. Roſs Mahon, Charles Gordon Grey, eſq. Mr. Edward Augur, Mr. Thomas Boys, and Mr. John Thomas. Mr. Plowman exhibited part of a ſheep-fold, on a new conſtruction, moving upon wheels, which he has made for the Duke of Bedford, applicable to the penning of hogs upon clover, or other green food. Mr. M'Dougal ſhewed Lord Somerville's patent plough, with two ſhares; a chaff-cutter; a barrel-churn, which does not revolve as uſual, but reverberates by means of a pendulum; hand-drill for corn, and another with an additional part for ſowing any light manure, as rape-duſt, ſoot, &c. with the corn in any required proportion. Mr. Garrard, the cattle-modeller, took ſeveral ſketches from the company preſent, for the portraits in his intended view of the Woburn ſheep-ſhearing; he alſo ſketched the Duke of Bedford's handſome pig, and Mr. Joyner's beautiful Spaniſh cow.—Next day, between 5 and 6, a moſt reſpectable company, conſiſting of thoſe Noblemen, Gentlemen, farmers, &c. who had attended the ſhew for the two days, ſat down to a moſt excellent and ſumptuous dinner, given at the Freemaſons-tavern, by Lord Somerville, at his Lordſhip's own expence. The croſs-table, at the top, was quite filled with Noblemen and perſons of diſtinction; on the right-hand of Lord Somerville ſat the Duke of Bedford; and, on his left, the Ruſſian Prince Barianiſki. As ſoon as the cloth was withdrawn, nine ſilver cups, four of them with covers, and richly wrought, were ſet at the head of the table; Lord Somerville then gave as toaſts —"The King, with grateful thanks for his patronage;" "The Illuſtrious Strangers; Prince Barianiſki, &c. who are preſent;" "The Plough, worked by good Oxen, where the land is capable of carrying them;" "Mr. Coke, of Norfolk;" "The Fleece, covering plenty of good fleſh, and a proper quantity of fat;" "The Farming Society of Ireland, Earl Sligo, Mr. Foſter, and its other members who are preſent." His Lordſhip then addreſſed the company in a neat ſpeech, in which he expreſſed his entire confidence in the judgment and impartiality of the judges, whoſe report he held in his hand, ſealed up, and, at the concluſion, opened the ſeals and read the report. The following prizes were given:—A cup, value 30 guineas, to Mr. Hudſon, for two Devon oxen. On preſenting Mr. Hudſon with the cup, Lord Somerville obſerved, that he never on any former occaſion preſented the premium with ſuch ſatisfaction as in this caſe. Two cups, value 20 guineas, to Mr. Martin Webber, and to his ſon, W. Webber, for two Devon oxen, worked and graſed by them. To Mr. John Ellman

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. The receipts are ſtated, as ing to 812,997,964 francs, leav- a deficit of 150,000 l. Britiſh mo- ſter the direct taxes, and an item of products," the moſt productive appears to be that of extraordinary terior receipts, which amount to ,023 francs, almoſt ſix millions . There is, however, no doubt ſe accounts are fallacious; as the s of the Emperor's houſehold are imated at 200,000 l. ſterling.
me Buonaparte has failed in her urs to effect a reconciliation be- er ſons Napoleon and Lucien: ſhe ever, with the Pope and and on the occaſion, and much is d from their interference.
yrand is ſtated to have intereeded ene likewiſe, and to have formed ct for the eſtabliſhment of theſe in Spain and Portugal.
ral Brune has arrived in Paris onſtantinople.
Priſoners at Verdun.—A very em- ing dilemma has occurred to ſeveral and families confined as priſoners un. Shortly after theſe travellers hut up in that town, they applied French Government for permiſſion or hire an edifice for a Proteſtant ; where they attended Divine Ser- ; where various marriages have celebrated, from ſome of which n have been born. In conſequence ſe events, the ſtate of much pro- n poſſeſſion and reverſion is affected country; and the perſons in re- er conteſt the validity of theſe mar- upon the ground of their not hav- en performed according either to of England (the chapel not being ated, nor the clergyman ordained, he laws of France.

HOLLAND.

naparte has tranſmitted orders to ague, for the ſeizure of all mer- ize (except thoſe of the Porte and vant) which come from places there are no French Commiſſaries.
Dutch State Directory, whoſe con- was ſo ſeverely cenſured in the s lately publiſhed of Meſſrs. Van lt and Van Wyngaarden, have ad- a long note upon the ſubject to gislative Body. This note, which ched in the moſt moderate terms, ains not ſo much of the ſpeeches of o members, as of the publication m. It acknowledges that the Ex- nary Contributions and Impoſts which the inhabitants of Holland een for ſo many years and are ſtill , are very heavy and almoſt intole- but adds, that a concurrence of the moſt fatal circumſtances, and the conſequences of the moſt diſaſtrous wars in which the ſtate has been involved, ren- der them unavoidably neceſſary. The Directory then proceed to inſiſt, that Meſſrs. Van Haſſeldt and Van Wyngaar- den ſhall be ſummoned before the Legi- ſlature, and required to ſtate diſtinctly their accuſations againſt the Directory, in order that the latter may be puniſhed, if they are guilty. The note concludes with ſtating, "that, if theſe gentlemen do not come forward and ſubſtantiate their charges, the Directory will be obliged (far from ranking them with the true friends of the country, without whoſe diſintereſted zeal and co-operation all en- deavours to ſave it would ſince have proved fruitleſs), to conſider them as belonging to that claſs of men, who, far from lov- ing their country, prefer, on the contra- ry, liſtening to their own paſſions and private views, rather to increaſe the pub- lic danger, by their hazarded, unproved, and undefined accuſations and indications, under the maſk of love to their country, and of zeal for the good of the people, than to contribute, by an honeſt co-ope- ration, to its welfare, and thus to recover their country, by joint exertions with thoſe to whom it is really dear, from the brink of ruin."

Buonaparte has preſcribed a new Con- ſtitution for Holland; by which the Le- giſlative Body is to be new-modelled, and the ancient title of "*Their High Mighti- neſſes*" reſtored to it. Of the "*High and Mighty Lords*," there are to be 19; and the Executive Power is to be veſted in the hands of the *Penſionary*. Schimmelpen- ninck is the perſon appointed to fill this latter ſituation. He is to have a Council of State; the fleets and armies are to be at his diſpoſal; he is charged with the ſupreme police, and is to have the ſole direction of the Treaſury. Their High Mightineſſes, in whoſe name he is to act, may approve or reject his plans, but they muſt not alter them. The *Grand Pen- ſionary* is to be elected for five years; the period, however, of the firſt five years is not to commence till after Peace is con- cluded with England.

ITALY.

A Letter from Rome, dated February 9, ſtates, that during the preceding week the entire of the lower parts of the city was inundated by the overflowing of the Tiber; in many of the ſtreets the water was twelve feet deep, and the inhabitants derived their neceſſary ſupplies by means of boats: fifty or ſixty perſons are ſtated to have periſhed.

It is now thought that the Sovereignty of Lombardy is to be veſted in Buona- parte himſelf, inſtead of his brother Jo- ſeph;

arguments of the preceding Speaker, by a variety of alluſions to the Official Papers. The duties impoſed on this Country during the occurrences which gave riſe to the rupture, were vigilance, circumſpection, and activity; while thoſe impoſed on Spain, were openneſs, candour, and ingenuouſneſs. Spain had not acted in this way; on the contrary, there was evidently, through the whole tenor of her conduct, an attempt at concealment and duplicity.

Mr. *Johnſtone* complained that Miniſters, by their tardineſs and forbearance, much as the latter had been extolled, had, in a great degree, compromiſed the honour of the Country. He did not blame the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, from October 1802, to the Auguſt following; but he could not help thinking Lord Hawkeſbury wrong in not having ſelected a man of high birth and conſideration to repreſent his country at Madrid.

Mr. *H. Addington* expreſſed his conviction that the Treaty of Ildefonſo was a ground for War; but that no blame could attach to the late or preſent Government for not having categorically adhered to it, becauſe no good could have reſulted from preſſing Spain to abandon that Treaty: he then vindicated the conduct of the late Miniſtry, and commended the proceedings of the preſent.

Dr. *Lawrence* diſcuſſed the merits of the quarrel; and inferred that the conduct of the late Miniſters was indeciſive, precipitate, and unjuſt; and that if there was any danger from the French ſhips in Ferrol, &c. it might have been prevented by an addition of equal force to our own ſquadrons to attack them if they came out: he conſidered the conduct of Miniſters, by which ſo much bloodſhed was produced, as without a ſhadow of excuſe.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* replied generally to thoſe who had ſpoken in ſupport of the Amendment; and retraced the arguments already adopted to ſhew the relative ſituation of this Country and Spain, proving, by much forenſic intelligence, that we had various cauſes for War with that nation long before it was commenced.

Mr. *Fox* delivered his ſentiments at much length, in ſupport of the Amendment. He ſaid that the conduct of the Secretary of State was different from what it ought to have been; and that his firſt letter to Mr. Frere, demanding explanations, was ſent without any authority for him to ſay any thing at all: that Lord Hawkeſbury deſired an unreſerved communication, while he himſelf refuſed to give any ſuch intelligence. Since we did not declare War immediately on account of the terms of the Treaty of St. Ildefonſo, it was a proper time to frame ſome ſcheme or ſyſtem of neutrality, while ſhe ſhewed an amicable diſpoſition towards us. During an interval of no leſs than five months, however, Lord Hawkeſbury did not communicate one word to Mr. Frere, nor enable him to forward any propoſitions that might be made on the part of Spain. He concluded with ſaying, that the Country had entered into a War in which its honour was implicated, and which his ſincerity muſt induce him to condemn.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made an eloquent reply, in which he inſiſted that no difference whatſoever prevailed between him and his friends who had ſpoken on the queſtion. He again alluded to the different papers of the correſpondence, to ſhew that our forbearance had been great, and honourable. The neceſſary conſequence of the refuſal of the Spaniſh Government to give a copy of their Treaty with France, was a war which the Spaniſh Cabinet themſelves declared. On theſe grounds, he now aſked for the judgment of the Houſe and Country.

Mr. *Fox* made a ſhort explanation, which was replied to by Mr. *Pitt*.

The Houſe then divided, when the Amendment was negatived. For the original motion, 313: for the Amendment, 106. Majority, 207.

February 13.

The Houſe went into a Committee of Supply, in which the following ſums were voted:

Ordinary of Navy, 1,084,940l. 6s. 9d.; Buildings, &c. of Ships, 1,553,690l.; Tranſports, 975,000l.; Priſoners of War, 525,000 l.; Sick ditto, 57,000 l.; American Treaty, 414,000 l.; Emigrants, &c. 135,721 l. 12s.; Convicts 53,719l. 1s. 11d.; Law Charges, 20,000l.; Public Office, Bow-ſtreet, 12,000 l.; Printing, &c. for Houſes of Parliament, 29,000 l.; Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, &c. 10,476 l. 1s. 5d.; Miniſters of Vaudois Churches, 1,928 l. 15 s. 4 d.; Bills from New South Wales, 20,000 l.; Secret Services, 175,000 l.; Aliens, 7,620,000 l.; Coin, 2,000 l.; Britiſh Muſeum, 3,000 l.; Additional Buildings to ditto, 8,000 l.; Military Roads, 5,000 l.; Upper Canada, 6,379l. 6 s. 3 ½ d.; Nova Scotia, 7,165 l.; New Brunſwick, 4,650 l.; Prince Edward's Iſland, 3,100 l.; Cape Breton, 2,040 l. Newfoundland, 2,136 l. 12 s. 10 d.; Bahama Iſlands, 4,438 l. 12 s. 7 d.; Bermudas, 580 l.; Dominica, 600 l.; New South Wales, 9225 l. 12 s. 6 d.

February 14.

The *Speaker* reported that his Majeſty had returned the following gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs:

"Gentlemen,

the eſtabliſhment of a general Congreſs, at which the general ſtate of Europe might be diſcuſſed, and its ſecurity and independence more effectually provided for."

Accounts from Vienna announce a general movement of the Ruſſian troops in Podolia. A column of 15,000 men had marched from the neighbourhood of Braclaw to Yarolick, whence they were to proceed down the Nieſter; and tranſports were aſſembled at Ockzacow for their conveyance to the Mediterranean. Another body of troops had arrived at Markunka, probably with the ſame deſtination; and a third, conſiſting of twelve regiments, in the Ukraine, had early in February received orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to march at 24 hours notice. In fact, the whole of the forces in this province are now under ſimilar orders. The corps ſtationed at Braclaw, Kaminiec, Joſniow and Klow, have lately received very conſiderable reinforcements; and a camp, which Limberg letters ſay is to compriſe 100,000 men, is to be formed on the borders of Galicia as early as the ſeaſon will admit.—The moſt active meaſures are taken to enable the Ruſſian armies in Livonia, Eſthonia, Ingria, and Lithuania, to take the field early in the ſpring. Extenſive depots of proviſions and ſtores have been formed, and every thing indicates that Ruſſia will ſhortly aſſume a decided part in the war.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has reſtricted the invitation which he gave generally to foreigners deſirous of ſettling in his dominions, to ſuch as are married, and poſſeſs property to the amount of nearly 40l.

The Count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) is to paſs the ſummer at Mittau.

SWEDEN.

An article from Frankfort of the 13th, in alluſion to the negotiations between the Swediſh and Pruſſian Courts, ſays, "The Court of Pruſſia having declared, that in caſe Sweden ſhould conclude a ſubſidiary treaty with England, the Pruſſian forces would occupy Swediſh Pomerania; the Swediſh Miniſter at Berlin tranſmitted upon this ſubject a letter, written in his Sovereign's own hand, to the Pruſſian Miniſter. In that letter his Swediſh Majeſty declares that he did not think himſelf forced to give any account to other Powers of the alliances which he might think proper to conclude: that, in caſe any foreign troops ſhould enter his territories, they ſhould be treated as enemies; and that he ſhould claim the aſſiſtance of the Ruſſian auxiliary troops, conformably to the treaty with Ruſſia of Oct. 29, 1799.

DENMARK.

The French have ſurrounded the neutral city of Lubeck with an army of 3000 men, and demanded an immediate loan of 500,000 marks. The inhabitants had not conſented at the date of the laſt accounts.

TURKEY.

A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, "The conduct of General Brune, preceding his departure from hence, ſubjected both himſelf and his Government to the greateſt contempt. After repeatedly announcing his attention to ſet off, and as often ſeizing petty pretences to juſtify his ſtay, in the hope that the fears of the Porte would induce the required recognition of the new Emperor, he left Pera on the 13th December, but halted at Kathana, at the end of the harbour of Conſtantinople, where he continued, in expectation of ſome overture from the Government, till the 22d, when he proceeded on his journey by land to Vienna."

Every exertion is making by the Porte to place the army and navy on the beſt footing, and to provide for the regular pay of both. The navy is to be new modelled, on the plan of that of England.

The regular ſeamen are to be augmented to 15,000; and when not on immediate duty they are to be lodged in barracks now fitting up for them in the caſtle of Serai.

ASIA.

Captain Surridge, of the Navy, has brought diſpatches from Admiral Rainier, giving an account of two diſtinct actions having been fought, in the Indian ſeas, between the Centurion, of 50 guns, Capt. Lind, and the French ſhip Marengo, of 84 guns, under the immediate command of Admiral Linois, aſſiſted by a large frigate; both of which the Britiſh ſhip moſt gallantly beat off.

Intelligence has alſo been received of the retreat of a detachment of the Britiſh army in India, under Lieut.-col. Monſon. The particulars of this march are contained in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 2d of October laſt, and are, in ſubſtance, as follows:—

The Lieut.-col. after the capture of Hinglaiz Ghur* advanced, with a view of communicating and co-operating with Col. Murray, who was on his march from Guzarat, to attack the capital of Holkar's territories. But the detachment under the command of Col. Monſon, which conſiſted of 3000 men, was perpetually haraſſed in its march by a ſuperior enemy. His ſituation was aggravated by a want of ſupplies; by continued and heavy rains, which impeded his march, and rendered the conveyance of the guns almoſt impracticable; and laſtly by treachery, ſome of his native officers having entered into a

* See p. 172.

a cor-

Miſcellanies for England at 800,000l. for Ireland 650,000 l. making the total miſcellaneous ſervice for Great Britain and Ireland 1,450,000 l. The ſtatement of the Supplies would then ſtand thus:

Navy, excluſive of 390,000 l. Ordnance Sea ſervice, 14,645,630 l.—Army, England 14,778,391 l. Ireland 3,838,506 l. Total, 18,616,897 l.—Ordnance, England, 4,246,994 l. Ireland, 600,000 l. Total 4,846,994 l.—Miſcellaneous, England 800,000 l. Ireland and Permanent Grants 650,000 l. Total 1,450,000 l.—Making together 39,559,521 l.

He then obſerved, that there was an addition to thoſe charges, to be conſidered in the Ways and Means, as it was of the higheſt importance: he alluded to the negotiations which had been entered into with certain Great Powers on the Continent, with a view to the attainment of Peace, not by conciliatory meaſures, but by the moſt vigorous exertions and the greateſt of ſacrifices: for this purpoſe, he propoſed a grant of 5,000,000 l. to be added to the total joint charge for England and Ireland. He then ſpecified the proportions to be paid by Ireland of the different eſtimates; after which he ſhewed that there was a ſeparate charge for the deficiency of Malt Duties in 1803, of 320,000 l. and 414,000 l. for the payment of American claims. He next took a flattering view of the produce of the Revenue on an average with preceding years: but, on the whole, there was a deficiency in the Civil Liſt of 2,800,000 l. making the total ſums to be defrayed 43,090,419 l. In the articles of Ways and Means, the principal duties were thoſe of Malt and Perſonal Eſtates, to the amount of 2,750,000 l. There was a ſurplus in the Ways and Means of laſt year of 1,230,460l.; and, in the Navy Debt of that year, a ſum of 1,200,000 l. had not been called for. The reſult was, that the total ſurplus of Ways and Means for 1804, applicable to the Ways and Means of this year, would be 1,192,115 l. The Navy Debt alſo was conſiderably leſs laſt year than it had been at any period of the former war. The total amount of Permanent Taxes for the laſt three years (excluſive of 1803 and 1804) was 30,599,000 l. making an average of about 36,000,000 l. In this he included the Land and Malt, Sugar and Tobacco. He was then to add the duties of 1803 and 1804. In addition to this, the Conſolidated Fund was entitled to the payment of 1,000,000 l. annually from Ireland. There were other articles which, together, made the Income of the Conſolidated Fund 32,000,000 l.; againſt this was to be placed the permanent charge, amounting to 38,000,000 l. including the ſum iſſued for the Sinking Fund. Then allowing for the c Courts of Juſtice, Judges' ſala other expences of the Civil Li would be left a ſum of 4,000,00 calculated as the ſurplus of the dated Fund, applicable to the W Means. He had taken his eſtim average for 3 years preceding the becauſe the diminution of Reve ing the latter period had taken pl certain articles only, with re which it was ſuppoſed the di would be temporary. It had b theſe articles on which a large been laid after notice, ſuch as M rits, and Wine; the conſeque been, that the dealers had laid i as large as poſſible. With reſpe duties on Wine, it was his inten ſome future day, to propoſe t ſhould be made permanent. Alk the cauſes he had mentioned, t difference between the revenue l and the average of the laſt preceedi years, was not above 1,2000 l were the grounds on which he e for 4,000,000 l, on the ſurplus Conſolidated Fund.—The next ar the duty which was laid on Prop the other War Taxes. They h taken laſt year at a calcul 10,000,000 l. but he would only t dit for 6,300,000 l. The Prope eſtimated at 4,700,000 l. had o duced 4,500,000; but a conſider had not come in. He ſhould ta upon this tax for 6,300,000 l. or tion of one fourth to the preſent i it was neceſſary at ſuch a period upon the Country for freſh exertic to give vigour to the ſyſtem of d ing the Public Debt. The amou temporary War Taxes was one 4t the Property Tax, or 3 d. in 1 s poſing the Property Tax to be 4,0 the War Taxes would be 1,000, This would make Taxes to be within the year 13,750,000 l. five of the Lottery, which we 300,000 l. There would then 20,000,000 l. to be raiſed by Way The Ways and Means then wou thus:

Malt and Perſonal Eſtate 2,750,000 l. War Taxes 8,8 New War Taxes 1,150,000 l.—I Tax 6,300,000 l.—Surplus of Con Fund to 5th April, 1806, 4,0 Lottery 300,000 l. Surplus of W Means, 1804, 1,192,115 l, 20,000,000 l.—Total Ways and 43,992,115 l.—In addition to t ſhould propoſe a Loan of a further 1,000,000 l. for Ireland, and 2,50 for England.

He then ſtated the terms on wh

but he was ſoon deſerted, and obliged to ſeek ſafety in the Jungles. Hólkar's meaſures appear to have proceeded to the ſouthward, and excited ſome diſturbance among the Poligars, one of whom, in the neighbourhood of Dindigul, had taken the field, and committed great exceſſes; he had, however, been defeated by a detachment of Sepoys, and driven into the woods.

A letter from Calcutta, of the 8th September, contains the following intelligence:—"The American brig Waſhington left Mocca, on the Weſt coaſt of Sumatra, on the 8th Auguſt.—This ſettlement had been captured by the Bombay frigate, Commodore Hayes, and the armed ſhip Lord Caſtlereagh. About 200 of the natives were killed, and a few of the Engliſh. The town was completely burned. All the guns, a large iron cheſt of dollars, and ſome other property, were carried off by the natives."

The late accounts from Ceylon repreſent the interior of the iſland to be diſtracted by internal diviſions. The King of Candy, who had rendered himſelf odious by his cruelties, has impriſoned and mutilated ſeveral of the principal people of his dominions, and driven others, as the only means by which to avoid like treatment, into arms againſt him. He has fortified his palace, and ſtrongly garriſoned it; but, ſuſpicious of every one about him, he adds to his danger and embarraſſments by daily murders.—Such was the anarchy and confuſion in the vicinity of the capital at the date of theſe accounts, that the villages had become deſerted, and the roads were rendered impaſſable by the bands of armed men who, encouraged by the weakneſs of the Government, plundered and deſtroyed all around them.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The American Judges have been tried and acquitted. There were 34 againſt them, and 11 for them; but the law required a majority of two-thirds to conſtitute a conviction.—The queſtion of the Slave Trade has alſo been loſt there, by a conſiderable majority.

The Revolutionaire frigate is ſtated, in letters from New York, to have received on-board ſpecie to the amount of three million dollars; being the ſum which America, by the treaty of 1794, agreed to pay in compoſition of the claims of Britiſh ſubjects to debts and property confiſcated, chiefly in Virginia, previous to the American war. The Revolutionaire was to ſail for Europe early in February.

The Chief Juſtice of Jamaica is, by a recent act of the Legiſlature of that iſland, allowed 4000 l. per annum in lieu of fees: theſe fees are ſtill to be collected, but applied to the public ſervice.

St. Domingo.—The New York *Daily Advertiſer* of the 11th ult. ſtates that the Blacks in St. Domingo were apprehenſive that an attempt would be made by France to recover the poſſeſſion of that iſland; in conſequence of which, they were buſily employed in fortifying the interior, and deſtroying the fortifications on the coaſt.

General Chriſtophe.—The following account of this Chief is given in a late American Paper:—"Henry Chriſtophe, General of the Diviſion of the North, and Chancellor of State, is an Engliſh Negro, born in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, from whence he takes his name. He is a large, ſtout fellow, not of the very blackeſt hue, and rather handſome. His eye is acute and penetrating, and his countenance is ſomewhat engaging. He appears to be about forty years of age, is very polite; is able to write and read—*(a rare qualification for a Chancellor of State)*—and is poſſeſſed of underſtanding and of cunning. He is of a very ferocious diſpoſition, and exerciſes ſo much ſeverity over his inferiors, that they are in perfect dread of him. Notwithſtanding this, he is looked upon as the next man to Deſſalines, and in all probability will ſucceed him in the chief command.—He is never heard to ſpeak a word of Engliſh, but always converſes with Engliſhmen or Americans through an interpreter. His policy in this is, that he does not wiſh to be thought a foreigner.—Before the revolution, he kept a dram-ſhop at the Cape. He then turned privateer's-man, and cruized out of the iſland in French privateers. From thence he went on-ſhore, and procured ſome low commiſſion in the Biſſand army; he was afterwards promoted to a Captaincy; then made commandant of the place, and, finally, arrived at the rank he now holds. His wife is a diminutive wretch, horribly ugly.—Chriſtophe ſeldom appears in the ſtreets but on horſeback. He dreſſes very elegantly, and rides a handſome horſe, richly capariſoned, and always rides at a full gallop, accompanied by a guard of dragoons and his Aid-de-Camp."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*** After all the prejudices that have been artfully fomented againſt the practice of Vaccination, and all the arguments that have been uſed againſt its adoption; the moſt demonſtrative proof of its efficacy will be found in the two following undoubtedly authentic Reports.

1. REPORT *by the* GOVERNORS *of the* ORIGINAL VACCINE POCK INSTITUTION.

Reſolved—That it appears, from the numerous Reports that have been tranſmitted or atteſted by the Members of the Medical Eſtabliſhment from abroad, from

our

and then adverted to the Militia, which he conſidered as having checked recruiting for the Line, while the Army of Reſerve had defeated its own object, and the Country was left without the means of maintaining an army. On this ground he concluded with moving, "that the Act of laſt Seſſion be ſubmitted to a Committee."

Mr. *Canning* oppoſed the arguments of the Mover with much ability, cenſured the unfairneſs of his ſtrictures, and entered on calculations, which proved that our diſpoſeable force was now 75,000 men, being 12,000 more than laſt year.

The queſtion was then put, when there appeared for the motion 90; againſt it 242.

H. OF LORDS.
February 22.

The Royal Aſſent, by Co was given to the Exchequer B miſſioners of Aſſeſſed Taxes A demnity, Coal Factors' Indem Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Bil one Road, and one Private Bills

In the Commons, the ſame *Canning* moved for Additional P tive to Sir Home Popham.

Several hours conference th upon the Horſe Duty Bill, and of the Budget.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETT

Admiralty-office, Feb. 19. Inclоſure from Adm. Cornwallis, K. B. to W. Marſden, eſq. dated Ville de Paris, off Uſhant, Feb. 13.

Sir, *Melampus, off Uſhant, Feb.* 13.

I have the honour to inform you, that I this morning fell-in with and captured two gun-brigs, carrying two long 24-pounders and one 18-pounder each, having on-board 50 men, the greater part ſoldiers; alſo four luggers, mounting one long 18-pounder each, manned with 25 men, moſtly ſoldiers. Theſe veſſels are part of 27 of the ſame deſcription, from Bourdeaux to Breſt; two more were captured (lugger-rigged) early the ſame morning, by the Rhoda and Friſk armed cutters.

I am, &c. S. Poyntz.

Sir, *Cutter Friſk, at Sea, Feb.* 13.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at day-light yeſterday (the Rhoda cutter in company), I diſcovered 10 ſail of the enemy's gun-brigs and luggers had come through the Paſſage du Raz, and the wind blowing freſh to the Eaſtward, they were not able to get to windward: I immediately gave chace to the weathermoſt, a lugger, and at half-paſt ſeven (Point du Raz S. S. W. diſtant five miles), I captured her, and ſent her to Plymouth. She proves to be No. 288, gun-veſſel, mounting one long 24-pounder, with 25 men, 20 of whom are troops of the 41th regiment, commanded by M. P. Roux, Enſeigne de Vaiſſeau. At half-paſt 11 the Melampus hove in ſight to leeward.

I am, &c. J. Nicholson.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 23. Letter fi Roſe, of the Growler gun-br Marſden, eſq. dated Falmouth

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint the information of my Lords Co ers of the Admiralty, with my this port, with the French Nat brig No. 193, which I fell-in captured after a running action o and a half. From what I can from the captain, ſhe was one the ſame claſs, from Bayonne Breſt, commanded by an En Vaiſſeaux, had on-board 75 captain in the army, and 34 mounts two long 24-pounders pounder, and four ſwivels, 65 f keel, is quite new, and draws f ter. I ſhould be negligent in were I to omit ſaying, that M Ellis, ſub-lieutenant, with the cers and crew, did their duty m ſatisfaction.

James Rose, Lieut. and Con

March 2. This Gazette cont ter from Capt. Lake, of the T Lord Gardner, announcing h captured the French privateer G gereau, of 14 12-pounders, and and a letter from Capt Bouver Mercury, to Sir John Orde, cating the capture of El Fuerte tar Spaniſh gun-veſſel, carryin 12 pounders, two 16-pound c ſeveral ſwivels, and 59 men, fr bound to Algeſiras, which had ven from the land the evening

THEIR MAJESTIES FETE AT WINDSOR CAS

Feb. 25. This evening their Majeſties gave a moſt magnificent entertainment at Windſor-caſtle. It has been in contemplation ſince they firſt went to reſide in the Caſtle: when his Majeſty was determined to have what is generally termed, ar old Engliſh cuſtoms, a houſe and, to give it in the grandeur we aſſert, that the expenditu have coſt leſs than 50,000 l. It

population of Aſia, penetrating
of Africa, and is cordially em-
y the Indians of America. If
urrent opinion of an applauding
ful world be not ſufficient to ſa-
doubts of every one, then we
no evidence will be ſufficient.
ere be rare exceptions to the ef-
Vaccine Inoculation, it is no-
re than the Inoculation of the
s is ſubject to. We are entitled
peal to the extraordinary dimi-
Deaths by Small Pox in the
s ſince the introduction of Vac-
ulation. Theſe in 1804 were
whereas the annual average of
hin the Bills of Mortality for 50
been 2018. The deaths by
ſtill continue low, only 42 per-
g died within the Bills of Mor-
he laſt two months.
mber of perſons inoculated at
ns of the Society ſince the laſt
Report is 6924, the total amount
,811 ſince the Inſtitution of the
n 1803. 16,236 Charges of Vac-
ter have been furniſhed ſince the
nual Report, from the Central
free of expence, to applicants in
rts of the United Kingdom, and
gn Places; excluſive of a conſi-
ſupply from the other ſtations.
atuitous diffuſion of Vaccine Virus
n a principal means of ſpreading
ccine Inoculation throughout the
Empire, and the World.
with much pleaſure that we are
d to announce the eſtabliſhment of
ian Societies for the counties of
and Somerſet with the moſt re-
ble ſupport, and which are likely to
the greateſt utility. It is very de-
e that ſimilar inſtitutions ſhould
on foot in every city and county of
United Kingdom, as the moſt effec-
if not the only, adequate means of
minating the Small Pox. We have
to notice the formation of a like in-
tion in Dublin, under the immediate
uage of the Lord Lieutenant, and the
ne Inſtitution of Edinburgh, aſſiſted
e patriotic co-operation of the Clergy
rland; both which inſtitutions pro-
to be extremely beneficial to thoſe
lous parts of the United Kingdom.
ver can we omit to obſerve the great
ons which have been made in the
h dominions in India, under the
es of Marquis Wellefley the Go-
r General, and others. Returns have
communicated to this Society from
quarter, of no leſs a number than
40 perſons who have undertaken
ne Inoculation in Madras, without
oncurrence of any caſuality. Hu-

manity and Benevolence are of all countries, and ſtrangers to National hoſtility: and therefore we rejoice to learn (and hope it will ſtimulate our own Countrymen), that the exertions of the French Nation have been extraordinary in promoting Vaccine Inoculation, particularly in Paris, where a Society is formed which has Inoculated 60,000 perſons in the laſt three months.

On a retroſpect of the ſtate and beneficial effects of this Inſtitution, it having ſo extenſively promoted a diſcovery deeply intereſting to mankind, we feel greatly encouraged to perſevere in our exertions; truſting that the Society will continue to meet with that ſupport from a Britiſh Public, which is juſtly due to ſo important an undertaking, whether conſidered as a private benefit or a public good.

Thurſday, February 23.

This day was appointed for the confirmation of the election of Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Biſhop of Norwich, to the See of Canterbury. The ceremony took place at Bow-church, Cheapſide. Soon after ten o'clock, the Commiſſioners under the Great Seal, the Biſhops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Chichester, Cheſter, and Rocheſter, the Archbiſhop elect, Sir W. Wynne, and Sir W. Scott, Chancellors of the Province of Canterbury; Sir John Nichol, the King's Advocate General; Dr. Lawrence, and twelve other learned Doctors, and about as many Proctors, in their full robes, aſſembled in the veſtry-room. As ſoon as the proceſſion entered the church, a grand performance on the organ commenced; after which was read part of the morning ſervice; the Commiſſioners then left their pews, and took their ſeats round a table in the middle aile. The Biſhop of Winchester, as Preſident, in an arm chair, with his back to the altar, read the appointment of the Commiſſion under the Great Seal, and ſeveral other documents. Sir W. Scott then preſented himſelf at the foot of the table, and ſaid,

"I attend as Proxy for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and preſent to your Grace a certificate of your being elected to be Archbiſhop and Paſtor of the ſaid See, and pray that your Grace will be pleaſed to give your conſent to the ſaid election."

After ſome ceremonial forms being gone through by the officers of the Court, the Archbiſhop elect made the following declaration in a loud voice:

"In the name of God, Amen: I, Charles Manners Sutton, by Divine permiſſion, Biſhop of Norwich, regularly and lawfully named and elected Archbiſhop and Paſtor of the Cathedral and Metropolitical

perſons who ſupped amounted to 500. All the Royal Family were there, except the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence. Among the company preſent were, Dukes —Beaufort, Athol, Montroſe, and Portland; Ducheſſes—Marlborough, and Montroſe; Marquiſſes—Cornwallis, Thomond, Abercorn, Saliſbury, Stafford, and Hertford; Marchioneſſes—Hertford, Abercorn, Saliſbury, and Stafford; Earls—Moira, Groſvenor, Camden, Cheſterfield, Chatham, Uxbridge, Bridgewater, Warwick, Morton, Limerick, Mansfield, Macclesfield, Harrington, Bathurſt, Malmeſbury, Poulet, Loftus, Brome, Romney, Harcourt, and Delaware; Counteſſes—Camden, Cheſterfield, Chatham, Uxbridge, Bridgewater, Limerick, Mansfield, Macclesfield, Harrington, Malmeſbury, Poulet, Galloway, Ely, Loftus, Harcourt, Moira, Loudon, Caernarvon, Morton, and Delaware; Viſcounts—Melville, Caſtlereagh, Sidmouth, Cranley, Stopford, Leſlie, St. Aſaph, Villiers, Lewiſham, Bulkely, and Sudley; Viſcounteſs—Cranley, Sidmouth, Caſtlereagh, Villiers, St. Aſaph, Bulkely, Garlies, Sudley, and Melbourne; Lords—Auckland, Mulgrave, Amherſt, Southampton, Walſingham, St. Helen's, and Boſton; Ladies—Auckland, Mulgrave, Amherſt, Southampton, Walſingham, and A. Cunningham; Baron Linthe and Count Munſter, &c. &c. At half-paſt nine o'clock the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales left the Caſtle, attended by Lady De Clifford. The Royal Family retired about half-paſt three o'clock. The company had not left the Caſtle till paſt ſix. Her Majeſty's private rooms were illuminated with beautiful Egyptian luſtres. There were between five and ſix hundred ſilver branches hung in various parts of the Caſtle. At ſupper upwards of 250 dozen of ſilver plates were uſed, and a ſimilar number of ſilver knives and forks. His Majeſty wore the uniform of the Oxford Blues. Macmanus, Towaſend, and Sayer, the officers, attended to aſſiſt Dowſetts and Edwards, who regulated the carriages in ſetting down and taking up, and rendered eſſential ſervice in keeping order. Sir R. Ford had given directions to all the Bow-ſtreet patrole, amounting to about 100, to be ſtationed upon all the roads leading from Windſor, as well as the main road from London. Oſtrich feathers, to the number of eight or nine, were univerſally worn; and diamonds in profuſion.—Taſte was ſtretched to the utmoſt limit to invent new dreſſes. The draperies were principally of white ſatin, ornamented with gold, ſilver, and diamonds. The velvet dreſſes were richly embroidered and claſped down the front.

On Tueſday the 26th her Majeſty gave a grand public breakfaſt at Frogmore, which was attended by about 200 perſons of diſtinction. The company were waited upon by the Royal ſervants in full dreſs liveries. A few minutes paſt three o'clock dancing commenced, which continued till near ſix.

LORD SOMERVILLE'S CATTLE SHEW.

March 4. During the whole of this day, Mr. Dixon's City Repoſitory, in Barbican, was crowded with agriculturiſts, breeders, graziers, &c. to view the exhibition of live ſtock and agricultural implements; and they were amply gratified by a moſt ſuperior ſhew of fine oxen, ſheep, and pigs; there being this year a great number of extra cattle, beſides thoſe ſent in as candidates for the ſix prizes which Lord Somerville gives on this occaſion. Among the cattle exhibited were two very fine Hereford oxen, which had been worked and fattened by his Majeſty, under the care of Mr. Froſt. Two Devon ſeven years old oxen, worked by Lord Somerville. Two Devon ſix years old oxen, worked by the Duke of Bedford. Two Hereford Oxen, grazed by John Higgins, eſq. Two Devon oxen, grazed by Mr. Hudſon. Two Devon fat oxen, worked by Mr. James Bindon. Two Hereford oxen, which had been worked and grazed by Mr. Hatch. Two Suffolk oxen, grazed by Mr. Miller. Two Hereford ſix years old oxen, worked by Mr. Skyrme, and grazed by Mr. Weſtcar. Two Suſſex ſeven years old oxen, worked and grazed by Mr. Waters. Two Devon oxen, worked by Mr. W. Webber, and grazed by Mr. Martin Webber, ſince which they have been driven 133 miles. Among the cattle exhibited, without any view to the prizes, were a beautiful brindled heifer, with ſmall head, ſmall bone, and fine limbs, two years and three quarters old, of the Indian and Devon breed, bred by Mr. White Parſons of Somerſetſhire. She had her ſecond calf by her ſide. This exquiſitely-formed animal attracted the notice and excited the admiration of every amateur. There was alſo a beautiful bull, of the ſame age and breed, belonging to Mr. Parſons. A large black ox, of the Holderneſs breed, bred by Mr. G. Wheeler, and fed by Mr. Tully. A very handſome ſmall brindled five years old Cow, brought from Spain by Earl St. Vincent. A Holderneſs white-ſpotted ox, fed by Mr. Tubbs. Two Devon oxen, fed by Mr. Coles. A Suſſex ox, ſeven years old, bred by Mr. Elliot, fed by Mr. T. Ellmar. Two Kentiſh

ſeſſant appealed; and the cauſe came on to be heard on Monday the 18th, before the Chancellor, when it underwent a very long and able diſcuſſion, by the Attorney General, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Martin, for the Appellant; and Meſſrs. Romilly and Bell, for the Reſpondent; in the courſe of which, much legal argument and logical reaſoning were diſplayed by the learned Counſel on each ſide, upon the queſtion, whether the words "acts of benevolence and liberality" could be conſtrued as meaning "acts of charity?" For this purpoſe, authorities from Holy Writ, from Cicero, Dr. Paley, the Statute of Elizabeth, and a number of decided caſes, were cited. The Lord Chancellor, after commenting on the whole of the caſe, conſidered that the words of the will were too indefinite, too vague, and too uncertain, to create a truſt in the Biſhop of Durham; and, therefore, he was of opinion, that the decree ſhould be affirmed.

This day Mr. Phillip's Auction-room, New Bond-ſtreet, was crowded with nobility and perſons of diſtinction. After the ſale of ſeveral choice lots of china, ſtatues, &c. Mr. Phillips ſtated the conditions of ſale of the elegant houſe and furniture, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, belonging to Mr. Robert Heathcote. The auctioneer referred to the printed particulars, which were in the hands of the company, for the minute deſcription of this elegant manſion, held under a leaſe from Earl Berkeley, for an unexpired term of 29 years, at a ground rent of 11 l. 7 s. 6 d.; and, he ſtated, that the coſt to Mr. Heathcote had been as follows: For the leaſe, 6000 l.; to Mr. Cundy, the architect, whoſe taſte and judgment had been ſo conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the new arrangement and fitting-up of the houſe, and particularly in the erection of the new and ſuperb library, &c. 6551 l.; to Meſſrs. Marſhall and Co. upholſterers, for furniſhing, 6020 l.; for looking-glaſſes, 1500 l.; for chandeliers, 482 l.; to the artiſt, for painting and decorating the Egyptian-hall, 510 l.; and for ſtores and ſundry fixtures, 200 l.; making together a ſum of 21,263 l.; for which expenditure, he was ready to produce the bills, ſhould the purchaſer deſire it. After ſtating, that every article in Mr. Heathcote's houſe at preſent, except plate, jewels, linen, books, pictures, wines, china, glaſs-ware, and apparel, would go to the purchaſer, the biddings commenced with 8000 guineas, on which ſeveral advances were made from different parts of the room, till they got up to 10,000 l. when the conteſt lay entirely between two gentlemen, who were rather tardy in their advances of 50 and 100 guineas at a time, till at length it was knocked down, at *twelve thouſand guineas*, to P. Phillips, eſq.

Country News.

Feb. 15. The female ſervant of a farmer at *Fundenhall*, Norfolk, having lighted a fire in a heater ſtove, in which her maſter had incautiouſly placed a canniſter full of gunpowder to dry, an exploſion took place, which killed the poor woman on the ſpot, and did conſiderable damage to the houſe.

As a perſon of the name of Carter was returning, with his wife and another perſon named Burridge, in a cart, from *Wiſbeach* to *Emneth*, the horſe, on leaving the town, got out of the road, and overturned the cart into the new Canal, by which Meſſrs. Carter and Burridge were drowned.

A poor man, 75 years of age, reſiding in *Caſtle-Cary*, lately ſtrangled himſelf in his apartment. He was ſo determined on the commiſſion of ſuicide, that, ſitting on the bedſtead, and fixing the cord round his neck, he forcibly bent himſelf forward, and ſo continued till he expired. His wife, who has for many years been confined to her bed, was in the room, and knew nothing of the tranſaction till he was dead.

Lately, a fine youth, aged 17, ſon of Mr. A. Staffurth, a maltſter, near *Ramſey*, Huntingdon, on turning round the malt, had his head forced between the mill yoke and the wall, by which it was cruſhed to pieces.

Feb. 28. The tunnel through *Blifworth Hill*, near Northampton, was this day completed. This tunnel is nearly two miles in length, and has been one of the greateſt difficulties the Grand Junction Canal have had to ſurmount, in executing their national undertakings. It opens a direct intercourſe with the metropolis, by inland navigation, from the Northern, North-eaſtern, North-weſtern, and Midland canals and manufactories.

March 20. A piece of freehold land about 18 yards ſquare, ſituated in Widemarſh-ſtreet, *Hertford*, was lately ſold by auction for the amazing ſum of 242 l. being at the rate of 51. 10s. the ſquare yard, and nearly 26,700 l. *per* acre.

March 21. This afternoon, as the boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Antelope was coming to the jetty at *Yarmouth*, ſhe upſet, and out of eleven men who were in her, five were drowned, within 100 yards of the ſhore. The mother of one of the unfortunate ſufferers had come 60 miles to ſee him, and was on the jetty when he was drowned.

A new ſtreet is about to be built at *Yarmouth*, by public ſubſcription. It will lead from the bridge to the market, and afford a ſhorter paſſage for carriages.

Gazette

man the prize cup, value 30 guineas, for his five South Down ewe hogs. The Judges report aſſigned the prize for fat wethers to the Duke of Bedford, and for the beſt pig to the ſame nobleman, for his ſmall fat ſow. On preſenting the latter cup to the Duke of Bedford, his Grace roſe, and in the moſt handſome manner ſtated, "that Mr. Iſted, who bred this ſow, thinking it a very good one, had ſent it to him; and as he ever held the merits of the breeder before thoſe of the feeder, he ſhould, with the permiſſion of the Noble Chairman, ſend this cup to Mr. Iſted;" which noble determination met the hearty concurrence of his Lordſhip and the Company. The Duke of Bedford next extolled the public ſpirit and liberality of Lord Somerville in the eſtabliſhment of theſe exhibitions about four years ago: the increaſing intereſt which they have excited, and the rapidly progreſſive improvement in the cattle exhibited being their beſt recommendation. His Grace concluded by propoſing the health of "Lord Somerville," which was drunk with loud and heartfelt applauſe. Lord Somerville then read the report of the judges upon the premiums offered laſt year to ſhepherds, by which it appeared, that Charles Pain, ſhepherd to Mr. John Ellman, attended 589 South Down Ewes, who brought 701 lambs, 19 only of which died; that John Holland, the Duke of Bedford's ſhepherd, on his Park farm, ſuperintended 400 South Down ewes, which brought 472 lambs, out of which only 11 died: and, that Charles Pain was entitled to the firſt prize, and John Holland to the ſecond prize. His Lordſhip, in delivering the ſame, paid the juſtly-merited compliments to theſe uſeful though humble ſervants; and then gave "Sir Joſeph Banks, and thanks for his able Treatiſe on the Mildew in Wheat." Sir Joſeph, after thanking the company, ſtated, that he had printed and given away 500 copies of the book and plates alluded to, but claimed no copy-right which ſhould prevent its being copied into the periodical publications or otherwiſe. This was loudly and juſtly applauded. His Lordſhip then gave "The Judges of the Shew;" and proceeded to explain the new premiums and alterations in the conditions for his next year's ſhew, "That the oxen were not to be taken from the team and put to fatten ſo ſoon by ſome days as heretofore, by which the period of fattening would be reduced to 9 months." His Lordſhip then announced a new premium of a cup, value 10 pounds, for rearing the greateſt number of pure Merino lambs, exceeding 50; and expatiated on the great national utility of this breed of ſheep. His Lordſhip then mentioned the ſtrong evidence produced by Mr. Billingſby and himſelf, in favour of ox labour, by ſtating that Mr. B. had ploughed laſt year 330 acres of land with 6 oxen, and that 12 oxen of his own, four and five years old (a of which had been that day exhibited) had ploughed 1000 acres of land in one year. The Duke of Bedford's printed propoſals for his ſheep-ſheering, to commence the 17th June next, were circulated; and Lord Somerville read the Earl of Bridgewater's propoſals for a ploughing match at his ſeat at Aſhbridge in July or Auguſt next.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Seſſion of the French Legiſlative Body was cloſed on the 6th, when M. de Segur took a view of the buſineſs they had paſſed through. In the courſe of his ſpeech, he alluded to the excellent ſtate of the finances, to the new conſcription, and to the pacific overture to this country. Upon the conſcript law he made the following remarks:—"While amongſt our enemy every thing is in a ſtate of fermentation and agitation, you have proved, by a law upon the conſcription, that we do not ſtand in need of freſh efforts; and this new law differs only from the laſt by a more juſt and moderate diſtribution relative to our coaſts, and maritime departments." Upon the pacific overtures, he ſaid, "It was at the moment in which a warrior, almoſt always favoured by fortune, might ſo naturally have promiſed to himſelf freſh laurels, that, ſilencing his paſſions, Napoleon modeſtly propoſed peace to our enemies. If blood muſt flow upon the earth and ſea, his letter for ever abſolves us, and throws all reſponſibility upon that Government which would prolong its effuſion."

The Deputies of Hamburgh and Lubeck have returned from attending the Coronation at Paris. Their audience of leave of Buonaparte is ſtated to have been marked with inſult, both to them and to their Governments.

Buonaparte, when he complained to Count Cobentzel of the Auſtrian Cordon, is ſaid to have uſed theſe words:—"Beware! it ſhall no longer be Straſburgh—but it ſhall be Augſburgh, Salzburgh, and Vienna."

From a late *Moniteur*, containing the accounts of the Treaſury for the year 12, it appears, that the expences of the Government of France amounted to

813,860,947

Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, Brockthrup V. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Sadler, reſigned.

Rev. J. L. Chirrol, miniſter of the Refugee French church in St. John's-ſtreet, Bethnal-green, to be one of his Majeſty's chaplains at the French chapel in St. James's palace, *vice* Mauzy, dec.

Rev. Ellis Burroughes, M. A. Tafburgh R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Joſeph Liddell Farrer, Cratfield with Laxfield V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. James Foulkes, B. A. Sutton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Humfrey, M. A. Croſtwick R. near Norwich.

Rev. Charles Lucas Edridge, M. A. Shipdham R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Bullock, dec.

Rev. Samuel Jolliffe Tufnell, M. A. Firles prebend, in Chicheſter cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, prebendary of York cathedral, Methley R. co. York, *vice* Briggs, dec.

Rev. Joſeph Brett, Cringleford perpetual curacy, co. Norfolk, *vice* Taylor, dec.

Rev. Gilbert Parke, M. A. Downham-Market R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Kilvert, M. A. Harvington R. co. Worceſter, *vice* James, dec.; and Rev. Dr. Wingfield, Kempſey living, *vice* Kilvert, reſigned.

Rev. Caley Illingworth, M. A. Epworth R. in the Iſle of Axholme, co. Lincoln, *vice* Hook, reſigned; and Rev. Edward Hefleden, Barrow V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Illingworth, reſigned.

Rev. Richard Harvey, Upper Swell R. in the diocele of Glouceſter, *vice* Wilton, reſigned.

Rev. Rich. Davies, to the archdeaconry of Brecon, with the Curſal prebend in the cathedral church of St. David annexed.

Rev. Thomas Barrow, M. A. Greenford Magna R. co. Middleſex, *vice* Maule, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Honey-Moon—Iriſhman in Lon-
2. Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion. [don.
4. Ditto—Mock Doctor—Old Harlequin's
5. Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion. [Fire-
6. Ditto—High Life Below Stairs. [Side.
7. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow—Old Harle-
8. Ditto—The Anatomiſt. [quin's Fire-
9. Ditto—The Prize. [Side.
11. Ditto—A Houſe to be Sold.
12. Ditto—*The Lady of the Rock.*
13. Douglas—The Deſerter. [Rock.
14. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
15. Barbaroſſa—High Life Below Stairs.
16. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
18. Ditto—Ditto. [Rock
19. Lovers' Vows—The Citizen.
21. Douglas—Bon Ton. [Rock.
22. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
23. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Apprentice.
25. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
26. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Bon Ton.
28. Lovers' Vows—The Wedding-Day.

March 2. Douglas—The Devil to Pay.
4. Romeo and Juliet—Iriſhman in London.
5. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
7. Romeo and Juliet—The Devil to Pay.
9. Douglas—Of Age To-morrow.
11. Barbaroſſa—The Anatomiſt.
12. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
14. Hamlet—The Wedding-Day.
16. Ditto—The Lying Valet.
18. Ditto—Two Strings to your Bow.
19. The Honey-Moon—Matrimony.
21. Douglas—The Citizen.
23. Hamlet—Who's the Dupe?
25. Romeo and Juliet—Virgin Unmaſk'd.
26. The Beaux Stratagem—Lady of the Rock
28. Douglas—The Devil to Pay.
30. Hamlet—The Doctor and Apothecary.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. School of Reform—Harleq. Quickſilver.
2. The Mountaineers—Animal Magneriſm
4. School of Reform—Harleq. Quickſilver.
5. The Mountaineers—A Tale of Myſtery.
6. School of Reform—Harleq. Quickſilver.
7. Romeo and Juliet—The Midnight Hour.
8. School of Reform—Harleq. Quickſilver.
9. Romeo and Juliet—Jew and the Doctor.
11. Tancred and Sigiſmunda—The Padlock
12. The School of Reform—*Too Many Cooks,*
13, 14. Ditto—Ditto. [Wind.
15. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—Raiſing the
16. *To Marry, or, Not to Marry?*—Paul and
18. Ditto—Harleq. Quickſilver. [Virginia.
19. Ditto—Marjan.
21. Ditto—Il Bondocani. [view.
22. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—The Re-
23. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—The Eſ-
25. Ditto—Harlequin Quickſilver. [capes.
26. Ditto—The Turnpike-Gate.
28. Ditto—*Out of Place; or, The Lake of*

March 1. The Meſſiah. [*Lauſanne.*
2. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
4, 5. Ditto—Ditto. [Place.
6. The Redemption. [Place.
7. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
8. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
9. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
11. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Ditto.
12. Ditto—Ditto. [Galatea.
13. Firſt Act of the Creation—Acis and
14. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
15. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
16. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
18. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Ditto.
19. The Blind Bargain—Ditto.
20. The Meſſiah.
21. The Cabinet—Raiſing the Wind.
22. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
23. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
25. King Richard the Third—The Review.
26. To Marry, or, Not, &c.—Love à-la-Mode
27. Firſt Act of the Creation—A Selection.
28. Engliſh Fleet in 1342—Honeſt Thieves
29. The Meſſiah.
30. The Wheel of Fortune—Lock and Key.

ſeph; this having been his original intention; though diſguiſed, to ſuit "exiſting circumſtances."

The French army in Italy has, within the preſent year, been reinforced by 20,000 men from France, the greater part of whom have entered Italy by the way of Mount Cenis.

On the 13th and 14th of Feb. ſixteen hundred chaſſeurs and grenadiers, of the Imperial Guard, marched from Lyons for Italy; two of the Italians followed the day after, and the gendarmes, mamelukes, and cavalry, were to take the ſame route on the three ſucceeding days.

On the 22d of February, orders had been received at Mantua to prepare for the reception of ſix freſh battalions of infantry, and a regiment of horſe, and to provide accommodation for an uncommonly large ſtaff.

Letters from Genoa of the 21ſt ult. ſtate, that in the courſe of the preſent month another 74 gun ſhip is to be fitted out in that harbour. Buonaparte wiſhes to reſtore the former flouriſhing ſtate of the Genoeſe, particularly in the Mediterranean. It is even ſuppoſed, that, after the kingdom of Lombardy ſhall have been re-eſtabliſhed for ſome time, the Genoeſe will be made to ſolicit their union with the revived kingdom, which has no ſeaports. It is ſaid to be determined, that the Dutchies of Parma and Guaſtalla are to be united with Lombardy; and were Genoa added to it, a new maritime power would by theſe means be created in Italy.

Private accounts from Naples give the moſt afflicting repreſentations of that country, in conſequence of the preſence of the French troops, and their unvarying attendants, Rapine and Oppreſſion.—Another body of this banditti was, according to the laſt letters, on its route through Etruria into Naples. The King of Naples had retired to Caſerta, whither the Queen was preparing to follow. His Majeſty had ordered his ſeveral fortreſſes to be abundantly ſupplied with proviſions and ſtores, and the garriſons in numerous inſtances to be augmented. General St. Cyr had made the moſt angry repreſentations on the occaſion; and the French Commercial Agent had ſent his family to Rome; from which circumſtance it was apprehended that hoſtilities were intended. The Ruſſian ſhips of war continued in the bay, but had not any troops on board. Several diſaffected Neapolitans have been taken into cuſtody.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

General Laſnes is to command the French army about to be formed on the Spaniſh frontiers, for the profeſſed purpoſe of aiding in the ſiege of Gibraltar. The real object, however, of ſending French troops into Spain is probably to take from that Government even the ſhadow of independence. A military agent has been ſent from Madrid to Paris, to arrange and combine the intended operations of this Gallo-Spaniſh army; and a ſimilar agent is to be ſent from Paris to Madrid.

It appears that a dreadful gale at Gibraltar on the 20th January deſtroyed, in the New Mole and King's Baſtion, upwards of twelve ſquare-rigged veſſels, and did conſiderable damage to many others. Five valuable prizes were driven aſhore in the New Mole, and an Engliſh and Swediſh brig and a Greek polacre completely wrecked. The Mole is, in ſhort, almoſt blocked up by the fragments, and the damage is eſtimated at 200,000l. A tranſport, with 300 of the 57th regiment, had her ſtern beat in; and to prevent her from foundering, the troops were obliged to encounter the danger of putting aſhore during the ſtorm, leaving behind them all their arms and baggage. They, however, gained the land in ſafety. On the 30th, another ſtorm occurred, in which 16 veſſels were totally loſt, and many others damaged.

Some Engliſhmen at Barcelona, including Mr. Gilbert the Conſul, have been ſent to priſon, charged with holding communication with the Britiſh ſquadron off the coaſt.

The Spaniſh lines continue to increaſe before the garriſon of Gibraltar.

Portugal is ſtated to have purchaſed, with the concurrence of England, the ſufferance of France to remain neutral in the war, by a yearly ſubſidy of ſix millions of cruſades.

PRUSSIA.

Pruſſia is ſtated to have offered to mediate between Ruſſia and France; and to have been anſwered by the former, that the ſtate of her engagements with England was ſuch, that ſhe could not treat but in conjunction with that power.

GERMANY.

A Turkiſh Courier paſſed through Vienna on the 2nd inſt. for Paris, with orders of recal to the Ottoman Ambaſſador in France.

The head-quarters of the Auſtrian army on the frontiers of Tyrol are fixed at Rovoredo.

RUSSIA.

The definitive anſwer of the Ruſſian Cabinet to a letter addreſſed by Buonaparte to the Emperor, propoſing a negociation, was conveyed to Berlin by the Baron Winzengerode, ſoon after M. Novoſilizoff left Peterſburgh: it is ſaid to ſtate, that "His Imperial Majeſty could not enter into any parſial or ſeparate negociations; but would willingly aſſent to the

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Births.

LATELY, at Belmont, near Waterford, the wife of Wm. Newport, eſq. a ſon.

At Dromiſkin, co. Louth, the wife of Henry Brabazon, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Wilmar, near Waterford, the Hon. Mrs. Jephſon, a daughter.

At Brough-hall, co. York, the wife of Thomas Strickland, eſq. a daughter.

At Knutsford, co. Cheſter, the lady of the Hon. William Monkton, a ſon.

The wife of Christopher Codrington, eſq. of Codrington-park, M.P. for Tewkeſbury, a ſon and heir.

At Lathom-houſe, in Lancaſhire, the wife of Edward Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

Lady Viſcounteſs Kirkwall, a ſon.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, the wife of A. Gregory, eſq. a daughter.

Feb. 20. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

22. At Stockholm, the Queen of Sweden, a princeſs.

23. In Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the lady of Sir Wm. Blackett, bart. a ſon.

27. The wife of James-Peter Auriol, eſq. of Park-lane, a daughter and ſon.

March 1. At Buſhy-houſe, Mrs. Jordan, of Drury-lane theatre, a ſon.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Cameron, of Chiel, a ſon.

At Kelham-houſe, co. Nottingham, the wife of I. C. Girardot, eſq. a daughter.

3. At Hilton, near Edinburgh, the lady of Sir William Johnſton, bart. a daughter.

5. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Arlington-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Sefton, a ſon.

6. In Charlotte-ſquare, Edinburgh, the wife of James Colquhoun, eſq. M.P. a ſon.

9. At York, the wife of Thomas Legard, eſq. of Ganton, a ſon.

11. In Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Jn. Neave, eſq. a ſon.

At Dolevorgan, near Shrewſbury, the wife of Richard Mytton, eſq. a daughter.

12. At Alva, near Stirling, in Scotland, the wife of James Johnſtone, eſq. a ſon.

13. In Weymouth-ſtreet, the wife of George Dorrien, eſq. a daughter.

14. In Upper Norton-ſtreet, Portland road, the Counteſs of Varreux, a daughter.

15. The wife of J. W. Parker, eſq. of the Creſcent, Bath, a ſon.

16. At Little Hillingdon, Middleſex, the wife of William Corbett, eſq. a ſon.

17. Mrs. H. Langhorn, of Caroline-place, Guildford-ſtreet, a ſon.

19. In Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Lovain, a daughter.

24. At his Lordſhip's houſe on Spring-garden-terrace, Viſcounteſs Dunlo, a ſon.

25. In York-place, the lady of Sir Home Popham, bart. a ſon.

26. The wife of Mr. Jennings, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, a ſon.

27. At her houſe in Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, a ſon.

30. The wife of B. Walſh, eſq. of Clapton, Middleſex, a daughter.

Marriages.

Feb. 16. JOHN BOWMAN, eſq. of Mansfell-ſtreet, to Miſs Soppitt, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

18. At Gloucester, Capt. Tonyn, of the 48th Foot, ſon of Gen. T. to Miſs Budge.

19. At

a correſpondence with Holkar, in conſequence of which, in the midſt of his diſtreſſes, two companies from one of the battalions, and a large party of the Indoſtan Cavalry, deſerted him. Amid ſuch a complication of calamities, it is wonderful that a ſingle man belonging to the detachment eſcaped being made priſoners. After a march of above ſix weeks, however, Col. Monſon reached Agra; but ſo cloſely preſſed by the enemy, that the detachment was almoſt wholly diſperſed before the Colonel arrived there.—Our loſs in officers was 22.—The priſoners were treated with great inhumanity by Holkar, who mutilated moſt of them.

Col. Murray was ſucceſsful in his march againſt Holkar's capital, Indore, which ſurrendered without reſiſtance on the 26th of Auguſt.

A private letter of ſo late a date as the 9th of November, containing an account of operations ſubſequent to the diſaſtrous march of Col. Monſon, and the capture of Indore by Col. Murray, ſays—"The true ſtate of the caſe is, that not above 200, including officers, of Col. Monſon's army have come in, out of ſeven battalions. It is commonly reported, that Monſon's army was obliged to fall back for want of proviſions, which was no doubt the caſe: the enemy would not otherwiſe have been able to force his poſitions."

Letters from Bombay mention, that Lord Lake arrived at Matura on the 3d of October, where Holkar had for ſome time been poſted. A few days, however, before Lord Lake came up, Holkar ſent off his infantry and artillery to the Northward. He advanced twice with his cavalry, and engaged Lord Lake's forces, but our horſe put them to flight, without loſs. On the 7th of October, Lord Lake marched to attack the enemy. They were driven from their ground, and fled in all directions.

On the 25th of October, Col. Murray, who had been apprized of Lord Lake's arrival at Matura on the 3d, had advanced to a camp diſtant nine coſs from Rutton, to the South-eaſt. It ſeems to be the plan of operation to hem in Holkar between theſe two diviſions of the Bengal and Bombay troops, thus marching againſt him from different poſitions.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer who was engaged in the late unfortunate action with Holkar, dated October 14, 1804:

"I am one of two Officers who were ſaved from a whole battalion—the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment is no more, only one of the officers having eſcaped, and he badly wounded. The battalion of the regular horſe went over to the enemy at the beginning of the battle—a company of Sepoys were following its example, when a young lieutenant (I don't know his name) went up to the Zemindar (a Native Officer), and ſhot him through the heart; which ſo much ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed the Sepoys, that they immediately altered their intention, and ſwore to follow the valiant lieutenant, which they afterwards did. Holkar is now in full force at Hinden, a place about 73 miles from Agra. The Commander in Chief with all the cavalry and the 76th regiment, left Cawnpore for Agra on the 4th September. All wheeled carriages on the line of march are forbid; they will have little, therefore, to impede them; they will have ſome tight marches, and I think it every way likely that they will give a good account of themſelves, to the diſcomfiture of the enemy."

The French have for ſome time kept up an intimate correſpondence with Holkar, which ſtrengthens the opinion that the Rochefort ſquadron is gone to India.—A letter lately received from Bombay ſays,—"Cruiſing on the Malabar coaſt in the Florenzo, we took a French chaſſe-maree, after a deſperate reſiſtance, in which the enemy experienced conſiderable loſs, without a life being loſt on our ſide. Small as this veſſel is, her capture may be of much importance. She was in all reſpects a ſmall man of war, and had been fitted for the purpoſe of landing three French officers, to endeavour to ſtir up the Mahratta Chieftains. They had been put on-ſhore before we fell in with the veſſel, and ſhe was on her return with diſpatches, which were thrown overboard. Our captain ſent off expreſſes in all directions, by which the three officers and their diſpatches were caught at Poonah."

Some French officers from the Mauritius have ſucceeded in joining the ſtandard of Holkar. It appears, by letters from Cambay, that they landed in a ſmall veſſel on the coaſt of Cutch, in the Red Sea, and traverſed the borders of the deſart as far as Jelour, then taking an Eaſtern direction, they paſſed into the Mahratta territories above Dunderpoor, and continued their route towards Bundlecund, in the diſguiſe of private traders.

By letters from Bombay to the 9th Auguſt, we have advice that Holkar lately endeavoured to ſeduce the Jeypour Rajah to betray the Britiſh officers in his ſervice, promiſing to aſſiſt him in the recovery of his antient dominions; but the Rajah diſmiſſed the propoſal with indignation. Holkar made like overtures to the Chieftains of Gude with ſimilar ſucceſs. He had, however, won to his intereſt a Zemindar of great popularity in the neighbourhood of Furruckabad, who aſſembled a large party in oppoſition to the Britiſh, but

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18. At Glouceſter, Capt. Tonyn, of the 49th Foot, ſon of Gen. T. to Miſs Rudge.

19. At

our own country, and from their own experience, that the proportion of failures in the Cow Pock Inoculation to give ſecurity againſt the Small Pox, which have been publiſhed, does not amount to more than 50 out of 250,000 vaccinated perſons.—That it does not appear, on examination of the publiſhed Reports of theſe failures, and from the inveſtigation of many of them by the Medical Eſtabliſhment of this Inſtitution, that ten have been ſubſtantiated by admiſſible and adequate evidence.—That it ſeems more than probable, that all or many even of the admitted caſes of failure, according to the evidence produced, are liable to the deceptions; and, on the ſame grounds as in the aſſerted caſes of the occurrence of the Small Pox, ſubſequent to the Small Pox.—That, conſidering that the Cow Pock Inoculation has been the practice of producing an affection which practitioners, in the firſt inſtances, in general had not previouſly ſeen, and the hiſtory of which was ſo little known, and conſidering the greater deceptions than in the Small Pox Inoculation, to which Inoculators were expoſed, it was to have been expected that a much greater proportion of ſuppoſed failures would have occurred.—That it does not appear that a ſingle inſtance has occurred of Small Pox, ſubſequent to the Cow Pock, during more than five years practice at this Inſtitution; for, on inquiry, two inſtances, which were ſaid to be ſuch, were found to be inadmiſſible caſes, viz. one of them on account of the ſuppoſed Cow Pock preceding being only a local affection; and in the other, it was only proved that there was a local affection from the Variolous Inoculation.—That the numerous inſtances of expoſure of Vaccinated perſons to the Small Pox, ſince the commencement of the practice in January 1799, and likewiſe of repeated Reinoculation with Small Pox matter at this Inſtitution, which have been communicated, eſtabliſh the fact, "That a perſon who has really gone through the Cow Pock is incapable of the Small Pox, on as firm ground as the fact of Variolous Inoculation giving ſecurity againſt the Small Pox."—That, conſidering the novelty of the practice of Vaccine Inoculation, and that it has not been performed, in many inſtances, after ſuch a mode as might give the greateſt chance of ſecurity, it is adviſeable to take precautionary meaſures with many who have been inoculated, or who ſhall hereafter undergo the practice in future. That the teſts of patients who have been inoculated being ſecure, are, expoſure to effluvia and contact with perſons in the Small Pox; Inoculation with Small Pox matter; and Re-inoculation with Vaccine matter. But, for reaſons ſet forth in a Memoir read at the quarterly-meeting by Dr. Pearſon, the repetition of Re-inoculation with Vaccine matter is a preferable teſt; for it does not appear, from abundant evidence brought forward by the experience of Dr. Pearſon, that a perſon who has gone through the Cow Pock is ſuſceptible of it a ſecond time.—That ſuch practitioners as are deſirous of ſeeing proofs of the propoſition laſt ſtated, "That a ſecond Inoculation for the Cow Pock is an equally deciſive teſt of the queſtion of the ſuſceptibility of a Vaccinated perſon to take the Small Pox, as Inoculation with Variolous matter" be invited to attend at the Inſtitution for that purpoſe.—And that, although it is probable, from the amount of the deaths by the Small Pox, in the Bills of Mortality in two preceding years, viz. in 1803 of 1202, and in 1804 of 622, that the proportion of deaths by that diſeaſe had been diminiſhed by Vaccine Inoculation; yet it does not appear juſtifiable to draw this concluſion poſitively at preſent; becauſe, in former years, previouſly to the new practice, even a ſtill ſmaller proportion of deaths occurred by Small Pox, viz. in 1795, there were 1010; in 1797, there were only 522; and in 1799, there were 1111; and, therefore, that it will require at leaſt five ſucceſſive years of the Vaccine practice to draw a juſt inference.

2. REPORT *of the* BOARD *of* DIRECTORS *and* MEDICAL COUNCIL *of the* ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY *for the* EXTERMINATION *of the* SMALL POX, *to the* ANNUAL GENERAL COURT, *March* 6.

In reviewing the ſtate and progreſs of this Society for the paſt year, and the principal occurrences relative to Vaccine Inoculation, your Board of Directors and Medical Council have every reaſon to be ſatisfied with the cauſe they have eſpouſed, and to perſevere in the undertaking in which they have engaged. It was not to be expected, that the moſt formidable and univerſal diſeaſe known to mankind could be exterminated, without encountering many difficulties; but it is to be lamented, that prejudice againſt one of the greateſt bleſſings vouchſafed to man ſhould form the chief of theſe difficulties. That the Jennerian Inoculation, when properly adminiſtered, is, generally ſpeaking, a perfect ſecurity againſt the Small Pox, we are now enabled to prove by a prodigious maſs of evidence, in almoſt every part of the world. It is not in Great Britain alone that its efficacy is atteſted in thouſands of inſtances; it is no leſs acknowledged and adopted by our enemies than by our friends. There is not a country in Europe which has not borne teſtimony to the merits of this great Diſcovery. It is pervading with ſucceſs the immenſe

nber 1806. Lady Page Turner is guardian to the four children.

The late Cavaliere Giov. Gallini only ſtyled Sir John G. as his ſon was never acknowledged by ally) was not a knight of the Holy Empire, but of the Golden Spur, conferred by the Pope.

. Sir Chriſtopher Wray, of Lin-e, married Albinia, daughter of and Cecil, knt. third ſon of Tho-rl of Exeter, Auguſt 3, 1633. on's Extinct Peerage, p. 308, and l. 327. The late Sir Cecil Wray married; and the title comes to r. William Ulithorn Wray, rector ey, in Derbyſhire, ſon of the late olton, widow of Robert Bolton, dean of Carliſle, and vicar of St. in Reading. She was the daugh-Mr. John Holmes, uncle to the Dean of Winchester, and relict l brother to Sir John Wray, bart.

99, 179. The greateſt amount of nce in any one year, during the the late Archbiſhop of Canter-s ſaid to have been 13,000l.; the verage 11,000l. The firſt fruits Crown, and fees of office to be paid new Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to 12,000l.

56, b. l. 16, for "Deſtiny's," read nies;" and, l. 20, for "wooing," cooing."

95. The Chriſtian name of Lady was *Charlotte-Elizabeth*. She was ghter of *Anthony Aſhley Cooper*, eſq. ny years clerk of the Parliament, ſiſt of Sir Archer Croft, bart. who 1790, who was very far from be-e *ſecond only* who bore the title, as erence to the Baronetage will ſhew.

89. On the 24th of February the s of Samuel Mitchell, eſq. were d, purſuant to his will, in a field s houſe at Newport, Topſham, un-clump of trees, where a vault has ult ſince his deceaſe.

91. On the 25th of February the s of the late Counteſs-dowager of ord were removed from the Friars, ſaldſtone, in Kent, to be conveyed family-vault at Packington, in War-re. She was in her 75th year.

. Mr. Wardel's age was 75.

Births.

TELY, at Belmont, near Waterford, e wife of Wm. Newport, eſq. a ſon.

Dromiſkin, co. Louth, the wife of Brabazon, eſq. a ſon and heir.

Vilmar, near Waterford, the Hon. ephſon, a daughter.

Brough-hall, co. York, the wife of s Strickland, eſq. a daughter.

Knutsford, co. Cheſter, the lady of n. William Monkton, a ſon.

The wife of Chriſtopher Codrington, eſq. of Codrington-park, M.P. for Tewkeſbury, a ſon and heir.

At Lathom-houſe, in Lancaſhire, the wife of Edward Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

Lady Viſcounteſs Kirkwall, a ſon.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, the wife of A. Gregory, eſq. a daughter.

Feb. 20. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

22. At Stockholm, the Queen of Sweden, a princeſs.

23. In Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the lady of Sir Wm. Blackett, bart. a ſon.

27. The wife of James-Peter Auriol, eſq. of Park-lane, a daughter and ſon.

March 1. At Buſhy-houſe, Mrs. Jordan, of Drury-lane theatre, a ſon.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Cameron, of Chiel, a ſon.

At Kelham-houſe, co. Nottingham, the wife of I. C. Girardot, eſq. a daughter.

3. At Hilton, near Edinburgh, the lady of Sir William Johnſton, bart. a daughter.

5. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Arlington-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Sefton, a ſon.

6. In Charlotte-ſquare, Edinburgh, the wife of James Colquhoun, eſq. M.P. a ſon.

9. At York, the wife of Thomas Legard, eſq. of Ganton, a ſon.

11. In Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Jn. Neave, eſq. a ſon.

At Dolevorgan, near Shrewſbury, the wife of Richard Mytton, eſq. a daughter.

12. At Alva, near Stirling, in Scotland, the wife of James Johnſtone, eſq. a ſon.

13. In Weymouth-ſtreet, the wife of George Dorrien, eſq. a daughter.

14. In Upper Norton-ſtreet, Portland road, the Counteſs of Varreux, a daughter.

15. The wife of J. W. Parker, eſq. of the Creſcent, Bath, a ſon.

16. At Little Hillingdon, Middleſex, the wife of William Corbett, eſq. a ſon.

17. Mrs. H. Langhorn, of Caroline-place, Guildford-ſtreet, a ſon.

19. In Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Lovain, a daughter.

24. At his Lordſhip's houſe on Spring-garden-terrace, Viſcounteſs Dunlo, a ſon.

25. In York-place, the lady of Sir Home Popham, bart. a ſon.

26. The wife of Mr. Jennings, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, a ſon.

27. At her houſe in Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, a ſon.

30. The wife of B. Walſh, eſq. of Clapton, Middleſex, a daughter.

Marriages.

Feb. 16. JOHN BOWMAN, eſq. of Man-ſell-ſtreet, to Miſs Soppitt, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

18. At Glouceſter, Capt. Tonyn, of the 48th Foot, ſon of Gen. T. to Miſs Rudge.

19. At

political Church of Chriſt, Canterbury, and to accept of ſuch election of myſelf and my perſon, ſo, as is affigned made and celebrated, on the part and behalf of the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of the ſaid Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Chriſt, Canterbury, earneſtly requeſted and entreated, truſting in the clemency of Almighty God, do accept of ſuch election of myſelf and my perſon, ſo as is premiſed made and celebrated, to the honour of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt; and do give my aſſent and conſent, in this writing, to the ſaid election, being once and again aſked and entreated thereto."

Sir W. Scott then prayed that their Lordſhips would be pleaſed to take upon them the duty of the Confirmation, and to decree that it be proceeded in according to the form of the ſaid Letters Patent, and the exigency of the law: in anſwer to which the Biſhop of Winchester replied, in the name of himſelf and his Reverend Brethren, "In obedience to the command of the Sovereign, they would take upon them the duty of the Confirmation;" and accordingly decreed that William Moore, eſq. be their actuary in this behalf.

Sir W. Scott then preſented to their Lordſhips the Archbiſhop, and ſaid,

"I do hereby judicially produce his Lordſhip."

And, as Proctor for the Dean and Chapter, exhibited a mandate, with a certificate thereupon endorſed, touching the execution of the ſaid mandate againſt all and ſingular oppoſers; and prayed they might be publicly called.

The Biſhop of Winchester gave directions that the oppoſers ſhould be called; which was done in a loud voice by the Officer of the Court, in the body of the church; but no one anſwering, the buſineſs proceeded without interruption.

His Grace then preſented himſelf at the foot of the table, and kneeling, adminiſtered to himſelf three oaths; viz. A diſavowal of any belief in Popery, or the power of the Pope; his firm belief in the Holy Scriptures; and his declaration, faithfully to preſide over the See to which he had been elected.

Several other documents were then read; and Sir W. Scott prayed a public inſtrument, and letters teſtimonial to be made out, touching and concerning the confirmation, which were decreed.

The proceſſion then returned to the veſtry in the ſame order as they came, during which time, a grand piece of muſick was played upon the organ.

Wedneſday, Feb. 27.

This day, about 2 o'clock, as a groom belonging to Sir Thomas Ramſden was exerciſing a horſe upon Conſtitution-hill, the animal ſuddenly took fright, and ran away moſt furiouſly with his rider into St. James's Park, where meeting the carriage of Sir F. Millman, about half way between the Queen's houſe and the Stable-yard gate, the groom being totally unable to govern or direct his courſe, the animal ran with all his force between the horſes in Sir Francis's carriage. A cannon ball could not have occaſioned more ſudden deſtruction. The animal fell with the ſhock, and his rider was thrown to the ground with great violence. One of the horſes in the carriage was knocked down, and the pole of the carriage was broken. The coachman was forced off his box, and fell under the coach, but received not much injury, as the wheels did not paſs over him; one of them juſt grazed his head. It is with extreme concern we add, that, by a violent ſwing of the carriage, occaſioned by the impetus of Sir Thomas Ramſden's horſe, in collision with the two horſes in the carriage, and their violent motion when ſtruggling together, Sir Francis Millman's head was forced through one of the front windows, the glaſs of which cut his forehead and other parts of his face, in ſeveral places, in a moſt ſhocking manner. We underſtand his ancles were alſo ſprained ſeverely. The horſes being ſoon diſengaged from their aſſailant, and the coachman replaced upon the box, Sir Francis drove home with all poſſible ſpeed, and ſurgical aſſiſtance was immediately called in.

Wedneſday, March 30.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

MORICE, *v.* THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

This was an appeal by the Defendant againſt the decree of the Maſter of the Rolls, under the following circumſtances:

The late Mrs. Ann Cracherode, by her laſt will and teſtament, after a variety of other bequeſts, deviſed the reſidue of her large property, amounting nearly to 30,000 l. to the Biſhop of Durham, in truſt, "to be applied in acts of benevolence and liberality." The Biſhop accordingly applied the intereſt of that reſidue in ſuch acts of charity as he conſidered to be comprehended in the words of the will, and the intent of the teſtatrix. The Plaintiff, as the next of kin to the deceaſed, filed a bill in this Court for the recovery of that reſidue; and the Maſter of the Rolls being of opinion that the true intent and meaning of the teſtatrix was not ſufficiently expreſſed in the words of the will, and that the words "benevolence and liberality," without any farther explanation, bore an indefinite ſignification, not ſufficient to create a truſt for any ſpecific purpoſe in the Biſhop; his Honour decreed, that the property ſhould go to the Plaintiff, as next of kin. From this decree the Defendant

Anne Smith, daughter of Francis S. esq. of Scot's-yard, Cannon-street.

At Sylattin, co. Salop, Lieut.-col. Gatacre, of Gatacre-hall, to Miss Lloyd, of Swan-hill, near Oswestry.

23. Mr. Grove, of the Hay-market theatre, to Miss Biggs, of the Liverpool and Edinburgh theatres.

At Lancaster, the Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, of Emanuel college, to Miss Satterthwaite, third daughter of John S. esq.

25. Rev. J. Lister, to Miss West, both of Alford, co. Lincoln.

Charles F. Broadley, esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Willock, daughter of the late Alexander W. esq. of Bedford-square.

Deaths.

1804. *April*... IN America, in his 130th year, James Thomas; who had lived temperately, and to the last year of his existence could read without spectacles.

June 30. At Patna, Major-gen. John Fullarton, of Skeldon, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment.

Aug..... Of a bilious fever, on-board the Euphrates, Capt. G. Welstead, whilst at anchor at the mouth of the Ganges, Henry Kennedy, esq. eldest brother of Hugh K. esq. of Cultra, near Belfast, late high sheriff of the county of Down. He was repairing to Magpour, for the purpose of taking possession of a very lucrative appointment in the medical department of the East India Company's service, which had been presented to him.

Aug. 12. On-board the Olive, Captain Henry Mathew, in her passage from Bombay to Bengal, aged 21, Mr. Edward Mathew, youngest son of the late Mr. M.

24. In the East Indies, Lieut. Thomas Parr, second son of William P. esq. of Hampstead-heath, Middlesex.

27. On his passage to Calcutta, C. Law, esq. senior merchant on the Bengal Estab.

29. On his passage to India, Dr. Geo. Pattullo, son of the late John P. esq. of Balhouffie.

Sept...... When on service with the army, in the Mahratta country, Major John Campbell, jun. of Combie, of the 94th Foot, or Scotch Brigade.

Oct...... When on service with the army, in the Mahratta country, Lieut.-col. James Ferrier, of the 94th Foot, or Scotch Brigade.

Oct.... At Glasgow, in his 67th year, the Rev. James Moir, late minister of the Gospel to the Burger associated congregation at Tarbolton, Ayrshire. He was born in the parish of Dunbarney, on the banks of the Earn, Perthshire, and imbibed the elements of erudition under the auspices of Mr. James Millar, who, though buried in this obscurity for life, was qualified both by parts and piety to have adorned any situation. He was designed from the first, and regularly bred, for the sacred office, and took it not upon him rashly and unprepared. He acquitted himself in the discharge of all its duties with competent propriety and honour. His congregation was neither numerous nor rich, and his stipend but moderate. He was, however, content, and studied chiefly to be useful, as he knew and believed his reward not to be of this world. From his humility and lowliness of mind, as well as taste and a sense of duty, his religious instructions were formed on a level with their uncultivated minds and rustic habits among whom he laboured. He never deviated from the creed in which he was bred. His principles were rigidly Calvinistic, but not in the least tinctured with Antinomian licentiousness. He connected the terms of salvation with moraltiy, and strenuously scouted all pretensions to faith not evinced by holiness of life. The precepts he deemed a constituent part of the Gospel as well as its doctrines, and never taught the latter but in strict conjunction with, and in order to the practice of, the former. His education had been regular and liberal, and not lost by indolence, but followed up by a course of theological study and reading adapted to their tenets with whom he associated; and his compositions, both from the pulpit and the press, were in the same old-fashioned taste indeed, but eminently forcible and impressive, from a certain homely antique cast of simplicity and earnestness. He defended the Catholic faith against the Unitarian heresy, propagated with so much zeal in his neighbourhood, in a style less polished and elegant than manly and vigorous. It shewed how much his heart was in the cause, and how deeply he felt the wound thus aimed at the vitals of Religion. His arguments were chiefly scriptural; and confronted his antagonists with a lustre and authenticity that baffled all their sophistry. And his just view of this stale controversy contributed not a little to the following apology extorted from a leading member of a club now every where exploded as Jacobinical, before the ecclesiastical judicature in which he was prosecuted. "I am sorry," says he, "that my publication should have given any offence to any of my brethren, or to the world. And now, upon further reflection, I am sensible that there are ideas contained in these publications which may appear improper, and modes of expression ambiguous and unguarded, particularly respecting the original and essential dignity

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Feb. 2. RIGHT Rev. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, biſhop of Norwich, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected archbiſhop of Canterbury, *vice* Dr. Moore, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 5, Sir John Colpoys, K.B. and admiral of the Blue, appointed treaſurer and receiver-general of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, *vice* Capt. Jervis, dec.—Right Hon. William Hay, Earl of Erroll, appointed knight-marſhal of Scotland, *vice* Sir Robert Laurie, dec.

St James's, Feb. 20. Vicary Gibbs, eſq. his Majeſty's ſolicitor-general, knighted.

Queen's palace, Feb. 21. The Moſt Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council.

Queen's palace, Feb. 21. His Majeſty, in Council, was this day pleaſed to appoint John Lloyd Williams, of Gwernan, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Cardigan, inſtead of Henry Greſwold Lewis, of Llwyngrewis, eſq. John Hill Harries, of Preſkelly, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Pembroke, inſtead of George Harris, of Preſkelly, eſq. Charles Rogers, of Stannage, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Radnor, inſtead of Thomas Grove, of Cwm Ellan, eſq.—And his Majeſty was alſo pleaſed to make the following amendments upon the Roll: Derbyſhire, William Bagſhaw, to be William Chambers Bagſhaw, of the Oakes, eſq. Norfolk, William Moſeley, to be John Moſeley, of Totts, eſq. Yorkſhire, Henry Fane Chomley, to be Henry Chomley, of Houſeham, eſq.

Downing-ſtreet, Feb. 22. Edward Thornton, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Circle of Lower Saxony, and reſident with the Hans Towns.

Whitehall, Feb 23. The Hon. and Rev. E. Legge, LL.B. appointed dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal in the Caſtle of Windſor, dean of Wolverhampton, and regiſtrar of the Knights of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter thereunto annexed, *vice* Dr. Sutton, biſhop of Norwich, tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury.—The Hon. and Rev. J. Marſham, D.D. appointed prebendary of his Majeſty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Caſtle of Windſor, *vice* Legge, reſigned.

Dublin caſtle Feb. 23, Rev. John-George Beresford, commonly called Lord John-George Beresford, dean of St. Macartin's, Clogher, promoted to the biſhoprick of Cork and Roſs, *vice* Dr. Thomas Stopford, dec.—Rev. Richard Bagwell, M.A. promoted to the deanry of the cathedral church of St. Macartin's, Clogher, *vice* Beresford, reſigned.

Downing-ſtreet, March 1. Lord Henry Stuart, appointed his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Elector of Wirtemberg; the Hon. William Hill, envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary to the Circle of Franconia; the Hon. John King, ſecretary of legation to the Elector of Wirtemberg; Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq. ſecretary of legation to the King of Sweden; and Andrew Allen, jun. eſq. conſul for the States of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets, Rhode Iſland, and Connecticut.

Queen's palace, March 7. His Majeſty, in Council, was this day pleaſed to appoint Bagot Read, of Penyrhillan, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Montgomery, inſtead of William Owen, of Bryngwin, eſq. and Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Erbiſtock, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Flint, inſtead of Thomas Foulkes, of Gwernigion, eſq.

Whitehall, March 9. Rev. Henry Bathurſt, LL.D. recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected biſhop of Norwich, *vice* Dr. Sutton, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Downing-ſtreet, March 29. Frederick Maitland, eſq. brigadier-general of his Majeſty's Forces, appointed governor of the iſland of Grenada, in the W. Indies.

Whitehall, March 31. Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. J. J. Ellis, M.A. third maſter of Merchant Tailors ſchool, elected ſecond, *vice* the Rev. Thomas Kidd, M.A. reſigned; and the Rev. H. B. Wilſon, M.A. fourth maſter, *vice* Ellis.

Rev. Philip Fiſher, elected maſter of the Charter-houſe, London, *vice* Ramſden, dec.

Rev. J. Stewart, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, elected uſher of the Charter-houſe-ſchool, London, *vice* Wollaſton.

Rev. Mr. Redhead, of York, appointed maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Bradford, *vice* Wilſon, reſigned.

The Biſhop of Durham, elected viſitor of Baliol college, Oxford, *vice* the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Mr. Edward Davis, elected junior clerk of the Court of Requeſts, London, *vice* Stevens, dec.

D'Ewes Coke, eſq. barriſter at law, appointed (by the Duke of Rutland) deputy-recorder of the borough of Grantham, *vice* Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, reſigned.

Charles Saxton, eſq. barriſter at law, elected recorder of the borough of Abingdon, Berks, *vice* Sir Rt. Burton, reſigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Edward Wollaſton, uſher of the Charter-houſe-ſchool, London, Balſham R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Ramſden, dec.

Rev. Willam Jones, Lyme Regis V. co. Dorſet, *vice* Evans, dec.

Rev.

...'s three daughters married John ..., by whom ſhe had the deceaſed.

... John Robiſon, eſq. M.A. profeſſor ... philoſophy in the Univerſity of ...burgh, and ſecretary to the Royal ... of Edinburgh; author of "Proofs ... Conſpiracy againſt all the Religions ... Governments of Europe, carried on ... the ſecret Meetings of Free Maſons, ..., and Reading Societies. Col... from good Authorities. Edinburgh, ...8;" which had a ſecond edition, with ... Poſtſcript. The author complained of ... health at the time of writing this work.

Feb. . . . At Dublin, John Evans, Ba... Carberry, of Ireland, and uncle to the ... Baron, who died Dec. 31, 1804 (ſee ... LXXIV. p. 1252).

At her houſe in Dublin, Mrs. Kelly, ... of the Right Hon. Thomas K. late ... of the Court of Common Pleas in ... She had been one of the moſt ... Iriſh beauties of her day; and, ... the domeſtic duties of wife and mo..., had few equals. Her very amiable ... endeared her to every perſon who ... the honour of her acquaintance.

Mr. Jn. Foſter, of Banham, near Cam...; by whoſe death property to the ... of near 200l. a year devolves, as ... of kin, to a poor labouring-man, re... in the ſame pariſh.

In her 18th year, Anne, youngeſt dau. ... B. Cater, eſq. of Church-hall, Boxted.

Aged 19, Miſs Johnſon, of Wiſbech, ... a performer in the Stamford and ... company of comedians.

Mrs. Hopcraft, wife of Mr. H. land... of Croughton, co. Northamp... She had retired to bed in apparent ... the night before.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Wilcock, ... of Mr. W. of Newbald, near Wrag..., co. Lincoln, farmer.

At Stockwith, near Gainſborough, aged ..., Mr. Walton.

Rev. Thomas Bankes, vicar of Dixon, ... Monmouth.

At his apartments at Vauxhall, Surrey, ... James Galloway, eſq. deputy-chamberlain ... the Exchequer.

Feb. 1. Aged 75, George Beatty, eſq. of ... Tenroy, co. Longford, in Ireland.

2. At her houſe in Wright's-lane, Ken...ington, Mrs. Elizabeth Benſon, ſiſter to ... late J. A. B. eſq. of Upper Groſvenor-ſtr.

Miſs Elizabeth Knight, youngeſt daugh... of Mr. K. of Sixhills-grange, near Mar...-Raiſin, co. Lincoln.

3. Mrs. Brawn, wife of Robert B. eſq. of Windſor, late head page to his Majeſty.

At Boſſale, co. York, aged 80, the re... of the late Robert Bell, eſq.

At Atherſton-hall, co. Warwick, aged 16 months, George-Anthony, youngeſt ſon of Henry Otway, eſq.

4. Much beloved and lamented by her friends, Miſs Elizabeth Millington, the youngeſt daugh. of Mr. M. of Greenwich.

The infant ſon of Charles Littledale, eſq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Singleton, wife of Mr. S. ſchoolmaſter.

At Hull, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Dinſdale, wife of Mr. D. merchant.

At New York, the Hon. John Sloſs Hobart, judge of the Diſtrict Court of New York, and one of the revolutionary judges during the American war.

5. Aged 72, Wm. Watſon, eſq. of Kirton, near Boſton, co. Lincoln.

At Shirehampton, near Briſtol, Miſs Catharine-Anne Bateſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Capt. B. of the 2d regiment of Foot-guards.

At her father's houſe in Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, in her 18th year, Miſs Elizabeth-Anne Ayton, only child of John A. eſq.

7. Aged 76, Mr. Matthew Horſley, a reſpectable farmer at South Lynn.

Aged 72, Mr. William Crow, of Norwich, a man of ſtrict integrity, and one of the ſociety of Quakers.

8. John, youngeſt ſon of T. Thoroton, eſq. M. P. of Flentham-houſe, Notts.

At her lodgings, Chapel-row, Hotwells, Briſtol, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Barton, of Forkill, co. Armagh, Ireland, relict of Edward Barton, eſq. eldeſt lieutenant in Sir Philip Honeywood's Black Horſe, which ſerved with diſtinction in Flanders during the war of 1744.

9. At Stratford-on-Avon, on her way to London, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Hans Hamilton, eſq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, and only daughter of the late Alderman Lynam, banker of that city; a lady of moſt amiable and gentle manners.

At Loughrea, co. Galway, in Ireland, after a ſhort illneſs, Oliver Dolphin, eſq. of Turoe, in the ſaid county.

10. Timothy Bentley, eſq. of Leiceſter.

In her 82d year, much regretted, Mrs. Hawkins, widow of the late Mr. Edward H. of Chancery-lane.

Aged 37, Mrs. Humble, wife of Michael H. eſq. of Shooter's-hill, in Kent, and daughter of Chriſtopher Hird, eſq. of Yendon-houſe, Norfolk.

At Lyndon, aged 73, Mrs. Berridge, a widow lady, late of Market Overton, co. Rutland.

In the prime of life, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. John Low, of Lincoln, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Robert L. ironmonger.

Mr. Laughton, only ſon of Mr. James L. of Firſby, near Spilſby, grazier.

11. Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. B. of Armſton, near Oundle.

Aged 35, Mrs. Sarah Dearman, wife of Mr. Rd. D. merchant, of Barnſley, Yorkſh.

At

Vol. LXXIII. p. 695. A handſome marble monument, of large dimenſions, deſigned by Tatham, and executed by Blore, has lately been ſet up in Stoke Edith church, co. Hereford, to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Foley, member of Parliament for Worceſterſhire. The inſcription gives ſome account of his family and character, and is an elegant tribute of reſpect juſtly due to his memory: "Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Edward Foley, ſecond ſon of Thomas Lord Foley, and Grace, third daughter and co-heireſs of George Lord Lanſdown. He married Eliza-Maria Foley, daughter and heireſs of John Hodgetts, of Preſtwood, in the county of Stafford, eſq. and Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of William Foley, eſq. by whom he had iſſue, Edward-Thomas, Elizabeth-Maria, John-Hodgetts, Thomas, and Anna-Maria. He was born 16th March, 1747-8. He died 22d June, 1803. The cheerfulneſs of his temper, and the urbanity of his manners, gained him the eſteem of all who knew him; the rectitude of his mind, and the benevolence of his heart, engaged the affection of all who had familiar intercourſe with him. The warmth and ſteadineſs of his attachments endeared him to his friends, and particularly to the witneſſes of his domeſtic virtues. His conſtant attendance on the church and ſacrament was an impreſſive example to his houſe and neighbourhood. He ſat in one parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and repreſented the county of Worceſter the laſt 29 years of his life, repeatedly called to the honourable truſt by the unanimous voice of that populous and reſpectable county, attached to him by his amiable diſpoſition, his attention to their intereſts, and his love of the Conſtitution; a principle which he inherited from his anceſtors, and left inviolate to his deſcendants."

Vol. LXXIV. p. 1164. A Correſpondent, who gives ſome additions to the Obituary of the Rev. Timothy Kenrick, ſays: "His funeral ſermon was preached by Mr. Kentiſh." This is not accurate. Mr. Kentiſh, it is true, did preach, and has ſince, at particular requeſt, and from perſonal reſpect to the memory of an highly-eſteemed and beloved friend, publiſhed a pertinent and excellent diſcourſe on Mr. Kenrick's death, delivered to the congregation of the New Meeting at Birmingham; which, not long before, had invited Mr. Kenrick to become one of its Miniſters. He alſo performed the laſt funeral obſequies at the grave of his worthy friend. But the office of preaching the *funeral* ſermon, in the pulpit of Mr. Kenrick, to the congregation and family, devolved, at a very *ſhort* notice, on Dr. Toulmin, late of Taunton, and now one of the paſtors at the New Meeting in Birmingham, who was then on a viſit to his family and friends in the Weſt; who deeply felt Mr. Kenrick's death, and highly revered his virtues. The diſcourſe was founded on the words and promiſe of Chriſt, Matt. xvi. 18. It was heard, apparently, with deep and ſerious attention, by a very numerous auditory; but the publication of it was not requeſted, and has been, ſince, ſuperſeded by the the appearance of Mr. Kenrick's ſermon.

P. 1172. The Correſpondent who furniſhed the handſome and merited, though ſhort memoir of the late eminent Dr. Maclaine, after mentioning his "Letters to Soame Jenyns" with juſt encomiums, adds: "His only publications ſince are two Faſt Sermons." He ſeems not to know, or it has entirely eſcaped his recollection, that Dr. Maclaine, ſince his reſidence at Bath, printed a volume of Sermons in 8vo. of ſingular merit, and which does to advantage the abilities and ſpirit of the author, and reflect credit on his name. See more of Dr. Maclaine, pp. 242—246.

Ibid. col. 2. l. 10. *Mr* Charles Sturges, *vicar* of St. Mary's, Reading, and rector of St. Luke's, Chelſea, is prebendary of Netherbury in Terrâ, in the church of Sarum, but was never vicar of Netherbury and Beminſter.

Vol. LXXV. p. 89. Sir Gregory Page Turner died very rich. In addition to the 16,700 guineas found in his ſecretaire, there has ſince been diſcovered about the ſame ſum in his iron coffers. The manner by which he obtained ſuch a quantity of gold was this: it was a conſtant rule with Sir Gregory to get from his tradeſpeople, in ſettling their bills, as many guineas as he could; for inſtance, if a butcher or baker's bill amounted to only 10 pounds, he would tell them, that they muſt either give him change for a 20 l. note, the difference to be all in gold, or wait until it was convenient for him to pay it. By this and other means he collected the ſums already mentioned. The will runs as follows: "I bequeath 500 l. per ann. in addition to the 700 l. per ann. ſettled on Lady Page Turner at the time of our marriage; I bequeath 10,000 l. to my ſecond ſon; and 10,000 l. to each of my two daughters." The bulk of his landed and funded property he has ſettled on his eldeſt ſon, Sir Gregory Page Turner. It runs thus: "10,000 l. India Stock; 10,000 l. South Sea Stock; 10,000 l. Bank Stock; 70,000 l. Old Navy 5 per Cents.; 60,000 l. New 5 per Cents.; 250,000 l. the 3 per Cents.; making in the whole 310,000 l. funded property. The net produce of his landed property is about 24,000 l. per annum." The preſent Sir Gregory will be of age in

At Windſor, Mrs. Margaret Woodruff.

At Betchworth, aged 91 (having been born in November, 1714), and labouring under the infirmity of deafneſs, the Rev. James Keigwin, ſon of a Corniſh clergyman of a good family. He had for 40 years the vicarage of Betchworth in Surrey, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windſor, rated in the King's Books at only 7l. per annum, and, though poſſeſſed of no patrimony, collected only 6d. in the pound ſmall tithes. Although often prompted by his friends to raiſe them, he never did. He was buried in the church. The caſe of this poor clergyman is extremely ſingular and hard. Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, who died Sept. 24, 1798 (LXVIII. 817, 818), poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, which ſhe enjoyed with moderation, and employed in works of beneficence, ſucceeded, on the death of her two brothers and ſiſter, to the eſtate of the Freemans at Betchworth, for afternoon-ſervice in which church ſhe annually gave Mr. K. 20l. but made no proviſion for continuing it after her death. Underſtanding that ſhe left, in the hands of a Britiſh Senator, 800l. to be diſtributed in charitable purpoſes, it was natural for this poor man and his friends to apply for a portion of it, and as natural to ſuppoſe that the bounty would be continued, both in regard to its deſign and object. The anſwer given to this application was, that 800l. had been paid in the legacy-tax; a large portion given agreeable to Mrs. B's wiſh (ſuppoſed to the Moravians); that he muſt apply to his own rich neighbourhood; and that, if his own expenditure and the diſtreſſes of others did not call on him, he ſhould gladly contribute ſomething among other ſubſcribers. The poor man found a friend, who exerted himſelf to ſet on foot a ſubſcription immediately, and a ſum exceeding his former penſion was raiſed annually, commencing at Michaelmas 1799. The Senator, calling on him, offered him a *frank*, if it would be of any uſe; and an honourable Gentleman, who ſucceeded to a conſiderable part of Mrs. B's property, gave nothing.

19. At the houſe of his ſon, on St. Martin's hill, Canterbury, aged 90, Mr. Daniel Beer.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Hulſe, of Nottingham.

Mr. George Bigſby, ſon of the Rev. Jeremiah B. formerly rector of St. Peter's, in Nottingham.

By throwing herſelf from a window 40 feet high, in front of the Talbot inn at Peterborough, whereby ſhe was inſtantaneouſly killed, Sarah Roſe, a ſervant there.

After an hour's illneſs, aged 36, Mr. William Wood, late a grocer at Hull.

Aged 41, Mr. William Sedgwick, linen-draper, of Hull.

Aged 84, Mrs. Fox, of Huntingdon.

At Conington, co. Huntingdon, aged 82, Mr. Mackneſs, ſen.

At Pentonville, in her 63d year, ſincerely lamented by the family, Mrs. Mary French, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of the late Eymon F. eſq. of French Brook, co. Roſcommon, Ireland, and niece of the late Jeffery F. eſq. M. P.

20. Aged 79, George Stansfeld, eſq. of Field-houſe, near Halifax, co. York.

At Doncaſter, co. York, in an advanced age, William Hornby, eſq. late of Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, banker.

Mrs. Knott, wife of Thomas K. eſq. of Stockland, co. Dorſet.

Mrs. Marſhall, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. H. Davis, of Great Wigſton, co. Leic.

At Belgrave, in his 82d year, Mr. Robert Kirkby, late of Nottingham.

At Naveſtock, in Eſſex, of an inflammation, a few days after the birth of a ſurviving ſon, and when ſhe had juſt completed her 21ſt year, Lady Maria, wife of Nathaniel Micklethwaite, eſq. and only daughter of the Counteſs of Waldegrave.

At Wandſworth, Surrey, in his 75th year, John Tuach, eſq.

At Mr. Steele's, apothecary, on Tower-hill, Mr. James Hill, of Eaſt Smithfield; whoſe death was ſo ſudden that, on entering the houſe, he dropped in a chair, and inſtantly expired.

21. At Shepherdſwell, co. Kent, Mr. Wood, many years a paſtry-cook in New Bond-ſtreet.

At Weſton-by-Weedon, co. Northampton, much regretted by a very extenſive circle of reſpectable friends, the Rev. Jn. Law, upwards of 13 years paſtor of a Diſſenting congregation in that village.

Aged 66, after a lingering and painful illneſs of ſeveral years, Mrs. Prickett, wife of Marmaduke P. eſq. of Bridlington, and daughter of the late Rev. William Buck, of Church-Fenton, in Yorkſhire.

At Halifax, co. York, in his 23d year, much regretted by his relations, Mr. G. G. Nelſon, of that town, attorney at law. His company attracted the attention of a numerous acquaintance for his ſingular vivacity and fertility of genius, in whoſe minds will dwell a laſting remembrance.

At her grandfather's houſe, James Baker, eſq. Three Mills, Weſt-Ham, Eſſex, of a decline, deeply lamented by her afflicted relations, and by a numerous and reſpectable circle of friends, Miſs Maria Butler, only daughter of Mr. James B. of St. John's-ſtreet, diſtiller.

In Park-ſtreet, Richmond, Surrey, aged 80, Benjamin Bradbury, eſq.

22. At Dublin, ſuddenly, Mr. Edwin, of the Theatre Royal there, and ſon of the late favourite comic performer of Covent-garden theatre.

In

19. At Upper Deal church, in Kent, Cornelius Sp[illegible]s, eſq. maſter of the Au[illegible] ſhip, to Miſs E. N. Olleſon.

At Lewes, Capt. J. P. Roberts, of the South Lewes Volunteers, to Miſs Borrer, dau. of Wm. B. eſq. of Hurſtperpoint, Suſſex.

21. Francis-Thomas Corrance, eſq. of Anſtey-lodge, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Wood, of Leiceſter.

23. At Exmouth, Devon, Brigadier-general Thewles, to Frances, ſecond daughter of Edward Ravenſcroft, eſq.

24. At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Cha. Woodcock, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Elborough W. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Anne Parry, youngeſt daughter of Thomas P. eſq. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.

25. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Henry F. Greville, eſq. late lieutenant-coloael of the 4th Dragoon-guards, to Lady Lambert.

26. At Thetford, Thomas Bidwell, jun. eſq. of Hyde-park-lodge, to the ſecond daughter of Shelford Bidwell, eſq. of the former place.

At Northam, co. Devon, the Rev. John Edgcombe, rector of Thornbury, in that county, to Miſs Heywood, daughter of the late Rev. William-Arthur H.

27. At Bath, Rear-admiral Scott, of Spring-hill, near Southampton, to Mrs. Crouder, reliſt of Jas. C. eſq. of Jamaica.

28. At Duwliſh, the Rev. Charles Robinſon, youngeſt ſon of Sir George R. bart. to Miſs Charlotte Pennyman, of Riſe cottage, Devon, daughter of Sir James P.

Edmund Betts, eſq. captain in the Eaſt Suffolk Militia, to Miſs Druery, of Erpingham, co. Norfolk.

March 1. John White, jun. eſq. of Devonſhire-place, to Miſs Anne Down, dau. of Rd. D. eſq. banker, Bartholomew-lane.

At Briſtol, William Eppes Routh, eſq. of Naples, to Harriet, ſecond daughter of Dr. Jeans, of Chriſtchurch, Briſtol.

2. Rev. W. Woodall, fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs Hebden, of Scarborough.

3. Mr. Charles Hubert, cotton-manufacturer, to the only daughter of the late Mr. Wood, printer, &c. of Shrewſbury.

4. At Marſton-on-Merſey, co. Cheſter, John Douglas, eſq. of Old-hall, Pendleton, co. Lancaſter, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Jn. Tipping, eſq. of Crumpſall.

7. At Northampton, Henry Diſney Roebuck, eſq. to Miſs Delaval, daughter of Col. D. one of the inſpecting-officers of the South inland diſtrict.

T. V. Bruſhfield, eſq. of Eaſtbury-houſe, Barking, Eſſex, to Mrs. Legge, reliſt of Leaver L. eſq. late of Woodford, in the ſame county, formerly an eminent woollen-draper in Cornhill.

The Hon. Capt. Paget, fourth ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, and captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Endymion, to Elizabella, ſecond daugh. of Henry M[illegible]

9. At Liverpool, Mr. Young, Grimani, both of the Liverpool [illegible]

Mr. Richard[illegible], of Chancery-lan[illegible] tor, to Miſs King, of Highgate.

At Dublin, the Rev. John W[illegible] Cork, to Miſs Foot, daughter of Alderman F. of that city.

11. James Cooper, eſq. of Batt[illegible] Surrey, to Miſs Anne Tomſon, of R[illegible]

C. Betton, eſq. lieutenant in th[illegible] ſhire Militia, to Miſs Butcher, [illegible] of Joſeph B. eſq. alderman of Car[illegible]

At Liverpool, the Rev. Jonathan [illegible] M. A. to Anna-Maria, youngeſt [illegible] of the Rev. Henry Heathcote, la[illegible] of Walton, near that town.

12. Iſaac Rolfe Boggis, eſq. of [illegible] ter, to Miſs Elizabeth Mayor Stu[illegible] cond daughter of George S. eſq. [illegible] George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Saliſbury Price Humphreys, e[illegible] tain in the Royal Navy, to th[illegible] daughter of John Tirel-Morin, [illegible] Weedon-lodge, near Ayleſbury.

Daniel Ximenes, eſq. of Grafto[illegible] Fitzroy-ſquare, to the only dau[illegible] the Rev. J. Jackſon, of Oſprin[illegible] Faverſham, in Kent.

William Welbank, eſq. of Hull, [illegible] Mary-Anne Hirſt, of Northallert[illegible]

15. At Bath, James-Henry Bro[illegible] in the Eaſt India Company's ſe[illegible] Miſs Anne Patton, daughter of [illegible] Patton, governor of St. Helena.

At Edinburgh, Capt. William [illegible] of the 18th Light Dragoons, elde[illegible] Dr. Charles B. phyſician at Berli[illegible] King of Pruſſia, to Mary, only [illegible] of the late Alexander M'Dougall, [illegible] geon in Edinburgh.

1[illegible]. By ſpecial licence, the Rev. Drake Barmont, rector of Bigby, [illegible] coln, to Lady Boynton, reliſt of th[illegible] Griffith B. bart. of Burton-Agnes, [illegible]

17. Mr. William Farlow, jun. Barnes, both of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Exmouth, Devon, the Earl [illegible] mond and Offory, to Miſs Price [illegible] only ſurviving daughter of J. H. eſq. by his late wife, who was [illegible] heireſs of Godfrey Clarke, eſq. of [illegible] hall, co. Derby.

18. George Lackington, eſq. [illegible] bury-ſquare, to Miſs Bullock, dau[illegible] Capt. B. of the Royal Navy.

19. At Hanwood, near Shrewſbu[illegible] Warter, eſq. of Cruck-Meole, to [illegible] you. dau. of Wm. Wood, eſq. of H[illegible]

20. At Chelſfield church, K[illegible] Thomas Harris, of Fleet-ſtreet, [illegible] third daughter of Mr. Thomas [illegible] of Northfleet-houſe, Kent.

21. Rev. William Upjohn, B.[illegible] Edmund hall, Oxford, to Mi[illegible]

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ntry but in all the languages of
probably unparalleled by any
work, on a medical ſubject, ever publiſhed in England. The Doctor, having, at an early period of life, while at the grammar-ſchool at Jedburgh, where he was born, ſhewn a decided turn for literary acquirements, he was ſent, at the uſual period of life, to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, with a view to be educated for the Scotiſh Church. Philoſophy, however, ſoon ſeduced him from the ſtudy of Divinity. In Mathematicks he made a remarkable proficiency; and he was, for ſeveral years, much employed in initiating his fellow-ſtudents in that branch of ſcience. Edinburgh, about that period, was beginning to be celebrated as a ſchool of Phyſick. That ſcience was then taught by the ſenior Monro, Rutherford, and Alſton, who uſed to deliver his lectures on Botany in fluent and flowery Latin. The ſtudy and practice of Phyſick afforded more flattering proſpects to a young man of a liberal mind than any encouragement offered by the Kirk of Scotland. To Phyſick, therefore, he turned his attention, and, after paſſing more than double the time at the Univerſity required by its ſtatutes, he obtained the degree of M. D. He firſt ſettled in buſineſs in Yorkſhire; and ſoon afterwards obtained the ſuperintendance of a conſiderable branch of the Foundling-hoſpital then eſtabliſhed at Ackworth. In this ſituation he laid the foundation, in experience, concerning the proper management of children, of that which conſtitutes, as he himſelf uſed to think, the moſt valuable part of the work already mentioned, and which certainly has had conſiderable influence in ameliorating the treatment of the earlier years of infancy. When this inſtitution was diſſolved, in conſequence of Parliament withdrawing their ſupport, he returned to Edinburgh, where he married in the ſame year with his preſent Majeſty, and there ſettled in the practice of his profeſſion. Ferguſſon, the celebrated lecturer on philoſophy, left to the Doctor, at his death, the whole of his apparatus. On this he delivered lectures, for ſome years, to very crowded audiences. On his removal to London he diſpoſed of this collection to Dr. Lettſom, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. The Doctor had a ſingularly-retentive memory, which ſupplied him with a large collection of anecdotes, and theſe he detailed in an agreeable manner. This talent rendered his company much courted by private circles, and, by interrupting that aſſiduous attention to practice which, in a metropolis where there are ſo many competitors, can alone enſure ſucceſs, probably prevented him from attaining that degree of eminence, as a practitioner of phyſick, which his addreſs and manners,

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nity of the Son of God, the doctrine and atonement by his ſuffering and death, the prieſthood and interceſſion of Chriſt, the method of reconciling ſinners to God, and ſubſcription to the *confeſſion of faith*; all which ideas I hereby diſclaim, and for all ſuch expreſſions I am heartily ſorry." From a laudable jealouſy that even this conceſſion was equivocal, Mr. Moir publiſhed a *diſtinct and impartial account of the proceſs*, which he addreſſed to the party by whom it was carried on. The ſpirit of this pamphlet is a proof both of his ſhrewdneſs and irony. It was his laſt publication. He loſt his only ſon, a very promiſing youth, ſeveral years ago, and ſeldom enjoyed his former health and ſpirits ſince. His ſurviving family are a widow and three daughters.

Oct. 5. At the Bay of Honduras, aged 20, Mr. Stephen Langley, lieutenant of the Reynard ſloop of war, and ſon of the late Mr. John L. enſign of the Invalids in the garriſon of Hull.

25. At Roſetta, in Egypt, of a putrid fever, Mr. John Frampton, merchant, of Alexandria.

1805. *Jan.* 2. At Tortola, in the Weſt Indies, aged 29, James Bruley, eſq.

15. At Richmond, in America, after a long and lingering indiſpoſition, which baffled the moſt ſkilful medical efforts, Mrs. Weſt, jun. the Melpomene of the Virginia company of comedians.

20. In Steyning-lane, near Cheapſide, aged 85, and poſſeſſed of 60,000l. Mrs. Zipporah Sierra, ſiſter to the late Mr. Moſes Sierra, ſecretary to the Ruſſia Company, who died in 1792; and on the 27th ſhe was buried with him and his mother, in the North aile of the Abbey-church of St. Alban's.

24. At Boſton, in America, in his 65th year, Thomas M'Donogh, eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's conſul for the New England States.

26. Univerſally and ſincerely lamented, Capt. Jervis, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Tonnant, who was unfortunately drowned, by the upſetting of his barge, as he was proceeding to Sir Charles Cotton (who commanded before Breſt, in the abſence of Admiral Cornwallis) with intelligence reſpecting the enemy's ſquadron. This gallant gentleman was nephew to the Earl of St. Vincent, whoſe illuſtrious name and titles, in the courſe of nature, he would have inherited. He was as amiable in his private life as, in his profeſſional career, he had ſhewn himſelf valiant, ſkilful, and indefatigable. A braver officer did not grace the ſervice, nor a milder, happier character, the circles of poliſhed ſociety. He will long be regretted wherever he was known for his publick and private worth; and a grateful Country will deeply participate in the affliction of the great man whoſe virtues he reflected, and by whoſe example he had been formed. —The following lines, written by the Rev. Mr. Hallaran, chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip Britannia, who well knew his real worth, will record his name, as a pattern of undaunted courage, to future generations.

"Cut off from Glory's race,
Which *never mortal was more* fond to run."
While patriot zeal his boſom warms,
Each ſenſe of fear the *hero* braves;
Views unappall'd the wintery ſtorms,
And dauntleſs rides the billowy waves!

Yet oft, alas! *who* greatly dares,
Solicits an untimely doom,
And wayward Fate the *Coward* ſpares,
To give the *brave man* to the tomb!

Such the lamented ſcene, of late
The Muſe reluctant mourn'd to tell;
While even ſeamen wept his fate
As Pity ſigh'd, "how Jervis fell!"

"Jervis!" a name to Britons dear!
And oh! could worth, could courage
Cut off in Glory's mid career,
He had not met a wat'ry grave!

Yet *Ocean*, on whoſe ſtormy bed
The gallant ſpirit found repoſe,
The Glories of his name ſhall ſpread
Far as his liquid Empire flows.

* But *who*, alas! thy tragic end
A ſiſter's ſorrowing *heart* ſhall tell,
Where all the ſocial virtues blend,
And Nature's tendereſt feelings dwell

Yet, ſympathizing Kindneſs near,
And kindred Love ſhall comfort ſpeak
While Pity and Affection's tear
Shall grace the "Veteran Warrior's

And, if a brave and generous mind
A claim to *juſt* eſteems can give,
In every *Britiſh heart* enſhrin'd,
"Jervis!" thy memory ſhall live!

While, reſcued from th' unpitying fang
If Friendſhip's wiſh can wreſt thy name
The muſe to time's remoteſt verge,
Shall with St. Vincent's blend thy name

27. At his ſeat at Warley-hall, n
Romford, Eſſex, John Wright Ar
Wallinger, eſq. His father, Thomas
nold Wallinger, was a marble merch
the ſon of Mr. Arnold, apothecary,
Cannon-ſtreet, and took the name
Wallinger from an uncle, Anthony W
linger, who left him Warley-hall.
ſiſter married the late Amie Garn
eſq. The eldeſt of Mr. Anthony W

* The author of theſe beautiful
was ſurely unacquainted with this ge
man's deeply afflicted, and (to uſe
own expreſſion in a *very late and touc*
concern), *inſtimable* mother.

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[illegible] On Gothi[illegible]
[illegible] On antien[illegible]
[illegible] On a vase [illegible]
[illegible] Account of [illegible] Lincoln.

Mr. P. was married, first, to a daughter of Gen. Churchill, to whose memory he erected a sarcophagus on the North side of the Lady chapel in Lincoln cathedral, with the following inscription:

"Here is entombed
Dame HARRIET,
daughter of Lieut.-gen. Churchill,
wife, in her first marriage,
to Sir Everard Faulkner, knt.
in her second, to Governor Pownall.
She died Feb. 6, 1777, aged 51.
Her person was that of animating beauty, with a complexion of the most exquisite brilliancy, unfaded when she fell.
Her understanding was of such quickness and reach of thought, that her knowledge, although she had learning, was instantaneous and original. Her heart, warmed with universal benevolence to the highest degree of sensibility, had a ready tear for pity, and glowed with friendship as with a sacred and inviolate fire. Her love, to those who were blest with it, was happiness. Her sentiments were correct, refined, elevated. Her manners so chearful, elegant, amiable, and winning, that, while she was admired, she was beloved; and, while she enlightened and enlivened, she was the delight of the world in which she lived. She was formed for life; she was prepared for death; which being a gentle waiting to immortality, she lives where life is real."

The Governor was married to her at Chelsea, Aug. 3, 1765. He took to his second wife, Aug. 2, 1784, Mrs. Astell, of Everton-house, co. Bedford. He has left directions to be buried in Walcot church, Bath, and that he might be laid in an oaken coffin, without ornament or inscription; that eight men should carry him to the grave, without any pall; and that a new suit of cloaths should be given to them, of any colour they might like. He was to be attended only by his housekeeper and man-servant. His body has been opened, and it is ascertained that his death was not occasioned by any decay of the system, but by a gangrene that had formed about the heart, which had stopped the circulation.

26. In her 61st year, Mrs. Martha Evans, mother of Mr. Thomas E. of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

In the town-close of Norwich, aged 78, Jeremiah Ives, esq. alderman of South Conisford ward, Norwich. He twice served the office of mayor, 1769 and 1795; was senior alderman, and in every sense entitled to the appellation of Father of the City.

At Leicester, deservedly regretted, the wife of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.

At his house at Over-Selle, co. Leicester, in his 52d year, Mr. John Kettle, who had for many years resided there, and conducted several considerable branches of trade, with a punctuality and integrity that gained him the esteem and confidence of all who dealt with him, and by whom he will be much regretted. His memory will long survive amongst a most respectable and numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, and will be revered in those characters wherein he was known to excel.

At Bromley, Essex, while sitting down to breakfast, Mrs. Wandy, formerly of the Rose and Crown at Aldgate. She was remarkably chearful a few minutes before.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 78th year, Edward Collins, esq.

In Tavistock-place, near Russell-square, Charles Hornsby, esq. late of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

In South Audley-street, aged 86, the Hon. Frances Boscawen, relict of Admiral B. and mother to the Duchess of Beaufort and Lord Falmouth. She was only daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, esq. of St. Clere, in Ightham, Kent; married to the Admiral in December, 1742, and had by him three sons and two daughters; of whom two of the former died, and the youngest, George Evelyn, succeeded to the title of Viscount Falmouth; and the two daughters, Frances married to the Hon. John Levison Gower, brother to Earl Gower, and Elizabeth married to the late Duke of Beaufort. Of this lady Mr. Boswell (Life of Johnson, III. 119) says, "Her manners were the most agreeable, and her conversation the best of any lady with whom he had the happiness of being acquainted." Nor is he singular in his opinion. Her mind was cultivated by reading the best authors and the conversation of men of letters; and the inscription on her husband's monument in Penkevil church, Cornwall, was composed by her. (Collins's Peerage, VI. 96.) Rosedale, at the entrance of Richmond from Kew, her ladyship's property, devolves to her son, the Earl of Falmouth. It was formerly occupied by Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," who was interred in Richmond church; the table he wrote on, his chair and cane, are in the house. Her remains were interred with due solemnity in the vault which contains those of the gallant Admiral, at St. Michael-Penkevil church, near Truro.

27. At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. Myers, formerly a respectable silversmith.

Aged 27, Alice Richardson, of Lincoln, wife of William R. waterman. She fell from a sloop into the Fossdike, near Torkey lock, and was unfortunately drown-ed.

At Aſhby Old Park, co. Leiceſter, aged 84, Mr. Joſeph Moore.

12. Suddenly, in a fit, ſoon after dinner, at the houſe of P. Nurſey, eſq. at Little Bealings (where he was on a viſit), John Fairfax, eſq. one of the capital burgeſſes of Bury, Suffolk.

13. Mrs. Haycock, ſecond daughter of the Rev. John Maſtin, of Naſeby, co. Northampton.

At Retford, Notts, Mrs. Hartſhorne.

At Bole, near Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 27, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. George Rix C. merchant, of Rotterdam.

At Oxford Univerſity, Richard Townſend, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Richard Boyle T. eſq. of Caſtle Townſend, co. Cork.

14. At Irnham, co. Lincoln, after a long and painful illneſs, the Hon. Maria-Chriſtiana Arundell, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Arundell of Wardour, and wife of James Everard Arundell, eſq. of Irnham. She was born Aug. 10, 1764.

Aged 65, William Willſon, of Burton-upon-Trent, gent.

At Kenegie, in Cornwall, after a ſevere illneſs, in his 63d year, John Beard, eſq. of Halwin, in that county; a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by the moſt exemplary performance of the relative duties of huſband and father, and endeared to numerous friends by his benevolence and urbanity.

15. Much regretted, as a man of ſuperior abilities and general knowledge, aged 71, Mr. John Jenkinſon, of Huntingdon, ſurveyor and auctioneer.

Aged 74, Robert Amory, M. D. of Wakefield, co. York.

At Caſtle Grant, in Scotland, Lady Grant, of Grant.

16. Suddenly, of an *angina pectoris*, at his houſe in Eaſt-gate, Lincoln, univerſally and deeply lamented, John Fardell, eſq. deputy-regiſtrar of the dioceſe of Linc.

Aged 71, Mrs. Martin, wife of Robert M. gent. of Aud'ey, co. Leiceſter.

In London, Mr. Haſtings Bonner, only ſon of Mr. B. of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

Miſs Louiſa Stanley, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. of Bennington, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Henry Quin, a gentleman well known in the faſhionable circles of Dublin, ſhot himſelf through the heart with a piſtol as he lay in bed. He quitted a party at Lady Glandore's at two this morning, and appeared afterwards in good ſpirits at the Kildare-ſtreet Club-houſe. No reaſon has been aſſigned for this fatal act. Mr. Q. was remarkable for his taſte for ſcarce books, of which he poſſeſſed a moſt valuable collection. He was ſon of the late Dr. Quin, and brother of Lady Monk; and is a melancholy inſtance of the fatal effects of that *ennui* into which an active mind is apt to ſink from the want of a ſolid and rational empl ſuited to its powers. He inherit his father an eſtate of 500l. which, added to a place of 600 in the Caſtle of Dublin, put him ſeſſion of ample means; if it b dered that he had no family, and of expenſive habits. He beſp caſe of piſtols, with one of w ſhot himſelf, a few days before event, and was very particular i rections that they ſhould be of th bore. The ball paſſed through h through the bed, and lodged in at the bedſide. The report of t was not heard by any of the do and his death was neither known pected until the next morning, elder brother called on buſine having entered the bed-chambe him dead, and in a ſtate which the concluſion that he never mo the ſhot. He had often lamente courſe of his life, that he had brought up to a profeſſion, but ver betrayed any ſymptoms of a d mind. The Jury, under theſe ſtances, brought in a verdict of At the time of his death he had his banker's hands.

17. At Peterborough, in his 7 Mr. Robert Miller.

At his houſe in Queen-ſtree burgh, Sir James Stirling, bart.

At Deptford, Kent, at the hou ſon, Capt. George Cranſton, co of the Marine Society's ſhip, in year, Mrs. Cranſton. She bore, any inconvenience, two years a voyage from Berwick, her nativ and was bleſſed, throughout the riod of her life, with uninterrup health, and died in full poſſeſſi her faculties to the laſt.

18. After a long illneſs, Mr. Spencer, an eminent linen and draper, of Nottingham.

At his father's houſe at Haugh Darlington, John Byron, eſq. ſo of the Hon. and Rev. Richard B

While ſtanding in St. Gregory' yard, Norwich, Mr. J. Frankl ſpectable inhabitant of that city. this awful event, one of the n mous robberies was committe ever diſgraced the annals of hum vity. At the moment the yo was ſinking into eternity ſome vill dered him of a pair of twill-b taining property to a conſiderable with which he got off.

The wife of Mr. Buck, a r inhabitant of Hingham, Norfolk putting a boiler on the fire, t caught her cloaths, and ſhe was fully burnt as to expire ſoon aft

On Gothic architecture.
On antient painting.
On a vaſe from Lincoln caſtle.
Account of Roman antiquities at
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am, co. Lincoln.

At Leiceſter, deſervedly regretted, the wife of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.

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In Taviſtock-place, near Ruſſell-ſquare, Charles Hornſby, eſq. late of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

In South Audley-ſtreet, aged 86, the Hon. Frances Boſcawen, relict of Admiral B. and mother to the Ducheſs of Beaufort and Lord Falmouth. She was only daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, eſq. of St. Clere, in Ightham, Kent; married to the Admiral in December, 1749, and had by him three ſons and two daughters; of whom two of the former died, and the youngeſt, George Evelyn, ſucceeded to the title of Viſcount Falmouth; and the two daughters, Frances married to the Hon. John Leviſon Gower, brother to Earl Gower, and Elizabeth married to the late Duke of Beaufort. Of this lady Mr. Boſwell (Life of Johnſon, III. 119) ſays, "Her manners were the moſt agreeable, and her converſation the beſt of any lady with whom he had the happineſs of being acquainted." Nor is he ſingular in his opinion. Her mind was cultivated by reading the beſt authors and the converſation of men of letters; and the inſcription on her huſband's monument in Penkevil church, Cornwall, was compoſed by her. (Collins's Peerage, VI. 96.) Roſedale, at the entrance of Richmond from Kew, her ladyſhip's property, devolves to her ſon, the Earl of Falmouth. It was formerly occupied by Thomſon, the author of "The Seaſons," who was interred in Richmond church; the table he wrote on, his chair and cane, are in the houſe. Her remains were interred with due ſolemnity in the vault which contains thoſe of the gallant Admiral, at St. Michael-Penkevil church, near Truro.

27. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. Myers, formerly a reſpectable ſilverſmith.

Aged 27, Alice Richardſon, of Lincoln, wife of William R. waterman. She fell from a ſloop into the Foſſdike, near Torkey lock, and was unfortunately drown-

ed.

In his 93d year, at his ſeat at Raphoe, co. Donegal, in the North of Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Hawkins, biſhop of Raphoe. He was the father of Admiral Whitſhed, who aſſumed that name in compliance with the will of the late Mr. Whitſhed, of Old Burlington-houſe, who bequeathed to him all his fortune.

After a lingering illneſs of nearly two years, Lady Harewood, wife of Lord Harewood, of Harewood-houſe, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York. On the 28th her remains were interred in the family-vault at Harewood church. The funeral was quite private, and paſſed along the park to the church without going through the town. Seldom have the remains of a lady of rank been conveyed to the manſions of the dead with ſo little oſtentation, or ſo much real ſorrow.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in his 86th year, Mr. William Anderſon, formerly an eminent builder there.

At Cranbrook, in Kent, aged 22, Mr. Charles Greenhill, ſon of the Rev. Mr. G. and one of the officers of the Volunteers.

23. At Portſmouth, Daniel Collins, eſq. of Egypt, in the Iſle of Wight.

Aged 89, Mrs. Chamberlain, of Exeter.

Charles Owen, eſq. of Little Chelſea.

At her houſe in Charles-ſtr. St. James's-ſquare, aged 72, the Counteſs-dowager of Dartmouth, mother of the preſent Earl. Her remains were interred in Trinity chapel, Little Minories.

At Kirkmichael-houſe, in Ayrſhire, Miſs Anne Whitefoord, fourth daughter of the late Sir J. Whitefoord, bart.

At her houſe, head of St. John's-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs. Jean Chalmers, relict of Capt. Francis Pringle.

24. In an apoplectic fit, aged 69, Mr. John Baines, of Bold-ſtreet, Liverpool, head-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool of that town.

At Banbury, Miſs Suſannah Walford, fourth daughter of the late Thomas W. eſq. of Shiford-Veſtis, co. Oxford.

Aged 86, Mrs. Merivale, relict of the Rev. Samuel M. of Exeter.

25. At his houſe near Bray, co. Wicklow, William Rowley, eſq. He retired to his room at nine o'clock on the preceding night; and when his ſervant entered his room in the morning, he found his maſter ſtretched on the floor, ſenſeleſs, and the bed undiſturbed. From theſe circumſtances it is ſuppoſed Mr. R. was ſeized with an apoplexy ſoon after he had retired for the night. He was father to S. C. Rowley, eſq. M. P. for Kinſale.

At his houſe in George's-ſquare, Edinburgh, William Bartholmie, eſq. of Chapel.

Aged 29, Mrs. Alderſon, wife of John Alderſon, M. D. of Hull.

At her houſe in the Circus, Bath, after a very ſhort illneſs, much lamented, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Major-gen. H.

Aged 74, by hanging herſelf, the wife of Mr. Gideon Bilton, of Little Steeping, co. Lincoln.

At Reading, Berks, of a decline, aged only 26, the Rev. Charles Higgs, fellow of New college, Oxford.

In Baſinghall-ſtreet, aged 44, Mr. Edward Hilditch, Blackwell-hall factor.

At her mother's, in Queen-ſquare, Bartholomew-cloſe, near Smithfield, aged 23, Miſs Catherine Patterſon.

Dug out of the ruins, by the firemen, Mr. Mayo, of No. 8, Quebec-ſtreet, near Oxford-ſtreet, in a moſt ſhocking ſtate, and conveyed to the bone-houſe for the Coroner's Inqueſt. The fire was firſt diſcovered by the neighbours, between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d. The door being forced open, it burſt from the doors and windows with great violence. Several fire-engines ſhortly after arrived; but the only ſervice they could now render was the preſervation of the adjoining buildings, as the houſe of Mr. Mayo was in a very ſhort time burnt to the foundation. The unfortunate Mr. Mayo was a carpenter; and, ſince the death of his wife, had retired from buſineſs, and abſtracted himſelf totally from ſociety. He took ſome refreſhment at an adjoining public-houſe the preceding evening, and was then heard to ſay that he was quite wearied of life. His deſpondency was ſo great, that he would not permit even a domeſtick to reſide in the houſe with him. He was above 50 years of age.

At Berlin, aged 53, after a month's illneſs, Frederica-Louiſa, dowager Queen of Pruſſia, daughter of the late Landgrave (Louis IX.) of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

25. At his ſon's houſe in Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, aged 76, Wm. Buchan, M. D. author of "Domeſtic Medicine," fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh, and a character of conſiderable eminence in the medical profeſſion, who made the Chapter coffee-houſe, near St. Paul's, his daily reſort, and was there applied to by numbers of patients. A day or two after his deceaſe, one gentleman ſaid to another, "The poor Doctor is gone!" The other replied, 'Do you know how Omnium is to-day?' A third, aſking "Which would be moſt felt, Omnium, or the loſs of the Doctor?" was anſwered, 'Omnium would be felt by every body, on account of the taxes laid to pay the intereſt of the loan; whereas the loſs of the Doctor would not be generally felt.' Dr. B. publiſhed,

"Diſſertatio de Infantum Vitâ conſervandâ, Edinburgh," 8vo.

"Domeſtic Medicine; or, A Treatiſe on

[illegible] the county, a[illegible] [illegible]ment-colonel of the Do[illegible]

At Iverne Min[illegible] the in-[illegible] daughter of [illegible] esq.

Mrs. Lea, wife of John [illegible] esq. of Bath-Easton, near Bath.

At Cotham, Mrs. Daubeny, relict of the late Giles D. esq.

At Somerley, near Ringwood, Daniel Vinson, esq. Having acquired a handsome fortune in trade in London, he purchased this estate, which formerly belonged to the antient family of the Hobys, afterwards to Sir Seymour Pile, bart. whose widow left it to her nephew, Dr. [illegible] John, dean of Worcester, who sold it to Mr. H. He laid out great sums in planting and building farm-houses, and had contracted with Mr. Wyatt to rebuild the mansion-house in a magnificent style, like Pope's Sir Visto, when he offered the whole estate to sale, and, meeting with a litigious purchaser, whom he was obliged to bind under a considerable penalty to complete his purchase and contract with the architect, after recovering part of the penalty by legal methods, remained in possession of the estate.

At Wrawby, near Brigg, co. Lincoln, aged 65, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Capes, of Gainsborough.

At Sulgrave, co. Northampton, aged 69, the Rev. Richard Wykham, vicar of that place, and rector of Newton-Purcell, co. Oxford.

Aged 71, Mr. John Ambrose, of Manningtree, Essex, attorney, upwards of 30 years steward of the estates of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby.

At an obscure lodging in Whitechapel, aged 81, Richard Weston. It is said he had not had his room cleaned for 55 years. One hundred guineas were found wrapped in brown paper; and he is supposed to have been possessed of 3000l. in the funds.

In Duchess-street, near Portland-place, A. Redwood, esq.

March . . . . . At his father's house at Malshanger, near Basingstoke, Hants, after a very short illness, Edward Fisher, esq. one of the commissioners of Excise, and late under secretary of state.

In the prime of life, Miss Bond, of Kingsbury-hall, Warwick; a young lady sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who knew her.

At her apartments in Leicester, in her 98th year, Mrs. Silvester.

Mr. Marriott, of Uppingham, auctioneer.

Mr. Wright, grazier, of Stapleford.

Accidentally drowned, in the canal near Lenton mill, aged 60, Mr. Luke Pogson, a reputable hosier, of Nottingham.

Found dead at Saxilby, near Lincoln, in a cottage inhabited by himself only, aged 56, Thomas Jubb, labourer.

Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. John R. of Halton, near Spilsby, co. Lincoln.

At Caythorpe, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Hackett, auctioneer, late of Sleaford.

In his 84th year, Mr. Enos Moody, of Leasingham, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Brigg, Jos. Holroyd, esq. of Priestley-green, near Halifax.

At Norwich, Dr. Georgestener, the celebrated oculist, late of Hull.

March 1. At his house on Hermes-hill, Pentonville, after a short illness, aged 80, Francis De Valangin, M.D. of Fore-street, Cripplegate, and licentiate of the College of Physicians. He married to his second wife a sister of the wife of the late Mr. Sandford, a brewer, at Newington, who brought him a handsome fortune. His daughter, who died about 20 years ago, was deposited in a very handsome tomb in his garden at Pentonville, whence she was removed to the family-vault in Cripplegate church, where her father is also deposited. He was author of "A Treatise on Diet, 1768," 8vo.

At his lodgings in Claypeth, Durham, Mr. George Appleby, brother to the late Sir William A. knt.

At the parsonage-house at Twinestead, Mrs. Grey, wife of the Rev. Robert G. rector of Twinestead and Yeldham, Essex.

At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 81, Gen. Pattison.

At Sleaford, aged more than 70, Mr. Frost, of Barston, co. Lincoln.

William Smith, a poor labouring man, of Harringworth, co. Northampton, 70 years of age, went out, about seven in the evening, to gather a faggot of sticks, and was found dead next morning at a small distance from the faggot he had made, and which he had carried a little way towards his home.

2. After a few days illness, aged 2 years and 6 months, William Douglas Blackett, eldest son of Sir W. B. bart.

In his 68th year, after an illness of two months, Mr. Mottley, sen. of Portsmouth. He was a worthy man, and will be long lamented by an affectionate family and a large circle of friends.

At his house in Russell-place, universally lamented, Stephen Williams, esq. one of the directors of the E. India Company, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

3. At her house in Lower Brook-street, aged 82, Bridget Countess-dowager of Morton, relict of the late James Earl of Morton, and daughter of Sir John Heathcote, bart. of Normanton, co. Rutland.

In George-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Drummond, relict of Capt. Drummond, R. N.

4. Mr. Lawrence, farmer and grazier, of Cawthorpe, near Falkingham, co. Lincoln, who had been married only seven weeks to Miss Spencer, of Osgarby.

Montagu

as well as his popular reputation, were, in other reſpects, well calculated to command. The leading feature of the Doctor's character was certainly benevolence, good-will towards men, and the moſt humane compaſſion, even for the brute creation. A tale of woe never failed to draw tears from his eyes; nor could he ever reſiſt the claims of any object pleading diſtreſs, however unworthy of his charity. The latter years of his life he choſe to paſs chiefly in the Chapter coffee-houſe, where his amuſing and inſtructive converſation will long be remembered by thoſe who frequented it during his time. He had naturally an excellent conſtitution, and enjoyed uninterrupted health till within a year of his deceaſe. During that period he gradually declined. The immediate cauſe of his death, which he met with fortitude and ſerenity, appeared to be an accumulation of water in the cheſt. His remains are interred on the Weſt ſide of the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey. He has left two children: a ſon, who has been ſome years ſettled in practice as a phyſician in London, and one daughter, who reſides with her brother."

25. At Bath, in his 85th year, the Hon. Thomas Pownall, of Everton-houſe, co. Bedford, F.R. and A.SS. ſecretary to the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, 1745, formerly lieutenant-governor of New Jerſey, 1755, in the room of Sir Danvers Oſborne, bart. to whom he was ſecretary; captain-general and governor in chief of Maſſachuſett's Bay, *vice* William Shirley, 1757, where he was ſucceeded by Francis Bernard, eſq.; and captain-general and governor of South Carolina, *vice* Lyttelton, 1759. He was appointed director-general or comptroller, with the rank of colonel in the army, in Germany, 1762, from which he retired 1763. He formerly repreſented the borough of Minehead in parliament, where he ſpoke on the bill for quieting the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America (vol. XLVI. p. 53); on a motion for an account of his Majeſty's quit-rents there (ibid. 103); on the Nova Scotia petition (ibid. 151); on Mr. Fox's motion for the papers relative to the execution of powers for granting pardons, &c. in the Colonies (XLVIII. 55); on Mr. Fox's motion on the ſtate of the nation (ibid. 216); on a motion on the French war (ibid. 619); on the petition of the people (L. 603); motion for peace with America (ibid. 250); on the American war (LI. 60); on opening the port of New York (ibid. 213); on a bill in favour of the American merchants (ib. 254, 255); on treating with America (ib. 412, 457). His brother John was ſolicitor and clerk of exports to the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, 1761, and died July 17, 1795.

Mr. P's writings on various ſubjects are,

A Memoir, intituled, "Drainage and Navigation but one united Work, 1776," 8vo.

A pamphlet on the high price of bread, anſwered in a letter to him, ſhewing, paſt a poſſibility of being refuted, whence the continued high price of bread in the metropolis ariſes, and pointing out a remedy, 1774, 8vo.

Propoſal for founding Univerſity profeſſorſhips for architecture, painting, and ſculpture (Gent. Mag. LVI. 199).

Anſwer to a letter on the Jutæ, or Vti (ibid. 17, 199).

"Notices and Deſcriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné. With Diſſertations on the Subjects of which thoſe are Exemplars; and an Appendix, deſcribing the Roman Baths and Thermæ diſcovered, in 1784, at Badenweiler." (LVII. 990.)

"An Antiquarian Romance, endeavouring to mark a Line by which the moſt antient People, and the Proceſſions of the earlieſt Inhabitancy of Europe, may be inveſtigated. Some Remarks on Mr. Whitaker's Criticiſm are annexed." (LXV. 139.)

"Deſcriptions and Explanations of the Remains of ſome Roman Antiquities dug up in the City of Bath, 1790; with an Engraving from Drawings made on the Spot." (ibid. 495.)

"Conſiderations on the Scarcity and high Prices of Bread Corn and Bread at the Markets, ſuggeſting the Remedies. In a Series of Letters, firſt publiſhed in the Cambridge Chronicle, and ſuppoſed to be written by Governor Pownall." (LXVI. 143.)

Character of Sir Robert Walpole, written in 1783, printed among the original papers in Mr. Coxe's Memoirs of Lord Orford, and the late Lord Orford's two letters to him on it (LXVIII. 1016, LXIX. 9.

His papers in the "Archæologia" are,

Vol. II. p. 236—270. Deſcription of the Drogheda monument.

III. 97. On the Croyland boundary-ſtone; his interpretation of which was examined by Dr. Pegge, in vol. V. p. 101; his farther obſervations, VI. 394.

Ib. 303, 350. On Braich y Dinas.

Ib. 355. On Iriſh antiquities.

V. 282. Of the Roman earthen-ware filled out of the Thames; controverted, VI. 12; defended, 392.

Ib. 318. On the Moſquito vaſes.

VI. 51—60. Account of Great upon Little.

VII. 149—157—179. On the Dundalk ſhip temple.

Ib. 161. On early Iriſh antiquities.

Ib. 179. On the Earl of Beſborough's cryſtal vaſe.

VIII. 377. On the Roman pottery, and other antiquities at Salndy.

At Cottage, [illegible] the re-
lict of Jas. Fenn[illegible] of London.
In Newcastle [illegible] wife of
Mr. Johnston, [illegible]-cutler.

11. Of a dee[illegible] B. Ireland, youngest daughter of Mr. I. tailor, of Surrey-street, Strand.

Lady Fawcett, widow of Dr. George Stinton, chancellor of Lincoln, who died in 1783, married to the late Lieut.-gen. Sir William Fawcett, K.B. while adjutant-general, 1786. She has left all she received from the Doctor to his relations; all from the General to his; and divided her own fortune between her own relations and the General's.

After a painful illness, in her 57th year, Frances the wife of William Timson, esq. of Moor-park, Surrey. Those that best knew her, best knew her worth. She was an affectionate wife, a tender parent, and a sincere friend, blessed with a benevolence of heart and feeling for the distresses of her fellow-creatures, that by few she was equalled, and by none surpassed.

Mrs. Mayhew, wife of John M. esq. of Broad-street, Golden-square, an eminent upholsterer, but had retired from business.

At Batsford, co. Gloucester, of an apoplectic fit, which he survived but a few hours, Philip De la Motte, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment of Light Dragoons; and author of an ingenious and valuable publication, intituled, "The principal historical and allusive Arms borne by Families of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; with their respective Authorities. Collected by an Antiquary. With Biographical Memoirs of those to whom they were first assigned, either for Valour, Loyalty, public Services, or on Account of memorable Circumstances and Events, corresponding with, and adding Testimony to, our National History; and a Representation of the Arms on near Two Hundred Copper Plates, 1803," 4to (LXXIII. 1052). He was a gentleman of the most unaffected modesty; and possessed a heart alive to every feeling of benevolence.

12. At his house at Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 68, Jonathan Key, esq. many years an eminent wholesale stationer.

Aged 92, the Rev. Daniel Hill, M. A. vicar of Yalding, Kent, 1751, resigned in 1759, and of East Malling, to which he was presented by the King 1761, having been master of the free grammar-school at Feversham, and he held the rectory of Addington, by dispensation, 1768. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge.

13. Aged 69, Mr. George Salisbury, pipe-maker, of Derby.

Mrs. Talbot, wife of John T. esq. of Stone castle, Kent.

At his house in Devonshire-place, Sir Walter Rawlinson.

14. After a severe affliction of near 18 years, Mrs. Pratt, wife of Mr. John P. of Leicester, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Matthias Unwin, rector of Buckland and Midley, in Kent.

In her 100th year, Mrs. Susannah Frank, of Loose, near Maidstone, Kent.

At Leeds, in Yorkshire, in his 62d year, Henry Hall, esq. one of the aldermen of that town, of which he served the office of mayor in 1797.

After a short illness, aged 67, the Rev. Edward Carne, M. A. vicar of Aberford and Thorner, curate of Saxton, prebendary of Fenton, in the cathedral-church of York, and in the collegiate-church of Ripon, co. York.

By jumping from a one-horse chaise, this evening, Miss W. Toft, daughter of a merchant who resides in Camden-town, with whom she was returning from Greenwich. The horse became restive in the Lower Deptford-road, and Mr. T. alighted to ease the bit, when the animal started off at full speed. The young lady dropped the reins, and made a leap, when her cloaths became entangled in the wheel, which passed over her neck, and caused almost instantaneous death.

At her house in Hoxton-square, in her 64th year, Mrs. Mary Wright, widow of the late Mr. W. of Grub-street, Cripplegate, soap-boiler.

At his house in Abingdon-str. Westminster, Mr. Ashley, sen. many years manager of the oratorios at Covent-garden theatre.

15. In Gay-street, Bath, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation, Mrs. Bertie, wife of Rear-admiral B. and daugh. of the late James Modyford Heywood, esq.

16. At her lodgings in Durweston-street, Lady Mary Cochrane, sister to William Earl of Dundonald.

At Windsor, aged 78, Mrs. Jeffreys, widow of the late Rev. Dr. J. canon-residentiary of St. Paul's.

At Knightsbridge, in her 94th year, Mrs. Burton, relict of Col. Francis B. and mother of Francis B. esq. M. P. for the city of Oxford.

At his house in Abbey-gate-street, Bury, in his 72d year, James Mathew, gent. many years one of the capital burgesses, and twice chief magistrate, of that borough.

At Hull, in his 54th year, Mr. Francis Browne, formerly of Leeds. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Mr. Launcelot Myers, of Farnley (who left him one son, now living). Mary Vevers, his second wife, survives him. He was buried at Sculcoates, near Hull.

17. At Exeter, aged 21, after a very short but severe illness, Miss Harriet Trewman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert T. of that city, printer.

Miss

ed. Her huſband was abſent, having juſt gone on ſhore to pay the lock-duties. Several other veſſels were lying near the ſloop, and it is ſuppoſed ſhe went under one of them the inſtant ſhe fell.

At Bath, Mr. Cimador, a celebrated vocal performer.

At Shepperton, Middleſex, in his 56th year, Mr. George Winch.

28. At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, aged 53, George Sitwell, eſq. 35 years M. P. for Honiton, Devon, and partner in Alderman Combe's brewhouſe.

Mr. Doyne, a tranſlator of languages, of St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell. He was ſeized with a bleeding at the mouth in Middle-row, Holborn, and went to Dr. Ogilby, in Southampton-row, where he immediately expired.

Suddenly, on his return from Linton market, in company with his daughter, Mr. Taylor, a reſpectable and benevolent farmer, of Balſham, co. Cambridge.

At Eydon, near Northampton, the wife of John Amos, and her ſon, about four years old, both at one inſtant.

At Peterborough, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mirehouſe.

Lately, at Paris, aged 78, M. Verniquet, architect, known to the publick by an excellent plan of that city, the labour of more than ten years.

At his ſeat in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, aged 62, Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Maſſareene, Viſcount Maſſareene, and Baron of Loughreagh. He was born Jan. 28, 1742; was admitted of Bene't college, Cambridge, 1758, with a clergyman named Seth Pollard, fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, for his tutor, but who really taught him nothing but what himſelf delighted in, rowing on the river down to Ely. He went to France on the concluſion of the peace with the late King, where he contracted debts which his eſtates were more than ſufficient to diſcharge; but, rather than apply his income to this uſe, he preferred remaining in priſon 25 years, the term at the expiration of which, by the then exiſting laws of France, he would be at liberty, without payment, from every claim, and which term the Revolution haſtened. He effected his eſcape from the Chatelet, where he was long confined, by marrying Mademoiſelle Mary-Anne Borcier (LIX. 762), daughter of the governor, who, with her ſiſter and her huſband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. Having got out of France with difficulty, being nearly ſtopped at Calais, in May 1789, on landing at Dover he was the firſt to jump out of the boat, and, falling on his knees, thrice exclaimed "God bleſs this land of liberty!" (LIX. 561.) In his early days he figured very conſpicuouſly in the walks of faſhion. When making the grand tour, ſoon after his coming into poſſeſſion of his family titles and eſtates, his Lordſhip unfortunately at Paris became acquainted with a native of Tripoli in Syria, who, from his artful ſophiſtry, prevailed upon the noble Lord to co-operate with him in a plan he had formed of ſupplying the kingdom of France with the article of ſalt, to be brought from the coaſts of Syria; and held out ſuch apparent advantages to be derived therefrom as induced the credulous young Nobleman to enter into engagements for the payment of ſuch ſums of money as might be neceſſary for the accompliſhment of the object. In a very ſhort time after, the Syrian adventurer ſet ſail for Tripoli, and returned to Paris, in due courſe of time, with ſuch flattering accounts of the ſucceſs of the expedition, as led Lord Maſſareene to plunge himſelf into thoſe calamities which proved the bane of the comforts which, from his noble birth, he had a juſt right to expect. After being ſome years confined in the Grand Chatelet at Paris, in a moſt unpleaſant ſituation to a man of any rank in life, the natural love of liberty ſo far prevailed as to lead his Lordſhip to lay a plan for his eſcape to his native country; but the carriage which was waiting for his reception was kept ſo long hovering about the priſon that it cauſed ſuſpicion among the gaol-keepers. His Lordſhip was apprehended juſt as he was entering the carriage, and immediately ſent into a dungeon many feet below the ſurface of the river Seine, upon which the Chatelet is built. He remained there in ſuch a ſtate of wretchedneſs that his beard grew to a moſt immoderate length, and rendered him a ſtriking picture of the viciſſitudes of human life. According to the arrangements made by his Lordſhip, the debt would have been paid in the courſe of two years more (LIX. 752). He was married twice at Paris, and afterwards at St. Peter's, Cornhill, Aug. 19, 1789. His lady died at Greenwich, in October, 1800. On diſſection, part of her lungs were found decayed, and her heart preternaturally enlarged (vol. LXX. p. 1118). His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by the Hon. Col. Skeffington, his brother.

Richard Price, eſq. late a captain in the Royal Glamorganſhire Militia.

At Plymouth, aged 61, Capt. F. Woolridge, a poſt-captain in the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Kennaway, relict of the late Abraham K. eſq. merchant, of Exeter.

At Newton-Poppleford, Mrs. Hall, widow of Mr. Henry R. merchant.

At Cotleigh, Devon, the Rev. J. Mitchell, rector of that place.

Aged 70, David-Robert Minhall, eſq. of Dawliſh, in the commiſſion of the peace for

...ifters, aged 88, Mr. Henry Tanner, ...ards of 50 years minister of a Me... congregation in that city.

In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Ave... of Whittlesea, eldest son of Thomas ... esq. late sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

In Edgware-road, aged 55, Mr. Lee, ... years a school-master. He rose in the morning in perfect health, ate a good ...kfast, and died directly.

At his apartments in St. James's ..., aged 72, Robert Elliott, esq.

Mrs. Lacy, wife of Mr. Daniel L. far... of Newark, Notts.

At his house in Portland-place, ... Baden Hawke, Lord Hawke, Ba... of Towton, in Yorkshire, and LL.D. ... was eldest son of the gallant Admiral ... first Baron; born in 1744; and mar... 1771, to Cassandra, youngest daugh... of Sir Edward Turner, bart. of Am... in Oxfordshire; by whom he ... issue Cassandra-Julia, Edward-Her... Martin-Bladen-Edward, and Anna... His remains were interred in the ... vault at Storeham, in Hampshire, ... those of the brave Admiral were ... He is succeeded in titles and ... by his eldest son, the Hon. Ed... Hervey Hawke, who is married to ... heiress of the late Colonel Hervey, of ... Bromley, in Yorkshire, and has taken ... surname and arms of Hervey, in addition to his own. His Lordship was revered and will be lamented, not only for his exemplary domestic virtues, but for his unremitting diligence and attention as a magistrate in his neighbourhood.

At Upper Dunstable-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 46, Dame Dinah the wife of Sir Robert Baker, bart. She was the daughter and only child of George Hayley, esq. alderman and M.P. for the city of London, and niece to the celebrated John Wilkes. To a most conscientious discharge of every social and domestic duty—of affection as a wife—of tenderness as a parent—was added a firm and unshaken piety towards God; while, in her intercourse with the world, her conduct was marked with that sterling good sense, correct judgment, rigid integrity, sweetness of temper, propriety and suavity of manners, which rendered her the object of general esteem and regard. A gradual decay, which for many months she bore with exemplary fortitude, patience, and resignation, terminated the days of this amiable pattern of conjugal and parental affection, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their irreparable loss. Thus says a fond husband, who best knew her many virtues, and who only lives to hourly regret the loss of so invaluable a treasure.

John Parker, esq. of Chancery-lane.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 19, to March 26, 1805.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males 979	1928		Males 788	1668		2 and 5	182	50 and 60	138
Females 949			Females 820		Between	5 and 10	68	60 and 70	114
Whereof have died under 2 years old 425						10 and 20	42	70 and 80	74
						20 and 30	128	80 and 90	37
Peck Loaf 5s. 3d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 3d.; 5s. 1d.						30 and 40	182	90 and 100	6
Salt ... os. od. per bushel; 1d. ½ per pound.						40 and 50	196	100	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 25:

Fine 80s. to 85s.—Seconds 72s. to 80s.—Pollard 27s. to 29s. od.—Bran 9s. to 11s. od.

Return of Flour, March 9 to March 15, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9738 Sacks. Average 93s. 11d.½ 0s. 1d.½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 16, 41s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Mar. 20, 1805, is 51s. 4d.¾ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, March 23:

Kent Bags	4l. 8s. to 5l. 5s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 8s. to 5l. 15s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 6s. to 5l. 16s.	Suffex Ditto	4l. 8s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 6s. to 5l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	9l. 0s. to 7l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 23:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s.	0s. to 4l. 15s. od.	Average 3l. 17s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 5s.	od. to 2l. 17s. od.	Average 2l. 11s. od.
Whitechapel—Hay	0l. 0s.	6d. to 0l. 0s. od.	Average 0l. 0s. 0d.
Clover	4l. 4s.	0d. to 5l. 8s. od.	Average 4l. 16s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 8s.	od. to 2l. 18s. 0d.	Average 2l. 13s. od.

SMITHFIELD, March 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. od.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 6d.		

Beasts, about 2000. Sheep 15,000.

COALS, Best, in the Pool, 47s.6d. Delivered 53s.6d. Sunderland, 41s.6d. Delivered 53s.6d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES 11s.6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s.6d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 1d. Clare Market 4s. 1d. Whitechapel 4s. 0d.

Montagu Hotham, eſq. ſon of Gen. H. He was married about five weeks ago to Miſs Bird, of Lichfield, and had juſt purchaſed an elegant houſe, ſplendid equipage, &c. He had been complaining for about three weeks paſt; but his ſtate was not conſidered dangerous until within a few hours of his diſſolution.

Aged 82, the Rev. Henry Martin, of Newark, Notts, and rector of Braunſton, co. Leiceſter.

At St. Olave's, Southwark, much regretted and truly reſpected, the wife of the Rev. James Blenkarne, M. A. vicar of St. Helen's, London, and head-maſter of the Royal Grammar-ſchool of St. Olave.

5. In her 90th year, after a long ſeries of painful ſuffering, at her ſon's houſe at Snaith, Mrs. H. Bracken, relict of the Rev. Edward B. late of York.

At Beverley, co. York, the wife of William Beverley, eſq. of that place.

Aged 50, Mr. Henry Jeffcutt, ſecretary to the Leiceſter Infirmary.

At Littlebourn court, in Kent, ſincerely regretted, Thomas May, eſq.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Hopkins, relict of Mr. R. I. H. of Coach-makers-hall, in Foſter-lane, Cheapſide.

6. At Chicheſter, aged 50, the Rev. Edward Ellis, of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, vicar of Weſtbourne and Birdham, and rector of Marſton, Suſſex; the former in private patronage, the ſecond in the Dean and Chapter of Chicheſter, and the laſt in the Crown.

Interred this day, in the church-yard at Slaugham, Suſſex, the remains of Mrs. Knowles, who had deſired that ſhe might be borne to the grave by eight men, to be dreſſed in new black round frocks, with the ſhoulder-ſtraps marked in white E. K. (the initials of her name), the day on which ſhe died, and her age, with black neckcloths and black ſtockings. This ſingular requeſt being literally complied with, its novel appearance drew together a great concourſe of the country-people.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Palmer, many years a reſpectable officer in the Cuſtoms.

At Leiceſter, aged 93, Mr. John Heycock, an eminent grazier.

Suddenly, in Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 55, Philip Prior, eſq. late of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

After long and painful illneſs, aged 60, Mrs. F. E. C. Norton, relict of the late Mr. N. formerly of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Aberdeen, George Cruikſhanks, eſq.

At his eſtate in Holland, aged 63, Frederick-Chriſtian-Henry, Baron de Tuyll, brother to the Counteſs of Athlone.

7. At Ockbrook, co. Derby, of a decline, Miſs Sarah Waterworth, one of the ſuperiors of the Moravian eſtabliſhment there; of which inſtitution ſhe had been one of the ſiſters for 35 years paſt, having joined the Siſters at Fulneck, near Leeds, at the age of 13. She was daughter of the late Mr. Geo. W. of Leeds, cloth-dreſſer.

Charles Elſdon, eſq. one of the aldermen of Lynn, Norfolk. Returning from a gentleman's houſe where he had dined, he fell down in the ſtreet in a fit, and inſtantly expired.

Lieut. Sneyd, of the Royal Navy, brother to Thomas S. eſq. of Loxley park, co. Stafford.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 18th year, Mr. Wm. Hood, a young man of promiſing abilities, and much reſpected.

In Manchеſter-ſquare, Miſs Johanna Lee, ſixth daughter of Richard L. eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

8. Mr. William Abbotts, of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, who, with great diligence, diſcovered the celebrated ſalt-ſpring near the Weſt end of the church, not above a ſtone's throw from the river Leame, and was the firſt proprietor of the ſalt-baths there. The inhabitants uſe it for making their bread; and ſtrangers drink it as a purging-water with much ſucceſs.

At Birmingham, aged 85, Francis Wheler, eſq. of Whitley, near Coventry, formerly an eminent barriſter, and, it is believed, the father of the Bar; but had retired from practice ſome years, with the moſt unſullied reputation.

9. In his 70th year, Joſeph Nutt, eſq. He was returning to town from Oxford, and had proceeded only a few miles, when, ſome cattle paſſing having frightened the horſes, the coachman began to whip them, and Mr. Nutt, with his uſual good-nature, deſired him not to be in a hurry, and, ſitting down, inſtantly expired. His houſekeeper was in the carriage, and at firſt ſuppoſed him reclining for reſt; but, on finding him dead, ſhe immediately drove back to Oxford.

In his 71ſt year, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. Samuel Sellick, late a bookſeller, of Briſtol.

At Hinton-houſe, co. Somerſet, the ſeat of Earl Poulett, Mr. George Crick, ſecretary to that Nobleman.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Catherine Parrs, wife of Mr. Charles P. and daugh. of the late Mr. Orme, of Melbourne, co. Derby.

At Oakham, aged 70, Mrs. S. Tipton, a maiden lady.

10. Aged 74, George Barlow, eſq. of Moulton, near Newmarket.

Edward Glynne, eſq. of Shrewſbury.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thornton.

Aged 55, Rebecca Pearſon, of Lincoln. She had been unhappy in her mind for ſome weeks paſt, and this evening took ſome laudanum, which cauſed her death.

THE

ENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

APRIL, 1805.

CONTAINING

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Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Gloucest.
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Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisb.
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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

ed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1805.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. B'k Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	3perCt. Navy.	3perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 3perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
25	179	58⅛	58⅜	76⅜	90	101	17⅜	2¾	184	1 a 2d	Par						59½	18 14 0	2d
26	179	58⅛	58⅜	76⅜	89½	101¼	17¼		184	2d	1d			57⅞	3¾p			18 14 0	2d
27	179½	shut	58⅜							2d	Par				4p			18 14 0	2d
28	180	shut	58	76⅝	89½	101⅛	17	2¾	184	2d	1d				4p	88¼	57⅞	18 14 0	2d
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3	Sunday																		
4	shut	shut	58	shut	89½	shut	shut	2¾	184	2d	1p				3¾p	88¼		18 14 0	2d
5	179½	shut	58⅛	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	184¼	2d	1p			57⅞	3¾p	88¼	57¼	18 14 0	2d
6	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p				3¾p		58	18 14 0	2d
7	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p				3¾p	88	58	18 14 0	2d
8	shut	shut	58	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	184¼	2d	1d				3¾p		57⅞	18 15 0	2d
9	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d		shut		3¾p	shut	57⅞	18 15 0	2d
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11	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1d		shut		4p	shut	58	18 15 0	2d
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13	shut	shut	58	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut	184	2d	1p		shut		3¾p	shut	58	18 15 0	2d
14	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	183½	2d	1p		shut		3¾p	shut		18 15 0	2d
15	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89¼	shut	shut	shut	182½	2d	1p		shut		3¾p	shut	58	18 15 0	2d
16	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p		shut		3¾p	shut		18 15 0	2d
17	Sunday																		
18	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p	63½	shut		3¾p	shut		18 16 0	2d
19	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut	182	2d	1p		shut		3¾p	shut		18 16 0	2d
20	179	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut	182½	2d	1p		shut		4p	shut	58	18 16 0	2d
21	shut	shut	58¼	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p		shut		4p	shut		18 16 0	2d
22	177	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p		shut		4p	shut	58	18 16 0	2d
23	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p		shut		4p	shut	58	18 16 0	2d
24	Sunday																		
25	holiday																		
26	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89⅜	shut	shut	shut		2d	2p		shut		4p	shut	58	18 16 0	1½d
27	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89½	shut	shut	shut		2d	1p		shut		3¾p	shut	57⅞	18 16 0	1½d

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1805.

LETTER XVII. ON PRISONS.

Sambrook Court, April 14.

Mr. URBAN,

IN perusing the following, similar reflections might be applied as were excited by the antecedent letter; but here indeed the contraft of misrule and disorder are more conspicuous, and almost incredible; for who could believe, were not the fact notorious and incontrovertible, that in all the prisons of the great and populous towns of Sheffield and Doncaster, where Vice, as is the unhappy situation of all manufacturing places, is more generally prevalent, no Chaplain is appointed for the instruction of the prisoner, nor consequently any divine service performed, to enlighten his mind, and beget repentance and reformation!

If the promulgation of those pure doctrines of Christianity, designed to promote happiness here, and to transfer it to eternity, are held in little estimation by the wealthy manufacturer, or may be considered as affording too great and consoling a boon to a thoughtless and miserable fellow-creature; a sense of decent morality, and of the due observance of municipal regulation and order, it might reasonably be presumed, would have forced itself upon the cold and prudent conformist, as well as upon the wealthy or sordid citizen, as equally conducive to their private emolument and public security. Glorious it is to the expanded system of genuine Christianity, as it was once declared, that "*the prisoner was visited, and to the poor the Gospel was preached*;" but, although the Mammon of Sheffield may not feel the sympathies of humanity, nor his votaries the amities of the Gospel, a regard to the peace of the citizens, and of submission to the laws of the country, it might have been presumed, would have induced the managers, whilst they disregarded the functions of Religion, at least to have ordered the act for the preservation of health, and the clause against the use of spirituous liquors, to be hung up, being individuals equally amenable to the laws as the most abject prisoner under their controul; and their non-observance of them certainly is more criminal in proportion to their superior rank and information. If moral and judicial apathy be thus superadded to the neglect of religious duties in the governors and directors of the dismal chambers of human depravity and misery, will not the morals of the intoxicated and imprisoned objects necessarily amalgamate with the description of the Poet?

"Forthwith Reason quits
Her empire to confusion, and misrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once [heard
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is
But din, and various clamour, and mad rant."

PHILLIPS's Cyder, b. III. p. 114.

The necessity of reviving and improving our penal laws has long been urged by some of the best-informed Legislators in this kingdom; whilst others have concluded that the difficulties were either insurmountable, or that their antiquity had rendered them too venerable for the touch of modern reformers; but is it not surprizing that, whilst improvement is pro-

gressive

Meteorological Table for April, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	33	41	33	29,92	cloudy
28	32	40	32	30,11	fair
29	34	39	38	,05	cloudy
30	40	56	48	29,90	fhowery
31	47	55	46	,85	fair
A. 1	46	56	45	,78	fair
2	46	57	48	,98	fair
3	47	56	46	,98	fair
4	45	44	40	,42	rain
5	39	42	41	,57	ftormy
6	39	45	42	,78	rain
7	42	51	44	30,21	fair
8	39	53	40	,34	fair
9	38	54	42	,33	fair
10	39	53	43	,17	fair
11	41	55	45	29,93	fair

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	45	61	45	29,77	fair
13	43	59	46	,62	fair
14	47	58	45	,44	fair
15	45	54	41	,42	fhowery.
16	42	48	40	,50	cloudy
17	41	47	45	,80	fhowery.
18	45	54	44	,95	fair
19	45	56	46	30,05	fair
20	40	59	48	,19	fair
21	51	62	46	,18	fair
22	43	56	40	,06	fair
23	39	48	40	29,99	fair
24	38	53	42	,67	cloudy
25	45	47	45	,84	hail fhowers,
26	45	53	40	,42	fair [wi. thun.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 20, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	93	11	58	4	47	0	29	8	45	7
Surrey	107	4	52	0	45	4	30	10	46	0
Hertford	88	0	40	6	47	0	27	0	41	6
Bedford	91	2	76	9	47	4	29	4	41	7
Huntingd.	89	0	00	0	45	4	24	8	37	7
Northam.	89	4	68	0	48	0	25	0	43	0
Rutland	88	3	00	0	51	0	25	0	45	6
Leiceſter	89	2	00	0	50	10	25	8	45	2
Nottingh.	90	0	72	0	53	6	29	6	45	6
Derby	92	9	00	0	58	3	31	9	50	7
Stafford	97	0	00	0	54	4	29	9	52	9
Salop	91	10	70	8	54	8	28	1	00	0
Hereford	87	4	51	2	48	0	27	10	50	1
Worceſter	92	9	00	6	52	1	29	3	50	3
Warwick	98	8	00	0	56	0	28	8	57	4
Wilts	86	8	00	0	44	2	29	6	54	0
Berks	88	9	00	0	46	6	28	2	48	11
Oxford	90	10	00	0	46	7	27	9	45	3
Bucks	93	10	00	0	47	6	27	9	44	5
Brecon	83	2	51	2	48	9	25	8	00	0
Montgom.	93	7	00	0	43	2	22	1	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	48	11	26	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

91	8	00	8	48	0	26	11	47	6

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

84	3	34	2	38	3	23	10	36	6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	98	8	32	0	43	2	30	3	43	9
Kent	107	6	00	0	47	2	33	6	46	3
Suſſex	105	0	00	0	00	0	36	0	46	0
Suffolk	92	5	00	0	44	2	29	4	40	8
Cambrid.	84	6	00	0	43	10	20	2	39	10
Norfolk	93	2	00	0	40	9	23	0	39	9
Lincoln	87	3	64	9	48	2	23	7	41	4
York	81	1	68	5	43	8	24	10	40	11
Durham	89	5	00	0	00	0	25	0	00	0
Northum.	88	11	64	0	42	6	24	2	00	0
Cumberl.	89	0	58	6	41	11	27	4	00	0
Weſtmor.	100	2	62	0	38	8	28	6	00	0
Lancaſter	89	10	00	0	58	8	28	5	48	1
Cheſter	86	9	00	0	00	0	30	2	00	0
Flint	96	9	00	0	53	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	96	10	00	0	52	10	27	2	57	0
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	48	0	26	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	8	00	0	43	4	22	6	60	0
Merioneth	91	4	00	0	49	4	24	10	00	0
Cardigan	84	0	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	81	8	00	0	49	3	20	6	00	0
Carmarth.	94	8	00	0	52	9	20	10	00	0
Glamorg.	80	8	00	0	56	0	25	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	91	9	00	0	50	11	28	7	54	6
Somerſet	92	8	00	0	47	6	24	5	52	0
Monmo.	91	10	00	0	50	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	101	3	00	0	46	10	29	6	00	0
Cornwall	96	7	00	0	46	11	25	6	00	0
Dorſet	92	1	00	0	47	0	35	11	60	0
Hants	99	4	00	0	46	1	32	8	52	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	94	3	64	1	44	7	26	2	42	9
2	90	2	60	8	44	1	25	6	40	6
3	93	2	60	8	40	9	23	0	39	9
4	83	0	64	0	46	1	24	2	40	7
5	80	3	64	0	42	6	24	7	37	6
6	98	5	59	8	41	1	27	7	47	6

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
7	89	0	60	8	58	8	28	8	48	1
8	91	0	60	8	48	10	24	4	38	10
9	84	6	60	8	48	6	21	8	37	6
10	92	2	60	8	50	0	25	8	38	8
11	98	11	60	8	46	11	27	2	47	6
12	96	5	60	9	46	3	25	8	46	4

ſay it be felt in the boſom of
ry magiſtrate, and poſſeſs the
rts of thoſe who controul the
ive, and direct the deſtinies of
miſerable, is the wiſh of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Doncaſter Town-gaol. Joſeph Far-
ton, ſerjeant at mace, gaoler, and
mas Hill, beadle of the town, de-
r. Salary, 10l. 10s. and cloaths and
ced hat every year. Fees: debtors,
6d.; felons, 1s. 4d. Tranſports, 1s.
mile. No chaplain, or religious at-
tions. Surgeon from the Diſpenſary
en wanted. Allowance, 4d. and
per day.

This gaol is a detached building in
Sepulchre Gate-ſtreet, and has a
uſe for the keeper which overlooks
court; there is inſcribed on a ſtone
front, John Whitaker, eſq. Mayor
779. For all deſcriptions of priſoners
here is a ſmall flagged court-yard with
pump in it. Felons have two good-
ſized rooms below, one of which is to-
tally dark, except a ſmall aperture in
the door; the other has an iron gra ed
window not glazed, and a ſmall aper-
ture in the door; over theſe are two
rooms with iron-grated and glazed win-
dows for debtors, each of the doors
has a ſmall aperture; the rooms have
fire-places, and the Borough allows
firing in the winter, ſtraw on wood
bedſteads, two blankets and a rug.
Debtors are committed to this gaol by
proceſs iſſuing out of Borough Writs
to any amount, as are likewiſe thoſe
for ſmaller ſums, by the Court of Re-
queſts.

There being no *ſewer*, or means for
decent cleanlineſs, the priſon was moſt
intolerably offenſive at my viſit; and
the gaoler told me it was uſually ſo,
and that it had been whitewaſhed but
twice in ten years by the *Corporation*,
but that the priſoners had ſometimes
bought whitewaſh and done it them-
ſelves. Priſoners, Auguſt 14, 1802,
one debtor, one felon, both together!

Sheffield Priſon, for debtors. Gaoler,
Godfrey Fox; ſalary, none. Fees, in
the High Court, for commitment, and
turnkey, 1l. 5s. In the Low Court
6d. Garniſh 2s. 6d. High Court
debtors; Low Court debtors 1s. 2d.
(This is expended for coals, candles,
and ſoap, for their mutual benefit.)
Chaplain none, nor any religious at-
tention paid to priſoners. Surgeon:
Mr. Moorhouſe attends the ſick in pri-
ſon as ſurgeon for the overſeers of the
poor, from whom he has a ſalary. Allow-
ance: None, but caſual relief from the
overſeers of the poor to thoſe who cannot
work; in which caſe High Court debtors
have 3s. and Low Court 2s per week.
This gaol for the liberty of Hallam-
ſhire is the property of the Duke of
Norfolk, and is for debtors only, and
thoſe of two deſcriptions, commonly
called the HIGH and LOW COURT pri-
ſoners, viz. the High are detained for
debts above ten pounds, by virtue of a
proceſs from the courts at Weſtminſter,
directed to the chief bailiff of the liberty
of Hallamſhire, &c.; and are entitled to
the ſame privileges in the law as pri-
ſoners in York caſtle. They have a
day-room about five yards ſquare,
which has two windows that look into
the ſtreet, and four rooms up ſtairs,
two for men, and one for women to
ſleep in; the fourth is a work-ſhop.
The keeper furniſhes beds at 10½d. per
week each, and two ſleep in a bed.
Priſoners, 14th Nov. 1801, four; 14th
Auguſt 1802, five.

The LOW COURT priſoners are de-
tained for debts under 40s. by virtue
of a proceſs from the court-baron of
the manor of Sheffield, held under a
particular act of parliament obtained
for that purpoſe, directing that three
months impriſonment ſhall diſcharge
the priſoner from debt and coſts, if
the ſame be not ſooner paid or ſatis-
fied*. They have two rooms, about
5 yards by 4 each, with fire-places;
the iron-grated windows look into the
court. In theſe they work and ſleep,
which makes them filthy beyond de-
ſcription; and four rooms are lately
added at the top of the houſe, one of
which is for the women at night. Pri-
ſoners find their own ſtraw and firing
The court-yard has a damp earth floor,
and is 12 yards by 6. It is the only one,
and where both ſexes aſſociate toge-
ther. At my viſit, *Sunday*, 15th Au-
guſt 1802, the low-court priſoners
were buſy ſifting cinders in it; the
aſhes of which they ſell for three ſhil-
lings per load. There were then about
two cart loads, which were to be
fetched away next day. Upon con-
verſing with the civil and communica-
tive gaoler, I found their debts were
frequently for the non-payment of ale-
houſe ſcores; and this I have obſerved
to be the caſe in moſt large manufac-
turing towns, where idleneſs and drun-
kenneſs prevail. It would operate a

* See the act of the Court Baron 29th of Geo. II.

good

greſſive in every other department of human œconomy and convenience, the Law ſhould alone afford an exception, and error be tolerated as venerable becauſe it claims antiquity? Had the laws of the Medes and Perſians never been changed, what a baneful ſyſtem of juriſprudence muſt have governed the human race! A ſyſtem as unjuſtifiable as the practice in the courts of the *Sheffield priſon* for debtors, where the coſts of a ſuit in which one penny damages was given amounted to *ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence**! In order to make error appear venerable, antiquity indeed might here be appealed to as high at leaſt as Shakſpeare, who exclaims,

"Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the unwedgeable and gnarled oak
Than the *ſoft myrtle*."

Meaſure for Meaſure, act II. ſc. 7.

As the ſun, after being obſcured by a dark cloud, appears more luminous, and the calm that ſucceeds a ſtorm is contemplated with increaſed ſatisfaction; ſo the mind, retreating from the repulſive dungeons of *Doncaſter* and *Sheffield*, dwells upon *Wakefield houſe of correction* with a degree of pleaſure that might otherwiſe have proved leſs gratifying, and views chaſtiſement with compaſſion elevated by hope, and the infliction of puniſhment as conducive to moral reflection and future reformation. In this contraſt of virtuous management and pious ſurveillance in the magiſtrates of Wakefield, I am led to apply individually the words of Ximenes, as ſpoken by that virtuous cardinal to a Mooriſh prince whom he converted to the religion of Chriſt:

"Hence the true Chriſtian, lord of appetite,
The vanquiſher of low but fierce reſentments,
Which in a painful fever keep the ſoul
Free from impediments, purſues with ardour
All that adorns and meliorates the man,
That poliſhes our life, or ſoothes its ills.
Whene'er Compaſſion with her gliſt'ning eye
Points to the ſqualid cottage of Affliction,
Jews, Moors, and Infidels, are all his brethren.
Could he in ſome remote and barbarous land,
By powerful gold, or ſalutary arts,
Make pale diſtreſs give way to blooming joy,
He'd traverſe wilds or ſwelling ſeas to court
The god-like office; his expanded heart
In every climate feels itſelf at home."

STOCKDALE's Ximenes.

A fair Correſpondent, whoſe friendſhip and inſtruction I cannot too highly eſtimate, and whoſe youth and beauty, however attractive, are leſs ſo than her mental charms, has thus expreſſed herſelf upon the philanthropic ſentiments exhibited in this tragedy:

"I wiſh the world at large would contemplate theſe lines, and then have their eyes *directed* to their glorious accompliſhment in the perſon of Mr. Neild. Such examples might arouſe the ſpirit of Chriſtian charity, now ſleeping in the boſoms of many rich and powerful men. How few are there who conſider their overflowing coffers as the treaſuries of the poor! How few who have ever known the delicious melody of a voice trembling with rapturous gratitude! who have taſted the tears of compaſſion! who have banqueted on the ſmiles of the unfortunate, who, but for their conſolations, never would have ſmiled again! Such bliſs is not of Mahomet's paradiſe, neither is it of the Sybarite luxuries of this world."

* One of theſe warrants is now in my poſſeſſion; but, from ſubſequent enquiry, it does not appear that theſe courts are more ſevere or expenſive than others in general, although the trivial ſums for which ſuits are inſtituted muſt fall heavily upon the lower claſſes of the community, to the ruin of many families, and thereby annually augment the poor-rates, the amount of which is now become ſuch an evil, as, in the opinion of the excellent Bernard (Introduction for bettering the Condition of the Poor), is even more alarming than the national debt. What muſt be the reſult of 100,000 law-ſuits a year but beggary to many? The event of a ſuit has often been to both plaintiff and defendant confinement in the ſame priſon. From a letter I received yeſterday from my friend Neild, there is reaſon to hope that theſe ſubjects are under his conſideration, and that his remarks may be communicated to the publick.

May

May it be felt in the boſom of every magiſtrate, and poſſeſs the hearts of thoſe who controul the captive, and direct the deſtinies of the miſerable, is the wiſh of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Doncaſter Town-gaol. Joſeph Farrington, ſerjeant at mace, gaoler, and Thomas Hill, beadle of the town, deputy. Salary, 10l. 10s. and cloaths and a laced hat every year. Fees: debtors, 2s. 6d.; felons, 1s. 4d. Tranſports, 1s. *per* mile. No chaplain, or religious attentions. Surgeon from the Diſpenſary when wanted. Allowance, 4d. and 6d. *per* day.

This gaol is a detached building in St. Sepulchre Gate-ſtreet, and has a houſe for the keeper which overlooks the court; there is inſcribed on a ſtone in front, John Whitaker, eſq. Mayor 1779. For all deſcriptions of priſoners there is a ſmall flagged court-yard with a pump in it. Felons have two good. fized rooms below, one of which is totally dark, except a ſmall aperture in the door; the other has an iron gra ed window not glazed, and a ſmall aperture in the door; over theſe are two rooms with iron-grated and glazed windows for debtors, each of the doors has a ſmall aperture; the rooms have fire-places, and the Borough allows firing in the winter, ſtraw on wood bedſteads, two blankets and a rug. Debtors are committed to this gaol by proceſs iſſuing out of Borough Writs to any amount, as are likewiſe thoſe for ſmaller ſums, by the Court of Requeſts.

There being no *ſewer*, or means for decent cleanlineſs, the priſon was moſt intolerably offenſive at my viſit; and the gaoler told me it was uſually ſo, and that it had been whitewaſhed but twice in ten years by the *Corporation*, but that the priſoners had ſometimes bought whitewaſh and done it themſelves. Priſoners, Auguſt 14, 1802, one debtor, one felon, both together!

Sheffield Priſon, for debtors. Gaoler, Godfrey Fox; ſalary, none. Fees, in the High Court, for commitment, and turnkey, 1l. 5s. In the Low Court 6d. Garniſh 2s. 6d. High Court debtors; Low Court debtors 1s. 2d. (This is expended for coals, candles, and ſoap, for their mutual benefit.) Chaplain none, nor any religious attention paid to priſoners. Surgeon: Mr. Moorhouſe attends the ſick in priſon as ſurgeon for the overſeers of the poor, from whom he has a ſalary. Allowance: None, but caſual relief from the overſeers of the poor to thoſe who cannot work; in which caſe High Court debtors have 3s. and Low Court 2s per week. This gaol for the liberty of Hallamſhire is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and is for debtors only, and thoſe of two deſcriptions, commonly called the HIGH and LOW COURT priſoners, viz. the High are detained for debts above ten pounds, by virtue of a proceſs from the courts at Weſtminſter, directed to the chief bailiff of the liberty of Hallamſhire, &c.; and are entitled to the ſame privileges in the law as priſoners in York caſtle. They have a day-room about five yards ſquare, which has two windows that look into the ſtreet, and four rooms up ſtairs, two for men, and one for women to ſleep in; the fourth is a work-ſhop. The keeper furniſhes beds at 10½d. per week each, and two ſleep in a bed. Priſoners, 14th Nov. 1801, four; 14th Auguſt 1802, five.

The LOW COURT priſoners are detained for debts under 40s. by virtue of a proceſs from the court-baron of the manor of Shetfield, held under a particular act of parliament obtained for that purpoſe, directing that three months impriſonment ſhall diſcharge the priſoner from debt and coſts, if the ſame be not ſooner paid or ſatisfied*. They have two rooms, about 5 yards by 4 each, with fire-places; the iron-grated windows look into the court. In theſe they work and ſleep, which makes them filthy beyond deſcription; and four rooms are lately added at the top of the houſe, one of which is for the women at night. Priſoners find their own ſtraw and firing The court-yard has a damp earth floor, and is 12 yards by 6. It is the only one, and where both ſexes aſſociate together. At my viſit, *Sunday*, 15th Auguſt 1802, the low-court priſoners were buſy ſifting cinders in it; the aſhes of which they ſell for three ſhillings per load. There were then about two cart loads, which were to be fetched away next day. Upon converſing with the civil and communicative gaoler, I found their debts were frequently for the non-payment of alehouſe ſcores; and this I have obſerved to be the caſe in moſt large manufacturing towns, where idleneſs and drunkenneſs prevail. It would operate a

* See the act of the Court Baron 29th of Geo. II.

good

good effect, if, in the s re-
covery of *ſmall debts*, a
clauſe to prohibit arreſts for thoſe contracted in public houſes. The actions entered in Sheffield Court every three weeks are on an average 300; and, the gaol being ſmall, it frequently happens that there are more warrants againſt the perſons of defendants than can be executed between court-day and court-day.

There is no difference in the length of time of commitment between one penny damages and 39s. 11d.; to either of which the coſts are always added, and are of the ſame amount, viz. 1l. 3s. 6d. on trial, and 17s. 6d. on enquiry.

Water is acceſſible to all during the day, and to fill their pitchers at night. Priſoners, 14th Nov. 1801, fourteen; Auguſt 14, 1802, ſeventeen.

Sheffield Town Gaol, the *Lobbies* under the Town-hall; three dark cells, which open into a narrow paſſage, the largeſt eight feet ſquare, and ſix feet high. Each door has an aperture of ſix inches diameter. Plank bedſteads, with ſtraw. An offenſive ſewer in the corner of each cell. When the quarter-ſeſſions are held at this town, offenders are locked-up a night or two in this priſon. I went into it (though in day-time) with a lighted candle. Priſoners, 14th Auguſt 1802, none.

Sheffield-gaol, for the Manor of *Eccleſhall*, is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, built about ten years ago; Gaoler, William Needham; ſalary, none. Fees on diſcharge, 6d.; garniſh, 1s. 2d. Allowance and regulations, the ſame as the Low Court Debtors in the town. A court, 18 yards by 15, with a pump in it; a day-room, about 14 yards ſquare, in which debtors work; two lodging-rooms, 6 yards by 3 yards, with two large glazed windows; the rooms are partitioned off, to receive ſix debtors ſingly, who find their own beds, or ſtraw. The average number of priſoners here, is five; but there was none at my viſit, the 14th of Auguſt, 1802. In none of the Sheffield priſons, is the Act for the preſervation of health, or the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up; neither is there any chaplain, or any religious attention whatever paid to the priſoners. It was, therefore, without ſurprize I found the Low Court debtors buſily employed in ſifting cinders on a *Sunday*.

Houſe of Correction, Wakefield.—

Gaoler, [illegible] V. Straubenzee; ſalary, 2 [illegible]; excellent houſe to live in, [illegible] owed, and taxes paid by the county. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Brown; ſalary, 50l.; duty twice a week; Thurſday, prayers; Sunday, prayers and a ſermon. Surgeon, Mr. Walker; makes a bill.

Allowance.—Breakfaſt every day, one quart of oatmeal pottage, and half a pound of bread; ſupper, the ſame. Sunday and Thurſday dinner, half a pound of boiled beef, and one pound of vegetables, or potatoes. Monday and Friday, one quart of broth from beef of yeſterday, with herbs, and half a pound of bread. Tueſday, quarter of a pound of cheeſe, half a pound of bread. Wedneſday, one quart of rice and oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread. Saturday, one quart ſtew of Heads and Bones. The ſtew is made of ſh n-bones and heads, clean waſhed, after the proportion of two bullock's heads, and two ſhin-bones, for 120 priſoners, with half an ounce of rice per head. It is made, over night, with a ſlow fire, with onions, leeks, and ſalt, in a boiler which confines the ſteam, in the way of a digeſter. The rice muſt be ſteeped in cold water all the night, and put into the ſtew in the morning.

N. B. Breakfaſt delivered at eight o'clock in ſummer, and nine in winter. Dinner at twelve. Supper, eight o'clock, in ſummer; ſix o'clock, in winter. The table of diet is printed, and ſtuck up in the gaol.

This excellent priſon is built of ſtone, and does honour to the Weſt Riding. The gaoler's houſe fronts the ſtreet, and is ſeparated from the priſon by an area, near half an acre, of which it has a complete command. Two turnkeys are allowed, the firſt at one guinea, the ſecond, 16s. per week; and a porter, 20l. *per annum*. Theſe men are ſupplied each with a houſe and coals free, and live within the walls. They are entirely under the keeper's direction, and may be continued or diſmiſſed at his pleaſure. They are paid by the keeper, who receives the money from the County treaſurer. The taſk maſter, or manufacturer, is choſen by the magiſtrates. They allow him 100l. a [illegible] under the direction of [illegible] obliged to aſſiſt him at [illegible] he Gaoler has no power [illegible] The Quarter Seſſions are [illegible] pring, at Pontefract only; [illegible] ner, at Skipton, Bradford

rd, and Rotherham; in autumn, resbro', Leeds, and Rotherham; winter, at Weatherby, Wakefield, oncaster. The prison consists of a and two wings: the *West wing* cells, being 17 on each floor, omen prisoners are confined here; has a separate cell. The *Centre* wo large rooms on the ground- one for felons, the other for meanours; and seventeen sleep- ells; in which men felons are ed, except their numbers exceed the cells, then two sleep toge- The *East wing* has 45 cells, en on the first and second floors and seventeen on the upper story; them have arched roofs, are 7 inches long, by 6 feet 9 wide, e fitted up with iron bedsteads, mattrass, two blankets, a sheet, rug. The lower range are ed by the pipe of a German-stove g through, and are thoroughly ated; each door has a cylinder, nvey provisions, &c. to the pri- ; the upper stories are like the , except that the windows are ; the lobbies are very spacious ry, plenty of water, and a *sewer*, ously and well contrived, in each. gst the cells, are six for solitary nement, the doors of which have nder to admit provisions, but no except what is received through all circular perforation. The infirmary has three sleeping- s, with three beds each, and a -room; the women's infirmary, leeping rooms, with three beds and a sitting-room. The cook's en has a small room attached to ith two beds. There are in the , 113 cells, and 17 beds in s. In the chapel, the men sit stairs on one side, and the en on the other, in view of the ler, but out of sight of each . The sick are placed, in like er, in the gallery, but can see e seen by the rest of the prisoners. risoners, on admission, are strip- nd washed, and such part of their es as are worth preserving, fumi- , ticketed, and hung up, to be them on discharge, with such additions, as their several necessi- equire. The County cloathing, h is a black and yellow stripe al- tely, and a pair of wooden clogs, en put on. When I was there, e capital letter was sewed on each ner's coat, denoting his offence; for, during that hour in the day in which felons are permitted to walk in the area, they mix and associate with the other prisoners. At the back of the prison, a plot of ground, near three acres, is inclosed, in which are 85 work-cells, but (four only excepted) they are much too small, the cielings low, and only 8 feet long, by six feet one inch wide; the remainder is a garden, which grows more vegetables than the prison will consume. The boundary-wall is nineteen feet high. The earnings of the prisoners do not amount to what they cost the County, because they frequently want employ. Men will earn, after the first fourteen days, more than sufficient for their subsistence, if they are in health, and have work. Sawing wood is the most profitable; and by this, each prisoner's labour may be estimated at half a guinea to fourteen shillings per week. Women are very deficient in this respect, many of them having children; some are cripples. The young women, on their admission, in general, are so afflicted with a certain disorder, that a great portion of their time is taken up in the cure. Their employment is spinning worsted, and picking wool.

The excellent magistrates of the West Riding have humanely directed, that each prisoner's subsistence shall be reckoned *sixpence* a day. All above that sum the prisoner gains by his labours, he is to receive one half, and the other half goes to the County: a noble example of liberality, and worthy of imitation, as, from the best calculation which can be made, each prisoner stands the County in one shilling per day!

The Act for preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, are conspicuously hung up; the whole prison is white-washed four times a year, and is as clean, in every part, as any private house. It is almost needless to add, that neither fees nor garnish are allowed to be taken here. Prisoners, August 15, 1802, men, 50; women, 29.

The irons used in this prison are of the very lightest kind, being (in my opinion) not more than 5 or 6 lbs.; but I saw one pair 52 lbs. which, the turnkey told me, a refractory prisoner had on for a fortnight, by way of punishment.

Wakefield Town Gaol, called the *Kidcotts*, is a new prison, built in 1800. The constable is the keeper. It consists

conſiſts of two lofty rooms, about four yards ſquare; with an iron bedſtead and ſtraw. The floors are flagged, dry, and well ventilated by iron grated-windows towards the paſſage which divides the rooms. The ſewers are judiciouſly conſtructed, and communicate with the drains. Priſoners are ſeldom detained here longer than one or two nights. The liberality and humanity of the magiſtrates will not ſuffer even this ſmall place of confinement to eſcape their attention. Priſoners, 16th Auguſt 1802, none.

To Dr. Lettsom.

My dear Sir, *Wakefield, Sunday evening, Aug.* 15, 1802.

IT is ſcarcely poſſible to form a greater contraſt than between the two places I have juſt been viſiting. Before I got into the chaiſe this morning, I thought I would take another peep into the gaol at Sheffield, to ſee how they ſpent the Sunday. I found the Low Court debtors as black as chimney-ſweepers, and as buſy as bees, ſifting cinders, to make up the aſhes two loads, which are to be fetched away to-morrow morning.

I arrived at this place (Wakefield) juſt as divine ſervice had begun, and was ſurprized not to ſee a ſingle beggar or vagrant, or even an idle lounger, about the ſtreets. The church was filled within, and peace and order dwelt without. I was pleaſed to be informed this was not a caſual circumſtance, but that I ſhould always find it ſo whenever I viſited it on the Sabbath-day. I rather think the police is ſo regulated, that ſome of its *reſpectable inhabitants* perambulate the ſtreets alternately, otherwiſe it would be impoſſible to keep ſo large a town in ſuch decent obſervance of the Sabbath.

The account of *this priſon* will give a little *ſalt* or *reliſh* to my letter; for I muſt own they have (with a few exceptions) been very unſavory articles; I fear as unpalatable to you as painful to myſelf; but to you, my good friend, who are ſo well acquainted with the miſeries and infirmities of human nature, all apology will be needleſs from James Neild.

P.S. It is my cuſtom to attend *priſon ſervice*, but the new chapel is not finiſhed.

Mr. Urban, *April* 4.

AS the *Architect's* letter (p. 230), and the witty *tri-lettered* Correſpondent W. I. P. (p. 294) ſeem to have *no ſmall* reſemblance to each other, both in the elegance of their ſtyle, and the neat vein of raillery which pervades them both; I ſhall anſwer them in one letter. Is it not a little hard upon me, who wiſhed to provoke no one, to be aſſailed on all ſides? I only beg that the *Architect* will prove that H. A. U. and R. U. B. are one perſon; by the letter of H. A. U. (p. 217), he ſeems not to have any very large portion of inſight into perſonage and character. I am, as I declared, but a young Correſpondent; and ſhould have thanked the *Architect* for any information which he might give me on the ſubject of my letter, and expected not to be anſwered by ſneers, and accuſations of ignorance. What I firſt ſtated I maintain: "the mouldings are, *as far as I can judge*, ſharp and well cut." As to its being repaired upon the ſtrict model of the original, I am no judge, as I never ſaw the original; but, as far as I can remember, and from the prints in Bentham, which I have examined, I think it is. I cannot ſpeak with certainty; the prints are on too ſmall a ſcale; and the diſtance of time ſince I ſaw the building hinders my forming any certain opinion, and I had not time to uſe my pencil. Nor do I look upon myſelf as ſo very ignorant as not to underſtand the difference between the ſtyle of the 13th century and of the Tudors; but Mr. Carter is engaged to ſurvey it: we ſhall hear his remarks, which I ſhall receive with eagerneſs, and, doubtleſs, with improvement, as he is a great maſter of the ſubject, though now and then carried away to petulant remarks and unfounded aſſertions; witneſs the unmerciful reception of my unfortunate letter. The bent of Mr. W. I. P.'s letter I do not perceive. I wrote merely to ſuggeſt, that Mr. Wyatt's cement had not been proved ſufficiently to afford us any certainty of its duration. Mr. W. I. P. completely agrees with me, and tells me "that it is a pity that I am not a competent judge;" but he brings no proof of my being unfit, unleſs his apoſtrophe to *ſtucco and cement*, or his remarks upon the *Weſt door*, be brought as proofs. But of my fitneſs or unfitneſs, "the patrons of this Miſcellany will be the beſt judges." As W. I. P. has told us that there is a hidden virtue in *three initials*, and as virtue is ſcarce; I am ſtill

Yours, &c. R U.B.

Mr.

The Rev.d GEORGE COSTARD. M.A.

I.C. Barnes, Soc. Art. Sci. del.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. G. COSTARD.

THE Rev. George Coſtard, whoſe Oriental and Aſtronomical Learning is too well known to need encomium, was born at Shrewſbury 1710, and (it is believed) firſt educated in the grammar-ſchool there. In or about the year 1726, he was admitted a member of Wadham college, Oxford: B.D. 1739; M. A. June 28, 1733. He became a fellow of that ſociety, and a tutor there; in 1742, was Univerſity rector; and, on the death of Dr. Wyndham, was in election for warden of his college, but declined it on account of his age. His firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment was the curacy of Iſlip near Oxford. He afterward became vicar of Whitchurch, between Lyme and Bridport, in Dorſetſhire, where he ſerved two churches for ſome years. He was a man of general learning, deep read in Divinity and Aſtronomy, well verſed in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and a perfect maſter of the Oriental. His correſpondence with the Literati was extenſive both at home and abroad; and many of his learned productions were read before the members of the Royal Society, and afterwards publiſhed among their Philoſophical Tranſactions. Mr. Coſtard's extenſive learning having recommended him to the notice of the Earl of Northington, lord chancellor, he obtained, by the favour of that nobleman, in June 1764, the vicarage of Twickenham; in which ſituation he continued till his death, which happened Jan. 10, 1782, at the age of 72. His private character was amiable; and he was much reſpected in the neighbourhood in which he reſided for his humanity and benevolence. From ſome paſſages in his writings he appears to have been ſtrongly attached to the intereſts of public freedom. He had a great veneration for the antient Greeks, of whom he ſays, that, "'tis to the happy genius of that once glorious people, and that people alone, that we owe all that can properly be ſtyled aſtronomy." And in another place he obſerves, "that their public ſpirit and love of liberty claim both our admiration and imitation. How far the Sciences ſuffer where oppreſſion, ſuperſtition, and arbitrary power prevail, that once glorious Nation affords this day too melancholy a proof."

In 1733, he publiſhed, in octavo, "Critical Obſervations on the Palms."

Part of a letter written by him to Mr. John Canton, containing an account of a fiery meteor ſeen by him in the air on the 14th of July 1745, was read at the Royal Society on the 7th of November in that year, and publiſhed in their Tranſactions, No. 447.

In 1746, he publiſhed, in London, in octavo, "A Letter to Martin Folkes, eſq. P.R.S. concerning the Riſe and Progreſs of Aſtronomy amongſt the Antients." In this very learned letter, he endeavoured to prove that the Greeks derived but a very ſmall portion of their aſtronomical knowledge from the Egyptians or Babylonians. He obſerves, that though the Egyptians and Babylonians may be allowed by their obſervations of the heavens to have laid the foundation of aſtronomy; yet that, as long as it continued among them, it conſiſted of obſervations only; and in this ſtate it remained, even among the Greeks, for ſome time, till, geometry being improved by them, and them alone, into a ſcience, and applied to the heavens, they became the true and proper authors of every thing deſerving the name of aſtronomy. In 1747, Mr. Coſtard publiſhed, in 8vo, "Some Obſervations tending to illuſtrate the Book of Job, and in particular the words 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' &c.; to which was annexed, "The third chapter of Habakkuk, paraphraſtically tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe" (ſome years before, for his own amuſement). The ſame year, a curious letter written by him to the Rev. Dr. Shaw, principal of St. Edmund hall, Oxon, relative to the Chineſe chronology and aſtronomy, was read at the Royal Society, and publiſhed in "The Philoſophical Tranſactions," No. 488. In this letter he took notice, that it had been the affectation of ſome nations, and particularly the Babylonians and Egyptians, to carry up their hiſtory to ſuch an immoderate antiquity, as plainly to ſhew thoſe accounts to be fictitious, and without foundation. This alſo was the caſe with the Chineſe. And Mr. Coſtard urged a variety of arguments to prove, that the mathematical and aſtronomical knowledge of the Chineſe was inconſiderable; and that little dependance was to be placed on the pretended antiquity of their hiſtory. In 1749, he publiſhed, at Oxford, in 8vo, "A further Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of Aſtronomy among the Antients."

Antients, in three Letters to Martin Folkes, eſq." The firſt of theſe letters treats of the aſtronomy of the Chaldeans; the ſecond is an elaborate enquiry concerning the Conſtellations* ſpoken of in the Book of Job†; and the fourth is on the mythological aſtronomy of the antients. In theſe letters he has diſplayed a conſiderable extent of Oriental and Grecian literature. His next publication, which appeared in 1750, in 8vo, was, "Two Diſſertations;" the firſt containing an enquiry into the meaning of the word Keſitah, mentioned in Job xlii. 11; in which is endeavoured to be proved, that, though it moſt probably there ſtands for the name of a coin, yet there is no reaſon for ſuppoſing it ſtamped with any figure at all; and therefore not with that of a lamb in particular. The ſecond, on the ſignification of the word Hermes; in which is explained the origin of the cuſtom among the Greeks of erecting ſtones called Hermiæ; together with ſome other particulars relating to the mythology of that people. Theſe Diſſertations were inſcribed to his friend Dr. Hunt, then profeſſor of the Hebrew and Arabic languages in the univerſity of Oxford. At the concluſion of them Mr. Coſtard ſays, "the ſtudy of the Oriental languages ſeems to be gaining ground in Europe every day; and, provided the Greek and Latin are equally cultivated, we may arrive in a few years at a greater knowledge of the antient world than may be expected or can be imagined. But, without this foundation, I may venture to pronounce, from the little experience I have had, that it will be darkneſs and perplexity. It is beginning at the wrong end, which can never be attended with ſucceſs in any thing. It may not, perhaps, be improper to add, before I have done, that, for ſuch reſearches as theſe I have here been ſpeaking of, few places, if any, in Europe, are ſo well adapted as the Univerſity of Oxford."

In 1752, he publiſhed, in 8vo, at Oxford, "Diſſertationes II. critico-ſacræ, quarum prima explicatur Ezek. cap. xiii. ver. 18. Altera vero 2 Reg. cap. x. ver. 22." The ſame year a tranſlation was publiſhed of the latter of theſe diſſertations under the following title: "A Diſſertation on the 2d of Kings, chap. x. ver. 22, tranſlated from the Latin of Rabbi Coſtard; with a Dedication, Preface, and Poſtſcript, critical and explanatory, by the Tranſlator." In the Preface and Dedication to this publication, it is attempted to place Mr. Coſtard in a very ludicrous light.

On the 25th of January, 1753, a letter written by Mr. Coſtard, and addreſſed to the Earl of Macclesfield, concerning the age of Homer and Heſiod, was likewiſe read at the Royal Society, and afterwards publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1754. In this letter Mr. Coſtard ſtates the ages of Homer and Heſiod much lower than the ordinary computations. He endeavours to make it appear, from aſtronomical obſervations, that Homer and Heſiod both probably lived about the year before Chriſt 580, which is three centuries later than the computation of Sir Iſaac Newton, and more than four later than that of Petavius.

In 1755, he wrote a letter to Dr. Birch, which is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, reſpecting the meaning of the phraſe "Sphera Barbarica." Some time after this he undertook to publiſh a ſecond edition of Dr. Hyde's "Hiſtoria Religionis veterum Perſarum eorumque Magorum;" which was accordingly printed under his inſpection, and with his corrections, at the Clarendon preſs, at Oxford, in 4to, 1760.

In 1764, he publiſhed, in 4to, "The Uſe of Aſtronomy in Hiſtory and Chronology, exemplified in an Enquiry into the Fall of the Stone into the Ægoſpotamos, ſaid to be foretold by Anaxagoras;" in which is attempted to be ſhewn, that Anaxagoras did not foretel the fall of that ſtone, but the ſolar eclipſe in the firſt year of the Peloponneſian war; that what he ſaw was

* In this letter, among other things, he endeavoured to prove, that the authors of the Septuagint verſion did not underſtand the original, in thoſe paſſages in which the Conſtellations are mentioned. He thinks it probable, that "thoſe whom Ptolemy employed to tranſlate the Hebrew writings knew nothing of aſtronomy, or the original names by which the Conſtellations were firſt called by the old Chaldean or Egyptian obſervers; and that this led them to apply, with uncertainty and confuſion, the fabulous names given them by the Greeks, which, in their time, had univerſally taken place of the other.

† He was of opinion, that the Book of Job was not older than the time of the Jewiſh captivity at Babylon.

was a comet at
of Salamis; an
probably fought
Chun
478, or two ye
than is com-
monly fixed by chronologers. In 1767, he publiſhed, in one volume, 4to, "The Hiſtory of Aſtronomy, with its Application to Geography, Hiſtory, and Chronology, occaſionally exemplified by the Globes." This work was chiefly intended for the uſe of ſtudents, and contains a full and diſtinct view of the ſeveral improvements made in geography and aſtronomy. Mr. Coſtard has ſhewn, by a gradual deduction, at what time, and by whom, the principal diſcoveries have been made in geography and aſtronomy; how each diſcovery has paved the way to what followed; and by what eaſy ſteps, through the revolution of ſo many ages, theſe very uſeful ſciences have advanced towards their preſent ſtate of perfection.

The following year he publiſhed, in 4to, aſtronomical and philoſophical conjectures on a paſſage in Homer; but theſe conjectures appear to be fanciful and ill-founded.

About this time a correſpondence took place between the learned Jacob Bryant, eſq. and Mr. Coſtard, concerning the land of Goſhen; which has been publiſhed by Mr. Nichols in a volume of Mr. Bowyer's "Miſcellaneous Tracts, 1785," 4to.

We do not find that from this period our author printed any works for ſome years; but, in 1788, he publiſhed, in 8vo, "A Letter to Nathaniel Bradley Halhead, eſq. containing ſome Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws." This appears to be the laſt of his publications: it contains ſome criticiſms which were intended to invalidate the opinion which Mr. Halhead had conceived concerning the great antiquity of the Gentoo laws, and ſome arguments againſt a notion which had been adopted by ſeveral writers, drawn from the obſervation of natural phænomena, that the world is far more antient than it is repreſented to be by the Hebrew chronology. The following articles in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions" were alſo written by him: "Account of a fiery Meteor ſeen in the Air, July 14, 1745," vol. XLIII. p. 522; "On the Chineſe Chronology and Aſtronomy," vol. XLIV. p. 476; "Letter to Dr. Bevis concerning the Year of the Eclipſe foretold by Thales," vol. XLVIII. p. 17; "On the Eclipſe mentioned by Xenophon," Ibid. p. 155; "On the Ages of Homer and Heſiod," Ibid. p. 441 (noticed in the preceding page); "Tranſlation of a Paſſage in Ebn Younes, with ſome Remarks thereon," vol. LXVIII. 231.

In ſeveral of Mr. Coſtard's books he hath written his name and college of the date 1726; and in ſome of them, "ex dono M. Freke nepoti ſuo Geo. Coſtard, Wad. Col. 1726."

His library, Oriental MSS. and philoſophical inſtruments, were ſold by auction, by Mr. Samuel Paterſon, in March 1782.

He lies buried on the South ſide of Twickenham church-yard, and (by his own expreſs deſire) without any monumental inſcription, or other memorial, by which his remains may be traced.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

THROUGH the general diffuſion of literature, which the eſtabliſhment of the art of printing has effected, a claſs of men formerly unknown is now become a powerful engine of either benefit or injury to the State. An important and imperious duty is conſequently impoſed on thoſe intruſted with the government of the country, to take ſuch meaſures as may beſt ſecure the benefits, and avert the injuries reſulting from this vaſt and ſtill increaſing ſource of either good or evil.

As faithful guardians of the public welfare, they cannot be indifferent to the conduct and fate of the numerous, and too generally unhappy, body of men denominated Literary; who, from various cauſes, are driven to ſeek a precarious and ſcanty meal from the employment of the pen; and who, in the immenſe maſs of diurnal and periodical publications, contribute to form the public opinion upon almoſt every ſubject of enquiry, moral, ſocial, and political.

That diſappointed and ſuffering genius ſhould often burſt forth in complaint and invective againſt that conſtitution of things under which it is ſtarving; and that penury ſhould lend an ear to the ſolicitations of venality and corruption, and plead any cauſe that will afford bread to the hungry, cannot at all be wondered at. The ſubject of aſtoniſhment is, that ſtateſmen ſhould not, in ſome more evident degree, accommodate their conduct to theſe

these important changes in the state of society.

The illustrious names that now appear in the advertisements of the Literary Fund, are, I am willing to hope, indications that this subject has at length obtained some portion of the notice it so highly demands: the patronage of the Heir-apparent and his noble coadjutors must enable the work of mercy in which they are engaged to contribute most essentially to the welfare of the State.

That this is no vague or unfounded opinion has already been demonstrated by one of these distinguished and compassionate statesmen. The Earl of Chichester, then Lord Pelham, when secretary in Ireland, during a period of the utmost distraction and danger, found that most of the daily literature of Dublin was hostile to the Government; his enlightened and comprehensive mind suggested a remedy; he introduced himself into several respectable literary societies, became a member of some of their most distinguished bodies, and, as an high officer of the Government, indicated a desire to alleviate the miseries and promote the comfort of literary men. The effect confirmed the wisdom of the measure. Many who had thrown by the pen in despair, or concealed themselves in sullen retirement, now resumed their station in the ranks of literature. The press was rescued from the grasp of party malice; the partisans of disaffection were answered; and the public opinion directed into the channel of loyalty and true patriotism.

This Noble Lord appears to have acted on the same principle when he held the seals of the home department, by subscribing to the Literary Fund, and taking an active concern in the conduct of that excellent institution.

Were this example of judicious policy followed by other great officers of the State, it might produce the happiest effect upon our periodical literature, by holding out honourable and independent means of support and comfort to the veteran and disabled votaries of the pen and the press.

Whatever may be the foibles and errors of literary men, ingratitude to their patrons and friends cannot in general be laid to their charge. The Court of Lewis XIV. owes its celebrity more to his munificent patronage of literature than to any other cause. The same excess of [illegible] that leads neglected w[illegible] to [illegible]re with severity, adds patrons and [illegible]y to their grati- And [illegible] last anniversary placed the Heir-apparent at the head of the Literary Fund, I now hope to see the patronage of the House of Brunswick celebrated in the animated strains of literary gratitude; and a British ministry, led on by a Somerset, a Chichester, a Spencer, and a Moira, not confining their efforts to the punishment of crime, but adopting the more effectual method of prevention, and converting the effervescence of neglect and disappointment into the genial glow of gratitude, affection, and patriotism.

ELEOS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

ON a marble tablet fixed against the West front of the Methodist Meeting at Edmonton, supporting an Urn like a covered dish on a foot, is this inscription commemorating Mrs. Anne Kent, recorded in your Obituary for April 1804, p. 388, aged 104; "a very pleasing person, appearing to be about 80 years of age," and which was queried, p. 422, if she were not the widow of Mr. Deputy Kent, printer of the first *Directory*, who had a house at West Greenwich, and died there. The Poet is Mr. *Fowler*, pastor of the said congregation.

Near this monument
lie the mortal remains of
MARY KENT,
who exchanged this world of sin
for the realms of Peace and Joy,
March 3, 1803,
aged 104 years.

Reader, on thee the sentence lies: RETURN TO DUST!
A SAVIOUR's merit is thy only trust;
If sav'd on Earth by his all powerful Grace,
In joy thou shalt behold a SAVIOUR's face.

J. F. [FOWLER.]

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, March* 2[illegible]

ASPARAGUS being esteemed [illegible] most families, and many erroneous ideas having been entertained [illegible] to the expence of making beds, and its cultivation, I would wish to have them removed, therefore send you an account of Botanical remarks on [illegible] fr[illegible] thod of forcing [illegible] w[illegible] ber of crops to [illegible] a succession [illegible] year; expence [illegible] ic; improvement [illegible] recou[illegible]

recommended, and abſurdities pointed out, in its cultivation, by

Yours, &c. RICHARD WESTON.

Botanical remarks on the different ſexes of Aſparagus, with obſervations relative to improvements in its cultivation.

ASPARAGUS being regarded as one of the greateſt delicacies which the art of gardening produces, any information relative to an improvement in its cultivation cannot but be acceptable to thoſe who are fond of it, and it is a vegetable which moſt perſons like, and in many places it is ſcarce and dear.

Linnæus and other eminent botaniſts have arranged Aſparagus as belonging to the ſixth claſs, and firſt order; having ſix ſtamina and one piſtil; yet, upon a cloſer examination, it proves to belong to the 22nd, or Dicœcious.

But our eminent Engliſh Botaniſt, Hudſon, in his Flora Anglica, 2nd edition, 1798, arranges it, it is true, in the ſixth claſs, as producing hermaphrodite flowers, yet he makes theſe obſervations upon it, that it varies with producing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers.

Ducheſne, a French Botaniſt, remarks, that it produces male and female flowers, but makes no mention of hermaphrodite flowers; he ſays, thoſe individuals which produce berries, have abortive ſtamina, and thoſe which have perfect ſtamina are deſtitute of piſtils, or at leaſt have only abortive ones, and that the male plants throw up a far greater quantity of ſhoots, although not quite equal to them in ſize.

As the hermaphrodite flowers are undoubtedly more certain of being impregnated than the females, it will afford ſome knowledge, if properly examined into, which of the three varieties will be the moſt proper to plant.

The experiment may be readily tried by examining them this Summer about June and July; and, if a perſon has not any beds in his own garden, of two or three years old, it may be done by referring to ſome nurſeryman who raiſes them for ſale.

The following March they muſt be taken up, each variety planted ſeparate, and then noticing the next year which has produced the moſt ſhoots; and when fit to cut, the number and weight of each, obſerving that when tied up, to cut them all of equal length.

As the Flora Anglica is in the hands of but few perſons, and, being written in Latin, there are not many perſons who peruſe it, except thoſe who delight in Botany, I ſhall inſert his deſcription and obſervations, as well as that of Linnæus: but it is but juſtice due to the memory of Mr. Hudſon to obſerve, that this ſecond edition, reprinted ſince his death in 1798, abounds in typographical errors, which appear to be owing to the compoſitor and correctior not ſtrictly following the copy, and not underſtanding botanical Latin.

Botanical deſcription by LINNÆUS.

Linnæus's genera of Plants, N° 424, Claſs 6. Order 1.

Aſparagus, officinal.

Six males, one female.

Corolla, ſix-parted, erect: the three interior petals reflected at the top.

Berry, three-celled, two-ſeeded.

Stem, herbaceous, nearly erect.

Leaves, briſtly, two ſtipules interior, one exterior.—P. 448. Species of Plants.

Botanical deſcription by HUDSON, p. 146.

It grows in maritime meadows, and on banks.

At the promontory of the Lizard Point, Cornwall.

In the marſhes near Briſtol, below Look's Folly.

Near Graveſend. Ray's Synopſis.

In the Iſland of Portland.

Perennial; flowers in July and Auguſt.

Obſervation.—It varies in the ſtalk, being erect and proſtrate.

The flowers, male, female, and hermaphrodite.

Berries, one-ſeeded, and two-ſeeded.

ASPARAGUS.

An eaſy method of raiſing Aſparagus, early in Spring, and at the beginning of Winter, without the aſſiſtance of glaſs; and directions for raiſing it in every month of the year.—With Potatoes and Kidney-Beans on the ſame bed.

IN March, as ſoon as the violent froſts are over, make a hot-bed of ſtable dung, at leaſt four feet thick, ſix broad, and ten or twelve feet long; and, if convenience ſuits, make it againſt a wall which fronts the South, and in a corner, where you will have two walls, by which the heat will be retained

retained much longer, beſides other conveniences and advantages reſulting from ſuch a poſition.

If you have not a convenient place in your garden, make it on the dunghill.

A hot-bed frame ſhould be placed on it; but if you have not one, nail four boards together in the ſhape of one, to aſſiſt in keeping in the heat (or two will be ſufficient if in a corner), and cover it with good rich kitchen-mould about eight inches thick, ſifted or ſcreened fine.

Procure ſome Aſparagus roots, at leaſt three years old, but four or five will be better; as ſoon as the bed is made, the frame put on and filled with earth (without waiting for the ſteam going off), begin and plant the Aſparagus roots (leaving a foot at the back for Kidney-Beans); firſt making two ſmall drills four inches aſunder, which will leave a ſmall ridge like the letter A, on which you are to place the Aſparagus, ſpreading the roots regularly on each ſide. When one row is planted, draw the earth back with your hand, and cover it about two inches thick.

At nine inches diſtance, make another drill, four inches deep, plant the Potatoes at eight inches aſunder, and cover them with your hand or ſmall rake; and in this manner plant the bed alternately, with a row of Aſparagus and Potatoes, and when finiſhed give it a moderate watering, very gently to ſettle the earth, but firſt ſet the watering-pot in the dunghill, to make the water as warm as new milk.

Againſt the back of the frame, plant a row of Kidney-Beans, Runners, at three or four inches aſunder, and another row of Dwarfs, at four inches diſtance, in the following manner:

Runners 0 0 0 0 0 0
Dwarfs 0 0 0 0 0

When the bed is planted and watered, lay two or three ſticks acroſs it, and cover it with mats, cloth, or any other covering you happen to have. In the day-time one mat will be ſufficient, but on cold nights it will require more; and when the Sun ſhines in the middle of the day take them off for two or three hours, but not longer.

When the earth is dry at the top, water it a little with warm water, but not much at a time.

In ten or twelve days, according to the heat of the bed and the weather, the buds of the Aſparagus will begin to appear; then lay on it, two inches thick, more of the ſame rich earth, but none on the Potatoes.

In the middle of fine days the mat muſt be taken off, to make the Aſparagus green, and prevent its being drawn up white, weak, and thin.

This bed will ſupply you for about a month before the natural Aſparagus comes in, and when it will be worth four ſhillings a hundred, and at every table reckoned a delicacy at this ſeaſon of the year; which are ſufficient reaſons for planting it, as from forty plants laſt year I cut three hundred buds.

After the bed has been made ten days, make another, which you will find better than the firſt, if the weather ſhould prove warm in April, when you may take off the mats in a gentle rain for two or three hours.

When the earth appears dry on the rows of Potatoes, water it gently, and frequently ſtir it up with a large table-fork, and add ſome freſh earth, as the ſhoots increaſe in length.

As ſoon as you perceive any big enough to gather, draw the earth away gently with a fork, and pick them off, laying the ſhoots carefully again into the ground, by which method you will gain nearly double the quantity you otherwiſe would.

From this bed you will have a crop of Aſparagus, Potatoes, Dwarf Kidney-Beans, and Runners; but as ſoon as the Dwarfs have done bearing, they muſt be pulled up, to give room for the Runners, which ſhould be pinched off at the ſecond or third joint, which will forward their bearing at leaſt ten days, nor will the weather permit them to grow out of the frame at firſt.

In September, or early in October, you may make a ſimilar one, but without Potatoes or Kidney-Beans, and you may plant two rows of Lettuces againſt the back, and when you have earthed up the Aſparagus, after its appearance, ſow Radiſhes, Straſburgh and Welſh Onions, which, if the Winter be not very ſevere, you will have to draw early in Spring.

To raiſe *Aſparagus Plants* from Seed.

Aſparagus Plants are ſo eaſily raiſed from ſeed, that any perſon the leaſt ſkilled in gardening may do it. I would therefore recommend a bed to be ſown every Spring, that you may have plenty of plants without the expence of buying.

Many

Many perſons alſo are deterred from making beds from the imaginary great expence, as in general, double the quantity of dung is uſed to what is neceſſary. Nor is there any vegetable cultivated in the kitchen-garden more valuable; an acre at only 1s. a hundred producing 180l. and at 1s. 6d 195l.

Expence of planting an acre will not exceed 40l. including every article and purchaſing the roots, or 5s. a rod. Annual value of each rod nearly 20s.

Number of crops to be cultivated, to have a regular ſucceſſion in every month of the year.

	No. of crops.	Time of planting.
Forced at Spring	3	January, February.
Forced without glaſs, covered with mats	2	March, April.
Natural ground	1	March or April.
In Autumn	1	Stalks cut down, beds forked up, and watered.
Forced without glaſs, covered with mats	2	September, and beginning of October.
Forced in Winter	3	October, November, and December.

Monthly produce.

	Method of cultivation.
January, February	From hotbeds, made in thoſe reſpective months.
March	Beginning, on hotbeds covered with glaſs. End, with mats.
April	Beginning, on hotbeds covered with mats. End, open ground.
May, June, July	In the open ground.
Auguſt, and beginning of September	From hotbeds, with the ſtalks cut down in July.
September, and beginning of October	On hotbeds, covered with mats.
October, November, and December	On hotbeds, covered with glaſs.

Improvements recommended in the cultivation of Aſparagus.

1. Beds are recommended to be made five feet wide, inſtead of four, by which you may plant about twenty more roots on a rod of ground, and to be in quincunx order.

1. 0 0 0 0 0 0
2. 0 0 0 0 0
3. 0 0 0 0 0 0
4. 0 0 0 0 0
5. 0 0 0 0 0 0

By this method, each plant has more room for their roots to extend themſelves in than when planted ſquare.

2. In dreſſing beds at Spring, leave a little hollow in the middle to retain the rain.

3. To have ſome forward, plant a few within a foot of a South wall.

4. Place necks of bottles upon ſome heads as ſoon as they appear, but do not put corks into them; it will defend them from the froſt and forward them.

5. Cut off all the ſmall ſhoots, for inſtead of ſtrengthening the roots, it weakens them.

6. Put ſome hoops over the beds, and lay mats on them at night, on appearance of froſt.

7. When the froſt has accidentally injured it, cut off the heads directly, to prevent their infecting the roots.

Abſurdities and improprieties in the cultivation of Aſparagus.

1. Double the quantity of dung is uſed in firſt making the beds, more than is neceſſary. Reſerve the dung to be laid on the beds the ſecond and third year.

2. Beds generally left too round at Spring, when dreſſed, which cauſes the rain to run off.

3. Sowing ſeeds in vacancies, inſtead of putting in plants three or four years old.

4. Letting beds be too old before you plant freſh ones.

5. Leaving the ſmall ſhoots on, inſtead of cutting them off.

6. Trenches are left too deep in earthing up before Winter, by which the roots of the two outer rows are cut by the ſpade, and injured by the froſt.

From ſix to eight inches lower than the beds is deep enough, but if it be a very wet Spring, and the ground lies low, cut a narrow trench with a ſoughing ſpade. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

I SHOULD feel myſelf much gratified, if, by means of your uſeful Maga-

Magazine, I could gain any information on the following ſubject: For ſome months paſt I have experienced an unpleaſant failure of ſight, eſpecially on horſeback. An appearance preſents itſelf in the form of what is called a roſe-knot, compoſed of ſmall ſtars, about an inch or ſo in diameter, which keeps falling as I look. When reading in the houſe ſometimes (for it is not conſtantly the caſe), a ſmall dark ſpeck appears between me and the paper, which, out of doors, and in the open air expands as above. I am upwards of fifty, and would be glad to know the cauſe of the defect, or if there be any remedy, or regimen likely to remove it. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April 2.*

I HAVE read with much ſatisfaction, the judicious obſervations of the Rev. Mr. Yates on the cultivation of Oak-timber, publiſhed in your laſt Volume, pp. 626, 711; and in confirmation of his doctrine, that the preſervation of the tap-root is extremely conducive to the growth and proſperity of the future tree, I beg to communicate to you the following very curious circumſtance, which was told me by a gentleman farmer of great experience and integrity. He had ſome intereſt in a lime-quarry, which was covered by a ſtratum of loil of a conſiderable number of feet in depth. To get at the lime-rock, it was judged expedient to remove this ſtratum in proportion as the workmen advanced; and he obſerving a very proſperous Thiſtle growing where the ſoil was to be cut away, was careful not to have its root damaged by the ſpades of the workmen. In conſequence of his attention, the root in the digging remained unhurt, and was traced all the way to the rock to a perpendicular depth of 18 *feet*, where it ſeemed to have made an effort to penetrate farther. Well then may the epithet be applied to the Thiſtle, *ſub umbrâ ſub ſole virens*, becauſe it ſearches its nouriſhment beyond where drought can penetrate, which juſtifies the remark of ſagacious cultivators that where Thiſtles abound the ſoil is rich and deep. If a weak Thiſtle can exert ſuch a vegetative power, what may not be expected from the ſuperior ſtrength of an Oak, if its natural propenſity of ſeeking its nouriſhment at a great depth is wiſely attended to by the planter? and Mr. Yates is entitled to the thanks of cultivators for urging the importance of preſerving what Nature dictates ought ever to be moſt carefully preſerved. I. G.

Extract of a Letter from Sir JOSEPH AYLOFFE *to Dr.* DUCAREL, 1767.

IN one of your former letters you mention, that our worthy friend Auditor Blighe was puzzled to find out why a *Suſſex hoare* is as prejudicial to the condition of a *Suſſex hop* as a *London whore* is to the conſtitution of a *young Templar*. Innocent in appearance, at firſt it embraces the hop when juſt grown to maturity with a lovely whiteneſs, but in about a fortnight after its baneful influence ſhews itſelf. The petals of the hop grow thin and languid, and ſoon after obtain a brown edge; ſo that, unleſs it is immediately gathered, the hop totally periſhes. But this is not all; the hop which is touched by the *hoare*, though pulled the inſtant it is affected with the diſtemper, is apt to dry brown, and often injures the colour and ſmell of the ſound hops which are dried with it on the ſame kiln. This diſorder never affects either the leaves or bine or branches of the plant.

There appears but little probability that proviſion will be cheap, or even much reduced in price, this winter. Wheat here (in Suſſex) ſells at 14*l.* *per* load; oats from 18*s.* to 20*s.* *per* quarter. Hops are at a ſtand at preſent, till they know what prices they will fetch at Weyhill fair; but nobody thinks of parting with them under 10 guineas a hundred. Malt is 6*s.* a buſhel; a terrible price to thoſe who love ſtrong beer. Store pigs of two months old are worth from 10*s.* to 12*s.* a piece; and they tell us that we muſt pay 17*s.* a piece this year for the ſame ſort of breeding ewes which this time was a twelvemonth were bought, and thought dear, at 15*s.* 6*d.* a piece.

Mr. URBAN,

IN p. 27. col. 2, l. 9. "the original head of Henry in the Drap d'Or cut out, and *a new one* ſubſtituted." This muſt be a joke on the "maſs of the Fellows," as the original head was cut out, by Philip Earl of Pembroke, to prevent the ſale of the picture, after the death of Charles I. but replaced by the ſame nobleman after the Reſtoration.—Annual Regiſter, 1775; "Antiquities," p. 153; or Gent. Mag. 1775.

Mr.

* Both Mr. [illegible] KINGLAKE have appeal[illegible] decision, p. 181. At the [illegible] ir *Shorter* letters now [illegible] the present we shall clos[illegible]. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Hillingdon, March* 8.

YOUR notice of my letter is enough: I meant to be acrimonious against the Thing; and, as Ridicule was my weapon, it must be admitted the person could not escape, if truth made the ridicule bite.

A case from Hector O'Neal, esq. p. 229 in the Medical and Physical Journal of this month, has settled Dr. Kinglake, if any thing prior to the address of the undertaker can quiet the poor mistaken man.

Yours, &c. W. PERRY.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, March* 10.

NEITHER what you deem excessive length, nor personal acrimony, should have prevented your inserting my last communication, if the unwarrantable charges and gross invective of Dr. Blegborough and Mr. Perry, published in your last volume, pp. 1196, 1199, had not required a detached defence, and a suitable reply *.

The leading objects of my communication were, to deny Dr. Blegborough's unqualified charge of my being the author of an anonymous paper, signed Perscrutator, published in the Medical and Physical Journal for June 1804; to challenge in return the Doctor's disavowal of being the author of the *memorable performances* of "Constant Reader," published in the same Journal for April 1803, and February 1804; to call on him for an unreserved disclosure of the *concealed* "*proofs*" he speaks of possessing, of the noxious effects of the refrigerant treatment of Gout, rather than to indulge in unfounded reflections on the practice; and, finally, it was my wish to disclaim any farther literary contest with Dr. Blegborough, Mr. Perry, and all similar opponents.

The observations at large, which you have thought inconvenient to publish, will probably hereafter appear in some other work: in the mean time, you will oblige me by inserting in your next Magazine the above brief sketch of them.

Yours, &c. ROBERT KINGLAKE.

* Dr. K. will recollect that we inserted one of his letters of defence in p. 39. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

IN a letter now before me, dated Nov. 8, 1784, and addressed to Dr. Grey, Dr. Cutler* laments that "the case is just turned, and brings us the sad news of the uncertainty of the Society's countenancing any more new missions. When this takes place, it will give a sad damp to the Church among us. We have five churches already built that are empty; and sundry more societies that will ere long be ready to receive ministers. And what shall we do without help, when we have *no Bishop*, while all preferments are denied us, and all hardships are put upon us? Two places are under my care. One is 38 miles off, which I have visited twice this summer, when I had an audience of 100 people in a Quaker-meeting-house, many of the Friends being present. At the conclusion of service, one of them, having desired and obtained liberty, made truly a very handsome speech, both for matter and phrase, in vindication of their reception of us into their house. He said, the Church had always been kind to them; and *as they* [the Church] *had been merciful, he hoped they would obtain mercy.*" A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodstock, March* 10.

I OWE it as a debt of gratitude to my respectable private correspondents, on the subject of my enquiry relative to the natural history of the British *Hirundines*, as well as to those gentlemen who occasionally favour me with their observations through the medium of your Magazine, from time to time to state the progress I have made in this interesting research, and to request the farther communications of Naturalists, by whose united aids alone can I hope to obtain any satisfactory results.

I am happy to be able to say, that I have already been favoured with a large mass of information; but, on a subject that has exercised the ingenuity and baffled the enquiry of Naturalists for numerous ages, it is not to be supposed that the exertions of a few, and during a short period, can be sufficient to remove the veil which has so long concealed from our eyes the manner in which Swallows pass the winter-months, and the place to which they retire.

* See vol. LXXIV. p. 616.

Among

Among the number of my kind and intelligent correſpondents, who, I have no doubt, are all equally animated with a love of truth, I find ſome who ſtrenuouſly deny the migration of the Swallow tribe, and others who as ſtrenuouſly maintain the contrary poſition. But it is not by theory, but by facts, attentively obſerved and faithfully reported, that this queſtion can be decided; and, though it would be premature in me to hazard any opinion in the preſent ſtage of the enquiry, yet I am candid enough to confeſs, that the weight of evidence ſeems in favour of Swallows lying torpid during the period of their diſappearance.

Some curious, and, I believe, authentic inſtances of this kind, have been communicated to me; but, from want of a due attention to the diſcrimination of the ſpecies diſcovered in a dormant ſtate, much uncertainty ſtill hangs over this intereſting ſubject; and I anxiouſly and ardently requeſt that Naturaliſts, who may be pleaſed to honour me with their correſpondence, will endeavour, as far as lies in their power, to aſcertain the ſpecies to which they refer, which, being eaſily diſtinguiſhed, will eſſentially contribute to eſtabliſh facts, and to remove doubts.

I know it is improper and unſafe to carry analogy too far in regard to Natural Hiſtory; but when it is conſidered that the hiſtory of the individual animal in a ſtate of nature is the hiſtory of the ſpecies, it ſeems reaſonable to infer, that if a certain number of Swallows, of any determinate ſpecies, poſſeſs the faculty of lying torpid during the winter, and of reviving with the return of ſpring, there can be no neceſſity to have recourſe to migration with reſpect to the reſt. Beſides, if it be allowed that Swallows migrate to warmer regions, in order to enjoy that food which becomes deficient here, what inducement, it may be aſked, can they have to leave the mild climate of Madeira, which, I have lately been aſſured by a very intelligent Engliſh phyſician long reſident there, is actually the caſe, in the ſame manner as with us? Has not the ſame been obſerved in Greece from remote antiquity? And, as far as information has been laid before the publick, does it not appear that this may be affirmed of Swallows in every other known country, whatever may be its temperature?

There may be ſufficient reaſon for birds that breed and ſpend their ſummers in the Northern regions, to migrate here when their native lakes and rivers are frozen, and the ground univerſally covered with ſnow; but what cauſe can be aſſigned for Swallows (even admitting their migration) returning from regions where inſect-food muſt always be comparatively more abundant, and that too at ſuch an early ſeaſon, when it is with difficulty they can pick up the means of ſubſiſtence here?

As the elucidation of truth, however, and not the ſupport of any hypotheſis, is the object of my enquiry, theſe hints are thrown out merely to call the attention of Naturaliſts to this ſubject. If in the event I ſhould be enabled to come to any concluſive opinion, the facts on which it is formed ſhall be faithfully laid before the publick; and if after all my pains, and the communications with which I may be favoured, I feel it proper to heſitate, it ſhall be my ſtudy to lay the evidence *pro* and *con* before the jury of the publick, and leave them to bring in their verdict as a love of truth may dictate.

Yours, &c. W. Mavor.

Mr. Urban, *Doughty-ſtreet, March 8.*

YOUR Reviewer, in his quotations, p. 188, from Dr. Gray's Sermon at the yearly meeting of the Charity Children at St. Paul's in 1808, has confounded the preacher's remarks upon the "Society for Miſſions to Africa and the Eaſt" with his ſtrictures on that body which is uſually denominated the "London Miſſionary Society;" and has thus involved the firſt-mentioned Society in cenſures which were neither intended for it, nor can be with any colour of truth directed againſt it.

I have no doubt but you will allow me, as ſecretary to the "Society for Miſſions to Africa and the Eaſt," to rectify this miſtake, more eſpecially as this is not the firſt time that theſe two ſocieties have been confounded together: a critick in the "Literary Journal" having, ſome months ſince, ſo little acquainted himſelf with what is tranſacting before his eyes, as to repreſent that Society as undertaking the miſſion to Otaheite, which was in fact entered upon ſeveral years before it had exiſtence.

I have nothing to do in the preſent inſtance with Dr. Gray's ſtrictures on the "London Miſſionary Society."

The

The founders an… Society certainly … institution of th… applicable for … confident members of the … England, to coalesce and co-operate therewith. They wished, howe… to cultivate a friendly spirit towar… and all similar societies; and th… was made one of their funda… rules, that "a friendly inter… shall be maintained with other Protestant societies engaged in the same benevolent design of propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ;" and they declare very explicitly, in the account of the Society prefixed to its first annual publication in 1801, the grounds of this charitable determination: "The world is an extensive field, and in the Church of Christ there is no competition of interests. From the very constitution of the human mind slighter differences of opinion will prevail, and diversities in external forms; but, in the grand design of promoting Christianity, all these should disappear. Let there be a cordial union among all Christians in promoting the common salvation of their Lord and Saviour."

The founders and conductors of this Society are strict and regular members of the Church of England, and cordially attached to her doctrines and discipline. They see nothing, however, inconsistent with this attachment in maintaining a friendly intercourse with all similar institutions; nor do some of them hesitate to contribute their mite to the support of any societies, the grand principles and aim of which they can approve, though they may differ much from them on points of discipline, and on some subordinate points of doctrine.

In the formation of this Society, if no hostility was intended against other societies out of the Church, much less was any designed against the two venerable Societies in the Church, which have been long engaged in the excellent undertaking of propagating Christianity abroad; the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," and that for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts;" but, as the efforts of these Societies have been limited to particular objects, it was judged seasonable and expedient to call into action the zeal and charity of the members of the Established Church upon a wider scale; almost the whole of the Continents of Africa and Asia being still open to Missionary labours; one said to contain 30 millions of inhabitants, and the other 500 millions; all of them, with a few exceptions, either Heathens who know not God, or blind followers of the false prophet Mahomet.

Instead of involving the "Society for Missions to Africa and the East" in those strictures which are intended for the "London Missionary Society," which your Reviewer has represented him as doing, Dr. Gray speaks of the former body in the following candid terms: "I disparage not the professions of those who, 'holding forth the Word of Life' to distant people, admit of no departure from the discipline or order of the Church but what necessity and a change of circumstances can require: (See a Report of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East). I am sensible of the difficulty of engaging competent and duly-qualified members for foreign missions from among those who are educated and ordained with regard to stations in the Establishment. I contend only that, until the zeal and liberality of the publick shall furnish a due supply of labourers, in all respects unexceptionable, such agents as are substituted by men nurtured in the bosom of our Church should be made amenable to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and strictly restrained to offices of mere catechetical instruction."

The Society has felt from the beginning the full force of the considerations which the Preacher urges. The members were determined to adhere in all respects to the discipline and order of the Established Church. Yet, seeing that the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge" had for years been necessitated to carry on their missions by Lutheran ministers only, and that the "Society for propagating the Gospel" procured its missionaries with great difficulty, they had little hopes of obtaining suitable persons at first in holy orders; and intended, therefore, in such case to have recourse to catechists. To this measure, indeed, the Society had no intention of resorting, if it could be avoided. If, however, it should ever take place, it would be but in imitation of the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," the missionaries of which Society have selected some of the ablest of their converts, and have employed them as catechists with

with ſingular benefit to the Chriſtian cauſe; and ſuch catechiſts would be made, like the catechiſts of that Society, "amenable to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and ſtrictly reſtrained to offices of mere catechetical inſtruction," as the Preacher ſays they ſhould be. The Society is not, however, aware that there will be any immediate neceſſity of reſorting to catechiſts. Two Lutheran miniſters have been ſent out to Africa, as the firſt miſſionaries of the Society, to be employed, after the example of the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge," as members of a ſiſter communion to the Church of England; and there is good proſpect of obtaining other Lutheran miniſters from Germany. JOSIAH PRATT.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, March* 21.

IT muſt have afforded the moſt ſenſible gratification to every affectionate and exemplary member of Chriſtianity in reading the judicious and truly patriarchal ſentiments of Mr. Chamberlaine, p. 28, on the miſchievous as well as immoral tendency of circulating Valentines; a practice which, when indulged in to ſuch a wanton and unwarrantable exceſs as is mentioned in Mr. C.'s relation, certainly demands univerſal reprobation; a reprobation which, I am confident, the rational and reflecting part of the community will ſummarily yield. In fact, it threatens to become, unleſs its riſing prejudices are ſeaſonably checked, and deciſively overborne, an implacable foe to the tendereſt and moſt invaluable ſtanchiſes of morality and public virtue. I truſt many of my ſober and impartial countrymen will be found concurring in opinion with Mr. Chamberlaine and with me, that the anniverſary of that ridiculous day (*Valentine*) furniſhes ready and ample ſcope for the diſſemination of the moſt groſs and unbounded licentiouſneſs. Female minds, Mr. Urban, are naturally ſuſceptible, and as naturally unequal to ſolid and intellectual reaſoning; they are excited to paſſion and revolt by the gentleſt ſtimulant, and often under the moſt advantitious circumſtances. The ſeductive tale coming decked in ſuch an oſtentatious and perfectly irreſiſtible attire, is with avidity, and not unfrequently with ſecret exultation, imbibed; and thus, Mr. Urban, is a foundation laid for one of the moſt peſtilential and incurable diſeaſes with which the human mind has to encounter. Indeed it appears to me to be a ſubject of ſufficient moment and intereſt to merit the ſerious attention and the ſalutary interpoſition of the Legiſlature (to whoſe honour, purity, and enlightened underſtanding, it would unqueſtionably ſuperadd a moſt diſtinguiſhing and animated feature,) for the formal prohibition of the obſervance of Valentine's day, ſo irreconcileable with the courteſy and reverence enjoined by the applicable laws of civilization and moral refinement. I am, Mr. Urban, and, I truſt, invariably to remain,

An enthuſiaſtic Admirer of the Dignity and perfect Unanimity of Public Virtue.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 22.

YOUR obliging recollection of "an old acquaintance" in the Author of *Methodiſm Inſpected*, Part I.* reviewed in p. 150, ſeems to convey a gentle rebuke for his long ſilence, and a friendly hint that the renewal of his correſpondence would not be altogether unacceptable. If this ſurmiſe be well-founded, as it gave birth to, ſo it will produce the inſertion of, the following ſtrictures upon an article that appeared in the ſame number, p. 111, containing ſome *chronological* deductions from the *antient Zodiacs* lately diſcovered by the French Sçavans, in the Egyptian temples of *Dindara* and *Hennè*; which appear to militate againſt the Moſaical account of "the age of the globe which we inhabit," as far ſhort of the reſults furniſhed by primitive aſtronomy.

Citizen Burckhart, from a drawing of the former Zodiac at Dindara, aſſumes, that the ſolſtitial points were more advanced, by two ſigns, or ſix (ſixty) degrees, at the time of its formation, than at preſent: whence he infers, from the eſtabliſhed rate of the preciſion of the equinoxes (about 1 degree in 72 years), that the temple at Dindara muſt have been built 4000 years prior to our age: and he confidently aſſures us, that "we can only err by a very few centuries" from this aſſigned epoch.

* The Second Part of *Methodiſm Inſpected*, is ready for the preſs, and will ſhortly be publiſhed. It includes remarks on Mr. *Benſon* (the Methodiſt's) pamphlet, intituled *The Inſpector of Methodiſm inſpected, and the Chriſtian Objector obſerved*, &c.

But,

But, granting that "the positions of the solstitial points are indicated with *sufficient accuracy*," or the place of either ascertained, in respect of some remarkable star in this Zodiac, which star is now known (all which may well be questioned); and granting also, that the Zodiac meant to represent the actual state of the heavens, *at the time of its construction*; and that it did not, by an usual anticipation, or affectation of remoter antiquity, rather stretch backwards into the fabulous ages of Egyptian Mythology; like the fanciful astronomical cycles of the Hindus, whose pretensions to an immense antiquity have been so ably exposed by a *Bentley* and a *Burrows*, &c. in the *Asiatic Researches*, and demonstrated, upon the strictest principles of European and Hindu Astronomy; confuting the theories of M. Bailly, that hopeful disciple of Voltaire, in propagating philosophical infidelity; yet, still the assigned epoch of this Zodiac, supposing it to be founded on sufficient data, does not militate against Scripture, when elucidated by a correcter chronology.

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† Job. ix. 9; xxxviii. 31,—32.

structed,

with ſingular benefit to the Chriſtian cauſe; and ſuch catechiſts would be made, like the catechiſts of that Society, "amenable to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and ſtrictly reſtrained to offices of mere catechetical inſtruction," as the Preacher ſays they ſhould be. The Society is not, however, aware that there will be any immediate neceſſity of reſorting to catechiſts. Two Lutheran miniſters have been ſent out to Africa, as the firſt miſſionaries of the Society, to be employed, after the example of the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge," as members of a ſiſter communion to the Church of England; and there is good proſpect of obtaining other Lutheran miniſters from Germany. JOSIAH PRATT.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, March 21.*

IT muſt have afforded the moſt ſenſible gratification to every affectionate and exemplary member of Chriſtianity in reading the judicious and truly patriarchal ſentiments of Mr. Chamberlaine, p. 28, on the miſchievous as well as immoral tendency of circulating Valentines; a practice which, when indulged in to ſuch a wanton and unwarrantable exceſs as is mentioned in Mr. C.'s relation, certainly demands univerſal reprobation; a reprobation which, I am confident, the rational and reflecting part of the community will ſummarily yield. In fact, it threatens to become, unleſs its riſing prejudices are ſeaſonably checked, and decſively overborne, an implacable foe to the tendereſt and moſt invaluable franchiſes of morality and public virtue. I truſt many of my ſober and impartial countrymen will be found concurring in opinion with Mr. Chamberlaine and with me, that the anniverſary of that riotous day (*Valentine*) furniſhes ready and ample ſcope for the diſſemination of the moſt groſs and unbounded licentiouſneſs. Female minds, Mr. Urban, are naturally ſuſceptible, and as naturally unequal to ſtrict and intellectual reaſoning; they are excited to paſſion and revolt by the gentleſt ſtimulant, and often under the moſt advantageous circumſtances. The ſeductive tale coming decked in ſuch an oſtentatious and perfect irreſiſtible attire, is with avidity, and not unfrequently with ſecret exultation, imbibed; and thus, Mr. Urban, is a foundation laid for one of the moſt peſtilential and incurable diſeaſes with which the human mind has to encounter. Indeed it appears to me to be a ſubject of ſufficient moment and intereſt to merit the ſerious attention and the ſalutary interpoſition of the Legiſlature (to whoſe honour, purity, and enlightened underſtanding, it would unqueſtionably ſuperadd a moſt diſtinguiſhing and animated feature,) for the formal prohibition of the obſervance of Valentine's day, ſo irreconcileable with the courteſy and reverence enjoined by the applicable laws of civilization and moral refinement. I am, Mr. Urban, and, I truſt, invariably to remain,

An enthuſiaſtic Admirer of the Dignity and perfect Unanimity of Public Virtue.

Mr. URBAN, *March 22.*

YOUR obliging recollection of "an old acquaintance" in the Author of *Methodiſm Inſpected*, Part I.* reviewed in p. 150, ſeems to convey a gentle rebuke for his long ſilence, and a friendly hint that the renewal of his correſpondence would not be altogether unacceptable. If this ſurmiſe be well-founded, as it gave birth to, ſo it will produce the inſertion of, the following ſtrictures upon an article that appeared in the ſame number, p. 111, containing ſome *chronological* deductions from the *antient Zodiacs* lately diſcovered by the French Sçavans, in the Egyptian temples of *Dindara* and *Hermé*; which appear to militate againſt the Moſaical account of "the age of the globe which we inhabit," as far ſhort of the reſults furniſhed by primitive aſtronomy.

Citizen Burckhart, from a drawing of the former Zodiac at Dindara, aſſumes, that the ſolſtitial points were more advanced, by two ſigns, or ſix (ſixty) degrees, at the time of its formation, than at preſent: whence he infers, from the eſtabliſhed rate of the preciſion of the equinoxes (about 1 degree in 72 years), that the temple at Dindara muſt have been built 4000 years prior to our age: and he confidently aſſures us, that "we can only err by a very few centuries" from this aſſigned epoch.

* The Second Part of *Methodiſm Inſpected*, is ready for the preſs, and will ſhortly be publiſhed. It includes remarks on Mr. Benſon (the Methodiſt's) pamphlet, intitled *The Inſpector of Methodiſm inſpected, and the Chriſtian Objector obſerved*, &c.

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That "the common Chronology is fallacious," and "the limits" preſcribed thereby to the duration of the world, or preſent order of things, too ſcanty, I have found, and I truſt demonſtrated, by multiplied obſervations and compariſon of ſacred with profane Chronology; and from the reſult of my reſearches, inſtead of the received epoch of the creation, before Chriſt 4004, I collect, that it could not be leſs than before Chriſt 5426*. Within the limits of which, about 236 years after the creation, his aſſumption of 7000 years might ſtill be found; though evidently incompatible with the ſtate of the world at that time. But we need not be at any pains to explode this viſionary hypotheſis; the Author has demoliſhed it himſelf; he confeſſes, 1ſt, that "the poſition of the ſolſtice is ſomewhat *more vaguely* indicated in this, than in the preceding Zodiac;" and 2ndly, he unwittingly informs us, that another worthy member of the Inſtitute, "citizen Dupuis, has ſhewn, by ſome extremely ingenious and *concurring* demonſtrations, that the Zodiac in queſtion could only be adapted to the parallel of Egypt; and that at the time of its conſtruction the Summer ſolſtice was in *Capricorn*; which could only occur at *fourteen* or *fifteen thouſand years* before our preſent age"!!

How blinded by their prejudices muſt ſuch *credulous Infidels* have been, not to diſcern that the immenſe *diſcordance* between the two concluſions drawn from the ſame premiſes, demonſtrated the viſionary aſſumptions and vague conjectures upon which both have built! But, a difference of four entire ſigns, or 120 degrees in longitude, and of 8000 years in time, is nothing to ſuch promiſing pupils of the French Inſtitute ſo ſtrangely complimented by your *Norfolk* correſpondent: "*Who ſtrain at a gnat*," in Scripture; "*but ſwallow a camel*," in Philoſophiſm!

INSPECTOR.

* I write this date from recollection, being abſent from home, and not having acceſs to my papers; it may, perhaps, be a century later, before Chriſt 5320.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

HAVING in my account of Bramber Church, &c. vol. LXXIV. p. 806, aſſerted that "The church is in part rebuilt with the materials of the adjoining caſtle," I beg you will permit me to correct myſelf in that particular, as I have ſince been informed that the worthy RECTOR, Dr. Green, whom I before ſtyled VICAR, rebuilt the church himſelf, about 20 years ſince, without any aſſiſtance except the following: the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe, joint proprietors of the Borough, each gave 25*l.* Magdalen College 50*l.* and Mr. Lidbetter, an opulent Farmer in the pariſh, about 20*l.*; but the Duke of Norfolk, Lord of the Manor—NOTHING.

Yours, &c. SIDNEY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

IN anſwer to E. C. I. p. 115, reſpecting the old French words, "*priſt ſeme*:" the ſentence in which they are introduced runs thus: "Et lun executor *priſt ſeme*, et ſurrender al uſe I S le deviſee;" giving us to underſtand that the ſaid I S was a female, and that one of the executors took to wife (*priſt ſeme*) the ſaid deviſee, and ſurrendered (the land bequeathed) to her uſe, in conformity to the will alluded to in the Report. I. H.

M.

URBAN, April 4.

many months your numerous ...ers have been alternately edi... amused by the philanthropic ...ions of Mr. Neild, and the ...datory introductions of his Dr. Lettsom. With the former ...e gentlemen I have the honour ...quainted, and for the latter I ...n every due sentiment of re... but, surely, Æneas requires not the obsequiousness of his Acha... wever that faithful attendant's ... may have proved necessary at ...Methinks I now behold him ...ng the MSS. for our inspection!

...primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
...que ignem foliis, atque *arida* circum ...ta dedit, rapuitque in fomite ...mam."

...ctor has certainly kindled a ...und his Hero; but let him re... *that which warms may burn.*

...be serious. Those who best ...Mr. Neild will most admire him. ...dness needs not, his modesty ...not, the incessant panegyricks ...individual, or of any set of men. ...ing troubled you, Mr. Urban, ...his subject, permit me to request ...admission of my humble tribute ...pect to the character of a second ...ARD. It shall be brief, artless, ...nished, disinterested, and *from* ...art.

James Neild, esq. of Cheynè... Chelsea, the reflecting world ...with pleasure contemplate an ex... of patient and successful applica... business, a pattern of active be...nce and social virtue, an encou...ent to industry, an ornament to ...n. Born of no obscure paren... Mr. Neild is nevertheless the au...and protector of his own liberal ...es. As a jeweller in St. James's-..., he gradually and honourably ...ed an income which few of the ...can expect to realize; and now, ...private gentleman, he employs ...that income and his time in re...g human woes, which few men ...ence will condescend personally ...estigate.

...t. Neild is a man of strict method ...for it will be found upon diligent ...ination, that *good habits may be... durable as well as bad.* Hence, ...mindful of the sure steps by which ...cended into independence, he re...s his expences with rigid œcono-my:—but the poor are the better for his prudence. He is frugal without parsimony, charitable without ostentation, generous without profusion, affable without servility, conscious of merit without pride. Were I desired to specify in what character he appears to excel, I should say, without fear of contradiction, as THE MAN OF SOCIAL FEELINGS. After his charitable diurnal toils, when he sits down at a festive frugal board, surrounded by friends whom he esteems, and by whom he is sincerely beloved, then he lays aside that unnatural reserve, in which he is thought occasionally to shrowd his urbanity; and his lively disposition to good-humoured mirth, pleasant conversation, and instructive enquiry, shines forth unveiled and unclouded. In the heavy hour of sickness (nay, in the bitter agonies of excruciating torture from internal disease,) I have witnessed his fortitude, his patience, his Christian resignation.

Such is my opinion of James Neild, esq. He little imagines the quarter whence this honest eulogy proceeds. It may not be uninteresting to observe, that in his domestic connexions he is far happier than his illustrious prototype. Mr. Neild is blest with the affection of two sons, both arrived at a state of manhood, and both mutually emulous to prove their inheritance of their father's many virtues.

Yours, &c. ****** B.

Mr. URBAN, April 6.

IF Clericus Londinensis (vol. LXXIV. p. 1182) was pained with perusing the praise-worthy and Christian-like exertions of the venerable Physician and the indefatigable Magistrate in behalf of unfortunate Prisoners, he will, surely, allow another mortal to be possessed of as keen feelings as himself, and not be astonished at my declaring, that the reading and re-reading of his *lucubrations* filled my soul with pity, not to say indignation and contempt, to see the sacred name of a *Clergyman*, and one too who can boast of his residence in a City famed throughout the world for the philanthropy of its inhabitants, prostituted to the service of tyranny, vandalism, and inhumanity. That I may be justified in using such language, let the reader but observe, that this *worthy* Clergyman sets out with lamenting his want of leisure sooner to have entered on his laudable work

ſtructed, its ſides exactly fronting the four cardinal points; but, the foundation of this pyramid was laid, I reckon, about 18 years before Abraham's viſit to Egypt, Gen. xii. 10—20, by one of the tyrannical princes of the Aſiatic *Cuſhite* dynaſty, who invaded and conquered Egypt; and who were called ΥΚΣΩΣ, "*Royal Shepherds*," as diſtinguiſhed from the unaſpirated ΥΚΣΩΣ, "*Captive Shepherds*," or *Iſraelites* of after-ages, in that precious fragment of Manetho, preſerved by Joſephus, *contra Apion*.

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Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

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[illegible]

South West View of the new Church, BERRIEW, Montgomeryshire.

caſt on the conduct of thoſe perſons *authorized* to manage the loathſome receptacles for the guilty, the wretched, and the moſt miſerable of our fellow-creatures! Not ſo are the precepts of our holy Religion: the duties which Clericus would reſtrict to intereſted perſons are thoſe inculcated on all; and it is emphatically ſaid in the Sacred Word of the Moſt High, that, in the great day of final retribution, the Judge ſhall ſay unto them on the right-hand, "I was ſick, and in *priſon*, and ye *viſited* me." and when they ſhall exclaim recollection of ſuch inſtances, he ſhall ſay unto them, "In as much as ye did it unto one of the leaſt of theſe, ye did it unto me: *Enter ye into the joy of your Lord.*"

Could a word of mine give encouragement to the unabated zeal of the praiſe-worthy Magiſtrate, or to his venerable precurſor, I would ſay, "Go on in your work of labour and love; fear not the obloquy and miſrepreſentation of intereſted mortals; with a motive formed on one of the beſt principles of human nature, your conduct will have the ſanction of God and good men, and your labour ſhall not ultimately be in vain in the Lord."

Yours, &c. T. Mor, F.S.M.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 23.

IN compliance with the wiſh expreſſed in your laſt volume, p. 996, I ſend you a drawing (*Plate II.*) of the New Church at Berriew*, co. Montgomery. Yours, &c. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Brecon, April* 8.

I HAVE obſerved for ſome years paſt the Green-gage plumb-tree to be a very ſlight bearer (and which has been noticed by moſt gardeners), but could get no ſatisfactory reaſon for the ſame. This month I obſerved a tree of mine bud for bloſſom very fine; but in a few days afterwards I noticed that the bloſſom had fallen. I then watched, and obſerved a bullfinch very buſy upon the tree picking off the buds. Perhaps there may be a particular ſweetneſs attached to this bloſſom, which induces this bird to give it the preference. Shall be thankful to any of your correſpondents to inform me of a method to prevent the ſame. J. P.

* See a view of the old Church, vol. LXX. p. 609.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Small Pox and Inoculation Hoſpitals, on Wedneſday, *the 3d of April*, 1805, *previous to the Funeral of* WILLIAM WOODVILLE, *M.D. Phyſician to that Inſtitution, who died there on* Tueſday, *the 26th of* March, 1805.

By ANTHONY HIGHMORE, *Secretary.*

THERE is not, perhaps, any reflection which affords more ſoothing conſolation to concern on the loſs of relatives or friends, than that which dwells on the remembrance of their merits, and recapitulates the hiſtory of their virtues. Whatever may have been the ſtation of any individual, his peculiar profeſſion, or the general courſe of his occupations, theſe either furniſh unequivocal teſtimonies to his fame, and tranſmit his character with ſympathy and eſteem to his neareſt relatives, or hand it with eulogy and renown to the lifening admiration of a remote poſterity. We fix upon the generous qualities of his heart, or upon the enlightened liberality of his mind, as a centre from whence his public action or his private worth emanate as *radii*, which expand to their diſtant circumference, as the congenial ſpirit of veneration and reſpect bear teſtimony to their juſtice, and magnify but not exaggerate their truth.

Which of us, my reflected friends, have not thus ſympathized with the tears of ſorrow, and thereby mitigated the mournful agonies of boſoms? Who is there amongſt all the ſons of Adam who has not borne the ſighs of grief, and wept with thoſe that weep?

We have here no common cauſe for our concern, the tribute of our tears is the leaſt that we can offer to the merits of the man! the tribute of our reſpect is due to his public character—the tribute of veneration and applauſe is the debt we owe to his fame!

It is with affecting delight we contemplate the merit of our departed friend, and review his eminent ſervices ſince his introduction to this humane Inſtitution; and they ſeem to have reflected back the honour which they caſt upon each other. As patrons of this Houſe of Mercy, you have revered his ſkill, and duly appreciated his exertions in its cauſe: you have ſeen the energies of his mind devoted to its execution; and the fruits of his beneficial improvements

improvements have tranſmitted its name to remoteſt climes.

His qualifications as a phyſician, and his merits as a man, were evidenced 14 years ago by the ample patronage he received at his firſt introduction to the office which his deceaſe has now vacated. His ſtudies and reſearches in the ſcience of Medicine were then called forth into new action, for they were made ſubſervient to the cauſe in which he had thus engaged, and formed a conſiderable part of his general practice. His mind willingly devoted itſelf to the fulfilment of his engagement, by not only conducting its medical department, but by alſo taking the ſupervifion and direction of its domeſtic houſehold. The regulations which his care and vigilance have introduced remain as monuments of his ſkill, and as teſtimonies of his paternal regard.

Five years after his introduction to this office he began the compilation, of which only the firſt part has appeared, of a *Hiſtory of Inoculation*; which ought to conſtitute a leading feature of his literary labours, as it proves how deeply the deſign was impreſſed upon his mind of fulfilling the extent of his duty by the moſt attentive inveſtigation, wherein nothing might be left unexplored which could contribute to elucidate or promote the objects of his ſituation.

Amongſt his literary labours, which afforded no ſmall aſſiſtance to his profeſſion and reputation to himſelf, and which offers a farther teſtimony how deeply every part of the medical ſcience was within the ſcope of his attention, was his work on *Medical Botany*; an accurate delineation of the ſcience of plants, and a uſeful and pleaſing enquiry into the vegetable kingdom. Here he explored the forms and natures of the

"Living herbs, beyond the powers
Of botaniſts to number up their tribes."
THOMSON.

Whilſt the mind of Dr. Woodville was thus ardently engaged in ſtudies which enlarged his own ſphere of knowledge, and ſecured to him the well-earned honours of profeſſional reputation, it will excite no ſurprize to find him zealouſly engaged in the diſcovery and adoption of *Vaccine Inoculation*; a diſcovery ſo fortunate for mankind, and which ſo immediately affected the advancement of this Inſtitution, could not fail to attract his vigilance, and to preſs for his mature inveſtigation. As its courſe proceeded he was enabled from his peculiar office, and was urged from his peculiar benevolence, to communicate many eſſential obſervations and improvements, which tended to methodiſe the diſcovery, and to puſh its new-born light upon the world; to remove the ſuſpicions of fear, and to promote and mature the bleſſings of ſecurity.

After the minuteſt experiment, and the moſt unequivocal teſtimonies of its ſucceſs, it was to our departed friend that this Inſtitution claims the honour of its introduction into general practice in the Metropolis; and as one of the branches of the eſtabliſhment to have been inſtrumental, ſuperadded to the ſubjects of its former fame, in conveying comfort and ſecurity to more than 17,000 perſons during the laſt ſix years; a number which, in addition to thoſe which have received the ſame benefit from other ſocieties, and from the liberal exertions of other medical men, will live to teach their children and their children's children to bleſs the name of Woodville when they bleſs the name of Jenner.

What beſt characterized his medical genius was the ſolidity of his conceptions, the caution of his meaſures, and the prudence which prevented their adoption until he had aſcertained their final effects. It may without exaggeration be affirmed, that there are few men who preſent us with ſuch ineſtimable leſſons in the ſtudy of public utility.

But his exertions and his fame were neither limited by the narrow circuit of theſe walls, which now hold his ſilent remains; nor even by the expanded boundaries of the Metropolis; nor yet by the ſhores which girt our United Kingdom; his reputation ſtretched to many or moſt of the ſtates of Europe, to the provinces of America, and to the colonial eſtabliſhments in the Eaſtern and Weſtern World. From all theſe parts his various correſpondences, and particularly the earneſt deſire with which his preſence was ſolicited at Paris during the late Conſulſhip, and granted by the Britiſh Government, prove the ardour with which his opinions were ſought and eſteemed. To theſe he freely imparted the reſult of his judgment, and the correct information of his practice; and if ſuch an

intercourſe

intercourſe diffuſed the character of his own talents, it alſo carried along with it the fame of this National Inſtitution to the remoteſt corners of the globe.

Glorious muſt have been the inward ſatisfaction of his own benevolence, that he was guiding, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, the great purpoſes of the Inſtitution whoſe principle he ſuperintended, by not only extending relief to affliction itſelf, but by combining the moſt effectual meaſures for protection againſt it with the moſt active co-operation with other ſocieties for its final extermination.

It is thus, through theſe men, that the formidable hydra, whoſe venom was the terror of our anceſtors, has in our times been devoted to its ruin; it is thus that the monſter of Peloponneſus no longer ſcatters deva[illegible] from every wound. Theſe men have the modern glory of neutralizing her virus, and mingling their labours with thoſe of Hercules himſelf: they will commit her ſtory to the records of former times, while the dark ſhade which once obſcured the happineſs of human life ſhall be diſpelled by a noon-tide radiance; preſenting to the admiring gaze of poſterity the characters of Jenner and of Woodville written with a ſunbeam!

Yet, notwithſtanding theſe extenſive powers, this public uſefulneſs, this thirſt for medical knowledge, this almoſt univerſal reputation, the modeſt diffidence of our departed friend ſhrunk from the blazonry of fame, and almoſt forbade its voice; the ſilent conſciouſneſs of extenſive merit rather led him to rejoice in the effect, than to condeſcend in ſelf-flattery to the cauſe; he rejoiced to ſee the proſperity of his plans, but the delicate humility of his heart aſcribed to a ſublimer ſource the diffuſion and the glory!

If the eſteem and approbation of a few cordial friends were the limits of his ambition; if he preferred not to barter a jewel of ſo ineſtimable a price for the tranſitory breath of popular fame; it is for thoſe friends to dwell upon his virtues, and ſhew that his humility does not repreſs their zeal to furniſh the triumph of applauſe: they may exemplify his merits, which the loud herald of renown has not rendered common; they may dwell upon his character and his exertions, which the trump of eulogy can never tarniſh by exaggeration!

As a public officer of this houſe, his liberal and active attention to all its departments was not limited by the rigid letter of his duty, but rather extended by the benevolence of his heart; his unwearied regard to the comfort and ſafety of thoſe committed to his care, his gentle treatment of the afflicted, and his encouragement of the convaleſcent, procured him their reſpect and gratitude; and his punctual regularity and affectionate intereſt in the welfare of the houſehold over which he was the deputed guardian and general viſitor, has left an example for his ſucceſſor till the Houſe itſelf ſhall be removed. Happy, thrice happy, if that ſucceſſor ſhall tread his path, and tranſfer to himſelf the remnant of his fame!

Endowed with urbanity of manners, warmed with the zeal of friendſhip, and ennobled by the ſelf-poſſeſſion of that *mens ſibi conſcia recti* which dignifies and elevates the human heart, which upholds in ſorrow, and gives equanimity in the dangers of proſperity, we may reflect with ſatisfaction that our friend is departed but a little while before ſome of us; and if we contemplate his virtues, and emulate his example, we may hope to follow, and to meet him where tears and ſorrows ſhall be wiped away!

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

WHEN you meet with a worthy father, who, replete with the milk of human kindneſs, takes every method to draw the veil over the follies of an ungracious ſon, and "expreſſly orders that not a ſingle perſon of the family ſhould preſume to utter a word of reproach, or of God, or of complaint againſt him; do you wonder that, againſt the mild forbearance of an excellent father all the ſtern reſolves of unbending hardineſs were diſſolved in a flood of tears?" When you meet with a mother, "whoſe general want of graciouſneſs, whoſe neglect of *ſuaviter in modo*, is the more to be lamented, becauſe ſhe can, when ſhe pleaſes, be exquiſitely amiable and agreeable," do you not write *Agreed?* Such a portrait of either parent you will meet with in the ADVISER, a book whoſe *local* merit you learn when you travel into the South-weſt of England. For ſuch has been the effect of the colouring, that thoſe who have been compelled to ſit for their pictures have been

compelled

compelled to exclaim, Who did this or that thing? Was it not I? The painter may mutually exclain in his favourite language, *Eu io anchi ſono pittore*, "I alſo am a painter." If he ſhoots folly as it flies, he rarely conceals his game. But the worſt of all is, he excites a curioſity with his ſtars and initials which he leaves you to gratify. Worſe than this—he writes himſelf out of breath; and if he be a parſon, though neither a *Snivel* nor a *Tiptoe*, he is a ſpin-text. Worſe ſtill—he gives you but two good characters, his own father and Dr. Pulteney, to 500 bad ones; and as to his character of the ſeminary where he imbibed all his learning and all his cleverneſs, he leaves ſuch impreſſion of it on the mind, that one muſt either diſbelieve him; or harbour cruel prejudices againſt our public places of education.

A TRAVELLER.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHURCH.

ARCHITECTURAL PROCEEDINGS.

(*Continued from vol. LXXIV. p.* 738.)

I HINTED in my laſt paper to the reverend guardians, the improvers, reſtorers, and thoſe deſtined to pull down the *objectionable* parts of this vaſt pile, that there were ſome very conſiderable architectural errors in the new groin-work giving the internal finiſh to the great centre tower; and more immediately adviſed the rectifying, before the ſcaffolding was taken down, the miſtakes in the painted chalk-courſes of the ſpandrils of the groins, having plainly demonſtrated that they were not conſonant to the inclined lines of the real chalk-courſes ſurrounding them on every ſide. The ſcaffolding is now taken away, and I perceive every thing is in the condition as I left it previous to my remarks p. 738. I have been given to know my advice was read indeed, was commented on to be ſure; but that the ingenious Architect to the church "was a man not to be eaſily perſuaded to give up his judgment to another." It will be entirely needleſs to go about to impreſs on the minds of the publick the diſcordant aſſociation of Henry III's groins and ribs with Henry VII's white and red roſe, portcullices, ornaments, &c.; or Henry III's inclined courſes with the modern Architect's parallel ones; their own eyes and judgments will ſufficiently convince them of the truth of my remarks on this occaſion.

We are at laſt relieved from the anxious dread of "never hearing divine ſervice any more in the Choir; Henry VII's chapel quite big enough." Suggeſtions were on foot: proſpect of much ſpace to be gained, whereby many more M——Begone ideas of hated form! Workmen are moſt buſily employed re-inſtating the damaged pews and ſtalls; and it is expected that by Rogation Sunday the Holy Choir will aſſemble with ſongs of joy and gladneſs, ſongs of praiſe and thankſgiving, "that what has happened is no worſe." Little doubt can be entertained but, on that day of reſtoration to the uſual courſe of ſervice in the Choir, the full religious eſtabliſhment of the church will attend to join in one ſolemn and devout prayer of acknowledgment for benefits received, to find themſelves once again in their due order and appropriate ſtations. The true admirers of our antient works of courſe will not be abſent; they will think it a duty incumbent on them to ſend up their moſt fervent vows for finding the ſacred edifice ſaved! The hour will needs be a memorable one, and of an oppoſite tendency to that which for near *two years* has eſtranged the wonted devotions of the ſpot. I of courſe ſhall not be unmindful of the awful ſcene, when much ſtore of admiration and commendation muſt enſue.

It has been with certain people a ſubject of continual regret to behold the interior lines of the building, ſo compleat and ſo excellent in itſelf, hacked and cut in the baſements and windows, to make room for monuments as heterogeneous in their appearance as were the minds or "taſtes" of the different artiſts who executed them; each, however, agreeing in this one opinion, that no attention was to be had in order to make their maſonry or ornaments in anywiſe to be of a piece with the work of the "mountain of ſtone," as Sir Chriſtopher Wren has it. Hence what will he ſaid on finding an example ſet up to diſfigure and fill-in the arches on each ſide, dividing the nave from the ſide aiſles, with monuments of an enormous ſize! It is, or ought to be underſtood by all, that the preſent worthy Dean is much againſt the practice; but, as it was a ſettled thing thus to heap and fill up theſe two arches prior to his acceſſion to the dignity he now enjoys, it was not in his power to prevent it. Here indeed

is

ſome comfort in hoping, therefore, the monſtrous project will end with the two piles of rble in queſtion.

To ſay nothi of the propriety or impropriety of theſe two new monumental deſigns in their whole, yet it will be impoſſible for men of "untrammelled" habits to comprehend why a ſtatue, placed on a pedeſtal not far above the pavement line, ſhould be of a proportion ſo much exceeding that of the deceaſed, or why the face is turned to the Weſt inſtead of the Eaſt. The Artiſt, no doubt, can endeavour to ſatisfy us in this, he having been in foreign climes to cull his models of perfect beauty and taſte from ſubjects done by Pagan ſculptors, who viewed nature without diſguiſe, and at a time when no *obligation* compelled the eye to gaze on one part of the heavens more than another!

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Edmonton, April* 10.

FULLY convinced that Truth will bear the minuteſt inveſtigation; that every cauſe in which Truth is concerned is the better for having all things but Truth ſifted from it; and impreſſed with the idea that Vaccination is eſtabliſhed on ſo fair a baſis as to challenge the minuteſt inveſtigation; I cannot but differ from the Correſpondent who, in p. 228, has furniſhed ſo valuable an antidote to the bold aſſertions of an eminent Surgeon; for I am decidedly of opinion, with your candid Editor, that the production of ſuch a Vindication is an abundant overbalance to the ſcepticiſm of much abler opponents.

The "infuriate rage," noticed in p. 285, it would be ridiculous to think of anſwering. *Such* reaſoning deſtroys itſelf. But there are arguments of another kind; which, having been advanced by a Phyſician of undoubted eminence in the Literary World, p. 152, moſt certainly deſerve attention; and it is hoped that ſome of the many eminent Practitioners whom Dr. Moſeley has called upon will meet his learned arguments. I cannot, however, but conſider the performance of this truly reſpectable Phyſician to be an ironical *jeu d'eſprit*, intended (rather by ridicule than by reaſoning) to promote the preſent practice of Vaccination.

While theſe and other writers are collecting accounts of all the caſes, and ſtating all the arguments they are able to ſuggeſt, to ſhew that the Cow-pox is not likely to prove a permanent ſecurity againſt the infection of the Small-pox: fortunately for the publick, the practice of Vaccination ſtill goes on, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe. The authors, we dare ſay, mean well, and they have certainly exerted conſiderable ingenuity in maintaining their poſition; but a failure in one caſe out of more than 10 000, though ever ſo well ſubſtantiated, will hardly be conſidered, by a diſcerning publick, in any other light than as a caſual irregularity, upon which no ſolid determination can or ought to be grounded.

I am not a young man, Mr. Urban; but have lived long enough to remark many violent prejudices againſt Variolous Inoculation: and recollect being told by my father, who was an experienced Apothecary, that its Introduction was oppoſed by the *College of Phyſicians*; but *Truth was great, and it prevailed.*

Now, Sir, I would aſk, if there were a Hundredth Part of the Tithe of the danger to be apprehended from Vaccination which its Oppoſers would wiſh us to believe; why is the preſent *College*, or their *Cenſors*, the natural Guardians of the National Health, ſo totally ſilent? Can any thing be a ſtronger proof of their being thoroughly ſatisfied both of its Efficacy and its Safety? An inferior argument it is almoſt ſuperfluous to notice—the immenſe Sacrifice of their Intereſt which ſuch of the Advocates for the practice as are in buſineſs are annually making from the profits of their profeſſion.

A Correſpondent, p. 88, expreſſes a wiſh to ſee Mr. Anſley's "Ode to Jenner." I wiſh I could gratify him by ſending you a copy of it; but I will do the beſt I can, by copying ſome lines from a ſpirited tranſlation of it by Mr. Ring. Yours, &c.

NOT A YOUNG MAN.

"Oh! bleſt by Phœbus, at thy natal hour,
The happy preſage of thy healing power!
'Tis thine to ſtudy Nature's hidden laws,
Trace all her wonders to their ſecret cauſe;
Prevent diſeaſe with thy Pæonian art,
Encounter Death, and blunt his fatal dart.
While thus I rove through Chelta's flow'ry plain,
And ſome faint embers of my youth remain,
Shall not the Muſe her tuneful accents raiſe, [praiſe?
And wake her ſlumb'ring lyre to ſing thy Hero,

Here, plung'd in grief, and penſive, and forlorn,
The long-loſt objects of my love I mourn;
My dear aſſociates, raviſh'd from my breaſt
By the foul venom of that baneful peſt;
While many a blemiſh cover'd ev'ry face,
Robb'd ev'ry charm, and rifled ev'ry grace.
When the dire fiend, which thus, in early bloom,
His victims hurl'd untimely to the tomb,
In all his horrors riſes to my view, [are due?
How ſhall I tell what thanks to Heaven
And due to thee, whoſe godlike arm repreſs'd
The lawleſs rage of that malignant peſt;
To thee, whoſe genius, and well-cultur'd mind,
Found out a healing balm for human kind?
Thy ſkilful hand inſerts with wondrous
The cryſtal drop the lowing kine impart, [art
To quell the fiend, his kindling wrath to tame, [frame.
And flow meand'ring through the vital
Ere long, a puſtule, riſing in the wound,
Repels the foe, that lurks in ambuſh round
With all his hoſt; and from our fleeting
Averts the perils of impending death. [breath
What thanks ſhall Britiſh gratitude decree, [to thee?
What thanks, what honours, what rewards
What annual off'rings at thy hallow'd ſhrine,
O Jenner! equal to deſert like thine?
For, lo! Machaon is thy frequent gueſt,
Pleas'd with thy converſe, with thy friendſhip bleſt:
The poor, the rich, conſult without a fee
The ſacred oracle of health in thee.
The mother ſues thee, fill'd with juſt alarms, [charms;
To ſhield her boy, and to protect his
The virgin ſues, leſt blemiſhes invade
Her lovely cheeks, and all her beauties fade.
The Gaul himſelf, though envious of our name,
Adores thy art, and celebrates thy fame;
The grateful nations one loud pæan raiſe,
And all the wond'ring world reſounds thy praiſe."

This agreeable writer then proceeds with ſome ſpirited lines reſpecting the great national conteſt with our gigantic adverſary; and thus concludes:

"Jenner, farewell!—nor ſhall the bard detain
From nobler ſtudies by too long a ſtrain,
Nor from its object alienate a mind
Intent on labours uſeful to mankind.
May Heaven, to whom my ſuppliant voice I raiſe,
Proſper thy labours, and prolong thy days!
While deathleſs heroes, who maintain our fame,
And add new glories to the Britiſh name,
Around their brows unfading laurels twine,
The CIVIC CROWN, O JENNER! ſhall be thine."

THE PROJECTOR. N° X

"TAKE DOWN HIS WORDS."
PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER,

To the AUTHOR of the PROJE

SIR,

AS I obſerve that you ſometi
terrupt your own lucubrati
complying with the wiſhes of
correſpondents, I hope you will
this ſhort epiſtle from one wl
conſtant reader, but not vain
to think he can be an aſſiſtant
very important degree.

Happening a few days ago, t
into the Life of an eminent
among the Diſſenters, and one
principal writings have, I believ
acceptable to every denominat
Chriſtians; I mean Dr. Lard
was ſtruck with the following n
which he carried on converſatio
his viſitors. Perhaps, however
of your readers will underſtand
better for being informed th
Lardner was remarkably and in
deaf. His biographer's words are

"Paper, pens, and ink, bei
mediately brought in when
came to his houſe, they wrot
ſuch intelligence as they had t
municate, or the obſervations an
tions which they wiſhed to p
To theſe, as they were ſeverall
ten, he replied with great freed
cheerfulneſs, and in a way th
both inſtructive and entertainin
the papers contained the uncor
anſwers and remarks of the d
gueſts, upon different ſubjects, i
ed what would have appear
ſtranger to be a very hetero
mixture. It was, however, c
preſerved by the Doctor, to be
by him when his viſitors were
and the peruſal of it often led
objects of farther conſideratic
enquiry."

Now, Mr. PROJECTOR, al
bodily infirmities are, and ough
ſacred from every ſpecies of
there appeared to me ſomethi
whimſical in this mode of c
tion, and I doubt not that
your readers will, like myſelf
firſt tempted to ſmile, when
gination they anticipate the
conſequences of ſuch a plan, if
in moſt companies. I thought,
Mr. PROJECTOR, that the paſſing
afford you ſome hints for a P
leaſt as far as reſpects the *writin*

telligence as visitors have to com-
te. But this I leave to your dis-
, and, begging pardon for my
on, if you deem it intrusion, I
, your humble servant, LECTOR.
ree with my correspondent (who,
he will observe, is no intruder),
aking that very important con-
ces would follow the general
em of Dr. Lardner's mode of con-
ion, consequences which would,
ubt, at first be somewhat whim-
and somewhat disagreeable; but
esult upon the whole could not
to be beneficial. I know not
it will afford materials for an en-
meration, but unquestionably it
suggest many valuable hints. In
first place, if it were the custom for
ers to *write down* the *intelligence*
had to communicate, we might,
me, be enlightened in the true na-
of one branch of liberty which
never received a proper discussion;
ean, the liberty of the tongue. Our
ries abound with treatises on the
ty of the press, and its importance
the liberty of the subject; but the
ers of a government and the sub-
s of a conversation are two very
ferent things, to be supported in
different ways, and arraigned be-
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ment of a nation too, is so very
rent from the government of the
se, that the former has, in very
instances, thought fit to interfere
the latter.
om such obscurity and confusion
as arisen, that the intelligence of
en, or, what some call gossip's
n, has never been subjected to any
e of laws, nor any legal and regu-
forms of trial; and hence so much
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sed to "bear witness against our
bour," a thing not only indis-
sible in supporting the revenue by
consumption of tea and wine, but
in supporting the life and soul of
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strange that a wise and politic na-
like ours, so prolific in differta-
upon all manner of rights and
leges, should never have accurate-
fined the rights of gossiping, never
endeavoured to restrain the pre-
tive of anecdote, nor to set bounds
e privileges of tale-bearing. This
t in our political studies, or rather
neglect of so important a branch
our civil rights, must be attributed
to the circumstance which my corre-
spondent seems to hint at, the want of
such written documents on the subject
as may enable us to reduce it to some
kind of method or system, and to mark
the nice distinctions betwixt liberty
and licentiousness, as well as those
shades, often imperceptible, which con-
nect truth and falsehood. The tongue,
we all know, is so glib, and its mo-
tions so quick and evanescent, that,
without much more attention than is
usual in genteel company, it is almost
impossible to fix it down to any one
position: and even to attempt to do so
would imply a much larger portion of
the patience of hearing than is consist-
ent with that species of conversation
which is most in vogue, and which,
like certain pieces of music, is always
performed in parts, and often is as
noisy as the crash of a full band, with-
out its harmony. But, that the tongue
ought to be laid under some restrictions
seems very necessary, since we have
very good authority for asserting that
its publications are fully as inflamma-
tory as those of the press. It is said by
a very antient writer, "The tongue is
a little member, and boasteth great
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a little fire kindleth, and the tongue
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ers to their Bibles for these assertions,
although some of them may think it
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authorities.

Now, it is not improbable, that if
the good Doctor's plan of conversation
were adopted, we should gain one step
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serted which might afterwards be con-
tradicted, or whether that should be
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nity

Here, plung'd in grief, and penſive, and forlorn,
The long-loſt objects of my love I mourn;
My dear aſſociates, raviſh'd from my breaſt
By the foul venom of that baneful peſt;
While many a blemiſh cover'd ev'ry face,
Robb'd ev'ry charm, and rifled ev'ry grace.
When the dire fiend, which thus, in early bloom,
His victims hurl'd untimely to the tomb,
In all his horrors riſes to my view, [are due?
How ſhall I tell what thanks to Heaven
And due to thee, whoſe godlike arm repreſs'd
The lawleſs rage of that malignant peſt;
To thee, whoſe genius, and well-cultur'd mind,
Found out a healing balm for human kind?
Thy ſkilful hand inſerts with wondrous art
The cryſtal drop the lowing kine impart,
To quell the fiend, his kindling wrath to tame, [frame.
And flow meand'ring through the vital
Eye long, a puſtule, riſing in the wound,
Repels the foe, that lurks in ambuſh round
With all his hoſt; and from our fleeting breath
Averts the perils of impending death.
What thanks ſhall Britiſh gratitude decree, [to thee?
What thanks, what honours, what rewards
What annual off'rings at thy hallow'd ſhrine,
O Jenner! equal to deſert like thine?
For, lo! Machaon is thy frequent gueſt,
Pleas'd with thy converſe, with thy friendſhip bleſt:
The poor, the rich, conſult without a fee
The ſacred oracle of health in thee.
The mother ſues thee, fill'd with juſt alarms, [charms;
To ſhield her boy, and to protect his
The virgin ſues, leſt blemiſhes invade
Her lovely cheeks, and all her beauties fade.
The Gaul himſelf, though envious of our name,
Adores thy art, and celebrates thy fame;
The grateful nations one loud pæan raiſe,
And all the wond'ring world reſounds thy praiſe."

This agreeable writer then proceeds with ſome ſpirited lines reſpecting the great national conteſt with our gigantic adverſary; and thus concludes:

"Jenner, farewell!—nor ſhall the bard detain
From nobler ſtudies by too long a ſtrain,
Nor from its object alienate a mind
Intent on labours uſeful to mankind.
May Heaven, to whom my ſuppliant voice I raiſe,
Proſper thy labours, and prolong thy days!
While deathleſs heroes, who maintain our fame,
And add new glories to the Britiſh name,
Around their brows unfading laurels twine,
The CIVIC CROWN, O JENNER! ſhall be thine."

THE PROJECTOR. N° 1

"TAKE DOWN HIS WORDS."
PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER

To the AUTHOR of the PROJ

SIR,

AS I obſerve that you ſomet terrupt your own lucubra complying with the wiſhes of correſpondents, I hope you wi this ſhort epiſtle from one w conſtant reader, but not vain to think he can be an aſſiſtant very important degree.

Happening a few days ago, into the Life of an eminent among the Diſſenters, and on principal writings have, I belie acceptable to every denomina Chriſtians; I mean Dr. Lar was ſtruck with the following which he carried on converſati his viſitors. Perhaps, howeve of your readers will underſtan better for being informed t Lardner was remarkably and it *deaf*. His biographer's words ar

"Paper, pens, and ink, be mediately brought in when came to his houſe, they wro ſuch intelligence as they had municate, or the obſervations a tions which they wiſhed to To theſe, as they were ſevera ten, he replied with great free cheerfulneſs, and in a way t both inſtructive and entertaini the papers contained the unc anſwers and remarks of the gueſts, upon different ſubjects, ed what would have appea ſtranger to be a very lieter mixture. It was, however, preſerved by the Doctor, to be by him when his viſitors wer and the peruſal of it often le objects of farther conſiderati enquiry."

Now, Mr. PROJECTOR, bodily infirmities are, and ough ſacred from every ſpecies of there appeared to me ſometh whimſical in this mode of c tion, and I doubt not that your readers will, like myſel firſt tempted to ſmile, when gination they anticipate the conſequences of ſuch a plan, if in moſt companies. I thought Mr. PROJECTOR, that the paſſa afford you ſome hints for a l leaſt as far as reſpects the writi

...ence as visitors have to com-
But this I leave to your dis-
...and, begging pa on for my
if you deem it intrusion, I
our humble servant, LECTOR.
with my correspondent (who,
will observe, is no intruder),
ing that very important con-
s would follow the general
of Dr. Lardner's mode of con-
, consequences which would,
, at first be somewhat whim-
d somewhat disagreeable; but
upon the whole could not
be beneficial. I know not
ill afford materials for an en-
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Now, it is not improbable, that if the good Doctor's plan of conversation were adopted, we should gain one step in regulating what respects "the intelligence which visitors have to communicate." They would, in time, think it necessary to attend a little more to dates, and facts, and circumstances, when they found that what goes in at one ear is no longer permitted to go out at the other. I am persuaded it is this quickness of passage, this facility of travelling, which has made so many excellent stories and good jokes set out from their homes and return again without meeting with any interruption from accuracy or veracity. They would likewise probably think it necessary to consider whether that ought to be asserted which might afterwards be contradicted, or whether that should be whispered which was afterwards to be read. We might also have an opportunity

Meteorological Diary for March 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.									
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical*
1	29.21	St	38	37	1			3	V.B.	29.26	R	42	41	2			2	V.B.	●
2	.61	R	37	33	2			2	V.L.	.71	R	41	42	3			1	L.	☽ in Eq
3	.66	R	36	32			2	2	No.	.88	R	40	45				4	V.L.	
4	.74	S	45	47				4	L.	.75	St	51	53				4	R.B.	☽ gr. La
5	.61	St	44	43				4	L.	.65	R	48	49	1			3	R.B.	
6	.76	R	41	37	1			3	V.L.	.76	St	46	49	3			1	R.B.	
7	.95	R	40	36		4			V.L.	.96	St	41	41.5		2	2		V.L.	☽ in pe
8	.81	S	37	34			4		V.L.	.74	S	42	41			4		L.	☽, ☽ gr.
9	.52	S	36	29		2	2		V.L.	.44	S	44	37.5	2	2			L.	
10	.32	S	36	31	1	3			V.L.	.32	St	38	36		3	1		V.L.	
11	.60	R	34	30.5		1	3		V.L.	.66	St	44	43.5			4		L.	☌ ☽ ☌
12	.70	St	44	47			4		L.	.70	St	50	58			2	2	B.	
13	.77	R	47	47			4		L.	.76	S	60	63			3	1	B.	
14	.55	S	50	49.5			4		L.	.47	S	58	61			3	1	B.	
15	.53	R	49	45				4	V.L.	.60	R	50	49	3			1	L.	☌, ☽ i
16	.68	St	41	37			3	1	V.L.	.68	St	49	52			2	2	L.	☌ ☽ ☿
17	.58	S	45	45			3	1	L.	.53	S	54	56			3	1	B.	☽ gr.
18	.71	St	48	43			4		V.L.	.71	St	49	48		1	3		V.L.	
19	.92	R	40	33	3	1			No.	.94	St	51	50	2	2			L.	
20	.88	S	42	39	1	3			V.L.	.88	S	43	43		3	1		V.L.	
21	.86	St	41	40		3	1		V.L.	.82	S	50	47.5		4			V.L.	☌ ☽ 2
22	.71	S	40	37		3	1		V.L.	.72	R	50	50		2	2		V.L.	☽ gr. D
23	.77	R	41	37		3	1		L.	.84	R	52	50.5		4			L.	☾
24	.94	R	39	31	2	2			No.	.97	R	49	49		4			L.	
25	.88	S	36	27	4				No.	.81	S	50	48		2	2		V.L.	☽ in ♋
26	.67	S	36	28				4	No.	.76	St	50	49		4			V.L.	
27	.67	St	40	35	2	2			No.	.71	R	48	48	2	2			No.	
28	.86	R	35	30		4			V.L.	.91	St	48	42		3	1		V.L.	
29	.81	S	36	32			4		V.L.	.79	S	39	39			4		L.	☌ ☽ ♀
30	.68	S	41	45			1	3	No.	.67	S	46	55				4	L.	●, ☌
31	.63	S	45	45			3	1	L.	.58	S	51	54			4		L.	☽ gr. La
	29.70		40.64	39.48	17	31	44	32		29.71		47.38	47.92	18	38	41	27		

The more teleſcopic obſervations I make on the Sun, the more I am of opinion *culæ* and *feculæ* have an influence on our atmoſphere; nor need any one beat all fu this, although the Sun is at ſuch an immenſe diſtance, if he conſider the penetr ſubtile power of light: and it is abundantly evident, from ocular demonſtration, a the teleſcope, that the *light of the Sun*, or one of the modifications of Electricity (think I have fully proved it to be, in a letter inſerted in the 14th Number of Le Mathematical and Philoſophical Repoſitory), is ſubject to accumulation, or conc on the ſurface or in the atmoſphere of this glorious body. For, what are the *fecul* cumulations of the ſolar light? and the more elevated they are, with greater reſplen they ſhine, and the more ſtrongly emit the luminous matter or electricity to thoſe our ſyſtem, which happen to be within the ſphere of their ejection. Now, it is well that the increaſe of electricity in our atmoſphere is an attendant of fair weather: b it may be objected to the *feculæ* increaſing the light, as they are, in general, acco with *maculæ*, which afford none; therefore, take off from the luminous ſurface, what the *feculæ* increaſe it; this is not ſtrictly true; for the *feculæ* are moſtly mu extenſive than the *maculæ*, and from their elevation the light is much more reſplen effuſive than when the ſolar atmoſphere is uniformly luminous, and without any ine

Obſervation ſeems to prove the Sun's atmoſphere to be luminous only at its ſurfa the more any part of this matter is elevated the brighter it appears; *this* is know

faculæ, and *that* by the *penumbræ* of the ſpots, which are moſtly of a uniform ground throughout.

But to the preſent. From the obſervations of this month, I find the Sun has afforded a great number of ſpots, with large *penumbræ* and *faculæ* about them, this was particularly the caſe for about two weeks during the middle of the month.

There was one large ſpot which appeared on the 9th P. M. juſt entering on the Eaſtern limb, and as yet ſcarcely viſible; but on the 11th I found it to be a beautiful treble ſpot, having a fine *penumbra* and *faculæ* about it. On the 13th, ſoon after the Sun had paſſed the meridian, I re-obſerved this ſpot, and found the *umbra* of it now to be nearly united into one; it is oblong; its longeſt diameter lying parallel to the Sun's equator; the *penumbra* of it is very uneven and indented about the edges. Several other ſpots were viſible at this time, and faſt advancing to the preceding limb. Little or no alteration on the 14th; on the 15th the large ſpot ſeemed ſomewhat divided, as a brightneſs appeared near the middle, on the upper ſide; it was now about the middle of its path. A very extenſive and beautiful *penumbra* ſurrounded it. On the 16th it was nearly divided tranſverſely; the next day, when the Sun was on the nonageſimal, I readily found its tract to be North of the Sun's equator; it is not equally divided, the larger part to Weſtward, the ſmaller to Eaſtward. The 19th afforded very little alteration, excepting from projectional cauſes. On the 21ſt it was laſt ſeen, when it was very near the Weſtern limb, and on the 22nd and following days of the month there were very few ſpots on the Sun. The weather was remarkably fine during the time the large ſpot was traverſing the Sun's diſk, and it re-appeared at the Eaſtern limb at the beginning of April, and was very near the verge of the Weſtern limb on April 17th, and in a declining ſtate.

Yours, &c. T. SQUIRE.

*** The eclipſe of the Moon on Jan. 18th laſt, was ſeen to commence at Bury St. Edmund's, and at ſome other places Eaſt of the meridian of London; but I believe the beginning was nowhere ſeen near this parallel in England, to the Weſt of the ſaid meridian; for at Baldock a very extenſive and dark *ſuperior ſtratus* (⁻) extended itſelf along the Weſtern horizon and approached the Moon laterally in its deſcending aurorian tract, and before the *umbra* of the earth touched the Moon's limb, ſhe was hid in this ſtratus, though from a faint appearance of *penumbra* and the equated time by clock, it muſt have begun about one minute after this nubiferous interpoſition and obſcuration. T. S.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. N° LXXXIII.

IF H. A. U. p. 217, is not abſolutely brought down on his knees, it muſt be allowed we ſee him bending half way; where, if he is not at *full* confeſſion, he gives us at leaſt ſome material workings of his ſoul, by way of apology for the very learned criticiſms he has been guilty of; and that ſo good, ſo gentle, and ſo mild a creature may not think I am ungrateful, I ſtill repeat my unfeigned thanks for the valuable *explanations* he has ſo generouſly ſubmitted to the reader. And, *laſtly*, and what I prize not the leaſt of all his unmerited favours, he has done his beſt to keep up the "BALL," which it has been, and ever will be, my purpoſe to prevent falling into indifference and neglect.

There was now but one particular building more to go in queſt of; and that was St. Iſhew, or Patriſhaw's church, ſome ſix or ſeven miles North of Crick Howell. The road, or rather hollow way, between over-arching hedges, was, as is uſual in this part of Wales, in many diſtances almoſt impaſſable, from an infinity of looſe ſtones choaking up the paſſage, and in others bearing the moſt frightful appearances from being 20 or 30 feet below the level of the fields on each ſide. Thus a ſtranger, without a faithful guide, a ſtrong reſolution, and a ſufficient ſtrength of body, it is probable might never arrive at his journey's end. My director in this peregrination was many times under the neceſſity of quitting me (I could not learn why), with this inſpiring admonition, "keep ſtraight forward; you cannot miſs your way." Often was he hailing me from the top of ſome mountainous eminence, and as often had I to look down to call on him, who was then getting on in ſome deep glen below. Never did I, in the whole courſe of my exploratory labours, undergo ſo much turmoil, expecting every [illegible] to loſe for eve

the

the ſight of this conducting friend; the conſequence muſt have been, to have ſought out ſome "warm hedge," and there have reſigned myſelf to the deſtiny which awaited me. But it ſeems I was not born to be "loſt;" for, by a kind of miracle, my companion and ſelf arrived in the ſame moment at the holy fabrick we had been ſo long approaching.

ST. PATRISSHAW'S CHURCH.

The ſituation was ſurely ſuch as muſt have ſuited the moſt rigid devotee in old times; encompaſſed by mountains, whoſe tops ſeemed to ſhut out the greater part of the Sun's diurnal courſe. No cottage in ſight, nor any object to glad the weary viſitant with hope of friendly intercourſe. My guide gave me to underſtand that we were near the ſecluded ruins of Lanthony abbey, and, if we were to climb the hill before us, the dilapidated pile* would then be under our view.

It may ſeem rather improbable when I aſſure my readers that I had not the reſolution to enquire of my friend during our march the reſult of the judicial proceedings of the day before (he having in truth been one of the inquiſitors). The arraigned worker in ſpells and charms, as my good hoſteſs told me, was no "wizard," but a poor miſerable woman, old and helpleſs, of courſe a witch." Though my tongue forbore all converſe on this marvellous tranſaction, my thoughts were not vacant, they being wholly bent on the winding-up of this, and on my own Welch tragi-comedy, with all its epiſodes of frights, fears, ſpirits, conjurors, and critics. Indeed I was but half inclinable to draw a moſt rare and elaborate ſcreen and rood-loft, dividing the body of the building from the chancel; a building ſo ſmall, and ſo ſimple in deſign, that it was really extraordinary how a decoration ſo rich and perfect could have been ſet up within walls of ſuch humble ſort, and in a manner cut off from all human tread. My guide, ſtill on the wing, told me that he muſt leave me again for an hour at leaſt, in which time, he ſuppoſed, I might complete my buſineſs. Then, pointing to the South ſide of the cemetery, he ſaid, "There is an antient well dedicated to the Saint who protects this called "The Hopeleſs Wel people take cognizance of day, whatever the votaries ment and penance might d fore; indeed, the ſpot itſelf inſpire much confidence in p ideas, ſylvan ſcenes, or ſeli You ſeem (looking ſtedfaſtl a melancholy man, and muc to penſive muſing; therefo have any moments to ſpare return, taſte ſome of the wate me how it agrees with yo vaniſhed.

Conſidering all circumſtar not very ſurpriſing if I look farther into things than a obſerver, and gave into co not the moſt agreeable, and an oppoſite tendency to thoſe of hope and confidence that arm me on my ſetting forth "blithe, and gay." Well drawing made, I bad adie lonely pile. This was my to holy walls and aiſles; ai erſt the ſolitary religious bor the midnight oriſon and prayer, in vowed return fo avoidable frailties. And mu ſtupendous works that have to their glories ſubſide in the my memory? and muſt I w circumſcribed limits reſign n for ſuffering Antiquity, here *laſt* look for Imitation's *l* Heaven will decree on this.

The HOPELESS WEL

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the ſight of this conducting friend; the conſequence muſt have been, to have ſought out ſome "warm hedge," and there have reſigned myſelf to the deſtiny which awaited me. But it ſeems I was not born to be "loſt;" for, by a kind of miracle, my companion and ſelf arrived in the ſame moment at the holy fabrick we had been ſo long approaching.

ST. PATRISSHAW'S CHURCH.

The ſituation was ſurely ſuch as muſt have ſuited the moſt rigid devotee in old times; encompaſſed by mountains, whoſe tops ſeemed to ſhut out the greater part of the Sun's diurnal courſe. No cottage in ſight, nor any object to glad the weary viſitant with hope of friendly intercourſe. My guide gave me to underſtand that we were near the ſecluded ruins of Lanthony abbey, and, if we were to climb the hill before us, the dilapidated pile* would then be under our view.

It may ſeem rather improbable when I aſſure my readers that I had not the reſolution to enquire of my friend during our march the reſult of the judicial proceedings of the day before (he having in truth been one of the inquiſitors). The arraigned worker in ſpells and charms, as my good hoſteſs told me, was no "wizard," but a poor miſerable woman, old and helpleſs, of courſe a witch." Though my tongue forbore all converſe on this marvellous tranſaction, my thoughts were not vacant, they being wholly bent on the winding-up of this, and on my own Welch tragi-comedy, with all its epiſodes of frights, fears, ſpirits, conjurors, and critics. Indeed I was but half inclinable to draw a moſt rare and elaborate ſcreen and rood-loft, dividing the body of the building from the chancel; a building ſo ſmall, and ſo ſimple in deſign, that it was really extraordinary how a decoration ſo rich and perfect could have been ſet up within walls of ſuch humble ſort, and in a manner cut off from all human tread. My guide, ſtill on the wing, told me that he muſt leave me again for an hour at leaſt, in which time, he ſuppoſed, I might complete my buſineſs. Then, pointing to the South ſide of the cemetery, he ſaid, "There is an antient well dedicated to the Saint who protects this church, called "The Hopeleſs Well." Few people take cognizance of it at this day, whatever the votaries to retirement and penance might do heretofore; indeed, the ſpot itſelf does not inſpire much confidence in pleaſurable ideas, ſylvan ſcenes, or feſtive ſports. You ſeem (looking ſtedfaſtly at me) a melancholy man, and much inclined to penſive muſing; therefore, if you have any moments to ſpare before I return, taſte ſome of the water, and tell me how it agrees with you." He vaniſhed.

Conſidering all circumſtances, it is not very ſurpriſing if I looked a little farther into things than a common obſerver, and gave into concluſions not the moſt agreeable, and rather of an oppoſite tendency to thoſe emotions of hope and confidence that helped to arm me on my ſetting forth a pilgrim, "blithe, and gay." Well, my *laſt* drawing made, I bad adieu to the lonely pile. This was my *laſt* reſort to holy walls and ailes; ailes, where erſt the ſolitary religious bore through the midnight oriſon and morning prayer, in vowed return for life's unavoidable frailties. And muſt all thoſe ſtupendous works that have bowed me to their glories ſubſide in the tablets of my memory? and muſt I within theſe circumſcribed limits reſign my *laſt* ſigh for ſuffering Antiquity, here take my *laſt* look for Imitation's *laſt* ſtroke? Heaven will decree on this.

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With ſome reluctance, and with ſpirits much depreſſed, I advanced towards this foe of joyous life, laved ſome of the water with my *left* hand—my heart grew heavy, and a thouſand hideous ſuggeſtions uſurped their tyrant ſway. Although low on bended knees, methought I ſunk ſtill lower in my mental faculties; even hopeleſs was my ſtate, when methought I heard the ſame harmonious ſounds as at firſt uſhered in the ſong of invitation to take the pilgrim's ſtaff, and Wales explore. [Say I was then aſleep, ſay I am now not well awake, ſay any thing but that my dreams have no reference to waking tranſactions.] The ſame enchanting voice bore out the ſtrain: but, ah! how changed the melody! then the notes were auſpicious, open; the meaſure bold and animating; now the ſtrain came over my ears in "dying falls," with ever and anon a turgid

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common principle, to attach them to their reſpective countries; and what can do this ſo effectually, as the recollection of innocent enjoyments? What indeed but this principle, can attach men to the places to which we daily behold them devoted, in preference to others, poſſeſſing every advantage, both of Nature, and Art?

In mountainous countries, the manners of the people are more ſimple; their affections more pure; their love of liberty more ardent than in plains; hence their ſuperior attachment to the ſoil they inhabit. But whence ariſes it that ſavages, who generally occupy a rude, uncultivated country; who are rarely ſtationary in one place, for any length of time; and who procure a precarious ſubſiſtence by the chace, ſhall yet be ready, even after having taſted the comforts of civilized life, to exchange them, for the enjoyment of their native land?

This ſhews the univerſality of the principle that attaches men to their country; and that it is not founded in the prejudices of education.

The Prophet Jeremiah illuſtrates this affection of the mind, in a manner very appoſite. Speaking of thoſe Jews who were carried away captive into Babylon, he ſays, "Weep ye not for the dead, neither bemoan him, but weep ſore for him that goeth away: for he ſhall return no more, nor ſee his *native country*."

From this invincible propenſity of men to their country, ariſes the ſeverity of baniſhment from it, conſidered as a judicial ſentence. Indeed, to generous minds, it is an event worſe than death itſelf. The writers of antiquity abound with inſtances of baniſhment inflicted on great men; and of the effects produced by it, on the parties baniſhed. But thoſe caſes which come the neareſt to our own time, will naturally be the moſt intereſting.

I think then, that it would be difficult for any perſon, poſſeſſing but *common* feeling, to avoid being touched, at the account given by Doctor Atterbury, of what happened to him in exile. As to the cauſes that led to this cataſtrophe, I put them out of the queſtion. We have now happily but little to do with them.

The Biſhop, in his letter to Mr. Pope, dated Montpelier, Nov. 20, 1729, from which I ſhall beg leave to extract a paſſage, ſtates, "That he paſſed from thence to Toulouſe, to meet his daughter; who had then miſſed ſhe not, with incomparabl though in a *dying ſtate*, ve night up the Garronne. twenty hours after they met; in a ſleeping poſture, expi pillow: "Placidâque ibi do quievit." The moments p her deceaſe, were ſpent, in the goodneſs of God, who ſuffered them to meet *once* they parted *for ever*."

The Biſhop then ſays to "judge you, Sir, what I fe feel, on this occaſion, and the trouble of deſcribing i age; under my infirmities; ter ſtrangers; how ſhall I fi per reliefs and ſupports?— none, but thoſe with whi and Religion furniſh me; a lay hold on, and graſp as fa

This deſcription has alwa to me, to be extremely el will probably call to min intelligent readers, the hea affecting words, put by Shak to the mouth of Wolſey, cline, and approaching ter his worldly proſperity.—

——"O Father Abbot,
An old Man, broken with th
State,
Is come to lay his weary bone
Give him a little earth, for ch
HEN. VIII.

Under affliction the van man wiſhes is moſt forcibl In proſperity, and the hu world, men ſcarcely know or for what end they w Affliction corrects this dang ſight, and inſtils a fine leſſ lity into the mind.

The cuſtom amongſt th the Eaſt, which I have read of, to ſpend one day i at the tombs of their de tions, ſitting in profound eminently calculated to c eſtimate of human life. I whether any thing of thi alluded to, in the Goſpel where Mary is ſuppoſed b to retire, to weep at the g brother Lazarus*; but, w

* It may poſſibly ariſe, fr neration of this kind, *miſta ſtrained* in its effects; that t ſo ſtrongly enjoined, not to cuttings in their fleſh for the print any marks upon themſe —LEVIT. xix. 28.

bones of mortality before our eyes, how is it poſſible to avoid entering upon a train of us and inſtructive meditation? We thus naturally led to look back on that ſtate which we are ſhortly to quit; and forward to that, into which we are about to enter: To compare Time with Eternity.

The condition of the ſoul, after it has parted from the body, has always been a ſubject of eager enquiry among the learned. Milton, whoſe towering genius would ſcarcely ſuffer him to leave any part, even of myſtical learning, unouched, ſpeaks of unſphering the ſpirit of Plato.

——— "To unfold
What Worlds, or what vaſt Regions hold
Th' immortal mind, that hath forſook,
Her Manſion in this fleſhly nook."

IL PENSOROSO.

After Literature, and Morality, I hope I may be permitted to offer a few remarks upon Muſic, an accompliſhment ſo cloſely connected with theſe purſuits. This ſcience occupies a middle place, between the pleaſures of intellect, and of ſenſe. Religious muſic, above all other, is happily deſigned to elevate the ſoul to Heaven. When well performed, it induces a fine placidity of temper; ſubdues the paſſions; and places the mind in a ſtate conducive either to contemplation, or devotion.

With affections thus improved, the ſoul is capable of great delight; and this delight is, at once, a preparation for futurity, and an anticipation of its happineſs.

Old ſongs, with which we have long been familiar, in the younger part of life, frequently excite great intereſt. By a ſtrong aſſociation of ideas, they recall the recollection of former days, ameliorated and heightened through the medium of Time. This power of delighting, ſome of the earlier Scotch ſongs, as ſeems generally to be admitted, poſſeſs in a very eminent degree. There is a plaintive melody; a wild ſimplicity; an originality of ſtyle pervades theſe pieces, which can ſcarcely fail to play about the heart.

In the popular ballad entitled "The Birks of Invermay," there are, I think, ſome excellent paſſages of this nature. The only danger ariſing from ſuch compoſition is, that being in themſelves extremely tender, if they meet with a mind of the ſame caſt, they may increaſe the propenſity; for it is obſervable of muſic generally, that it rather heightens thoſe affections that it finds, than creates any new ones.

As "The Birks of Invermay" is a piece, ſuperior in point of poetical, as well as muſical merit, to the generality of ſuch performances; I ſhall claim the indulgence of your readers, whilſt I propoſe a few criticiſms, upon particular paſſages contained in it.

The ſong begins, by obſerving, that "The ſmiling morn, the *breathing* ſpring "Invites the tuneful birds to ſing," &c.

This remark is offered by the Poet, in the perſon of the Singer, as an argument, I ſuppoſe, to perſuade us to make the moſt of Spring. And the principal inducement which he holds out to effect this object is, becauſe this ſeaſon is fraught with delightful images; and becauſe, as is hinted in the ſecond verſe, it cannot probably laſt long.

"For ſoon the winter of the year,
"And *age*, life's winter, will appear;
"At this thy living bloom* will fade,
"As that will ſtrip the verdant ſhade;
"Our taſte of pleaſure then is o'er,
"The feather'd ſongſters are no more;
"And when they droop, and we decay,
"Adieu the Birks of Invermay."

I ſee nothing in the words of this ſong, as it is generally given, but what is becoming, and correct. The images it preſents to the mind are innocent, and calculated to inſpire virtuous ſenſations; and the melody of the air is altogether delightful. "The breathing ſpring," is an expreſſion truly charac-

* "*Living Bloom.*"—In a former Number, vol. LXIX. page 559, I quoted the following lines from Auſonius; and requeſted an Engliſh tranſlation.

"Collige virgo roſas, dum flos novus, et nova pubes,
Et memor eſto ævum, ſic properare tuum."

This requeſt was politely complied with by an ingenious correſpondent, at the 889d page of the ſame volume. Since that time, I do not recollect, to have met with any expreſſion, that comes ſo near the "Nova Pubes" of Auſonius, as the one here referred to.

Indeed the whole ſecond verſe of this ſong, is a beautiful paraphraſe on the lines in queſtion. It tra s the ſpirit of the Latin Poet into Engliſh verſe, unimpaired, and, I think, *improved*.

terſtic

teriſtic of that ſeaſon, when all nature is alive, and diſpoſed to be grateful for the bleſſings they receive.

In the ſecond line, of the ſecond verſe, the oppoſition between the winter of the year, and the winter of life, is alſo very happy. In cold countries, where the winters are protracted, and ſevere, and the enjoyments of life compriſed within a narrow circle, the force of this compariſon will be readily admitted. Under ſuch climates, the return of ſpring, and ſummer, becomes an object of rational deſire; and is a ſtrong argument, why we ſhould make the moſt of thoſe ſeaſons, when they actually do arrive.

With reſpect to the figurative part of the expreſſion, "And age, life's winter," I think it may, with great propriety, be ſaid, that *age* is the winter of human life. In that ſtate, our pleaſures (if we except religion) are few; and thoſe few, for the moſt part, derivative, and ſecondary. Age poſſeſſes but little power of inſtituting pleaſure *de novo*. Recollection muſt here ſupply the place of originality. As ſummer affords the ſtores neceſſary for winter; ſo youth muſt collect the reſources requiſite for old age. Barzillai, in the ſecond book of Samuel, ſays, "I am this day fourſcore years old, and can I diſcern between good and evil!"

Intimately connected with this ſtate of deſtitution, particularly in the earlier ſtages of ſociety, was the condition of thoſe perſons, who had no children; or who, having had them, had loſt them through ſome untoward accident.

The Romans were ſo ſenſible of this misfortune, that they admitted of adoption, to ſoften the ſeverities of it. This was evidently a wiſe regulation. It tied men cloſer to the ſtate; and awakened a noble ſpirit of emulation. Many of the greateſt characters of antiquity were adopted ſons.

We have ſome beautiful deſcriptions in Scripture, of the overflowings of affection, between parent and child, upon trying occaſions. I have not room to enlarge upon the filial anxiety with which Joſeph, in the book of Geneſis, enquires of his brethren concerning his father's welfare: "Is your father well?" ſays he; "The old man, of whom you ſpake? Is he yet alive!" Neither can I do more, than ſlightly advert, to the manner in which David afflicted his ſoul, on the approaching diſſolution of his young child.

The ſtory, which is very inte
is related in the ſecond book of S
It will be particularly felt by
who have, at any time, been
like circumſtances of diſtreſs.
grief on this occaſion, was m
tional than that, which diſplay
on the death of Abſalom, who
rebellion againſt him; and for
ſate yet, in the ungovernable
of a father, he exclaims:

"O my ſon Abſalom, my ſon,
Abſalom: would God I had died
O Abſalom, my ſon, my ſon."

Theſe words are ſo clear, tha
require no comment. W. Lan

Mr. Urban, *Paris, Ma*

THERE has lately appeare
the Sun a large ſpot w
kernels (*noyaux*), which I have
ed at nine degrees to the North
Solar Equator. It differs a lit
the beautiful ſpots which enable
determine the duration of the
of the Sun, in the Memoires
Academy, for 1776; and app
me to confirm the diſcovery
then made, by proving that t
in the Sun points where the la
themſelves from preference.
theſe are mountains, which au
retain the droſs of this immen
nace. The parallel, which is
grees to the South of the Sola
tor, is the moſt abundant in lar
Theſe ſpots, with two kernels,
have appeared at different time
to me to contradict the ſyſtem
canos, advanced by Mr. Herſche
volcanos, if theſe be ſuch, c
remain ſo cloſe to each other
mixing, and always ſeparate
thread of light. De Lal

Mr. Urban, *A*

ON comparing my account
coln Caſtle, as publiſhed
Miſcellany of March, with
marks, I find the following
in page 197, l. 15, and which
have been inſerted after th
"*warm and cloſe at night:*"
upper ſtory contains ſeven ni
and the Turnkey's ſleeping-roo
average ſize 10 feet ſquare, an
high. Two larger rooms, ſize 2
10, and 12 feet high, for male
male Infirmaries. All the cel
ſtairs have glaſs windows and
roofs."

Yours, &c. Jas. L

16. *An Account of a Voyage to eſtabliſh a Colony at* Port Philip, *in* Baſs's Strait, *on the South Coaſt of* New South Wales, *in His Majeſty's Ship* Calcutta, *in the Years* 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. H. Tuckey, *Eſq. firſt Lieutenant of the* Calcutta.

THE merit of this work appears to be the narrative; for, as to the interlardings of poetry, they might have been ſpared. Government preferred king's ſhips in tranſporting convicts to New South Wales to merchant ones, in order to employ a number of officers and ſeamen in preference to mercenary and illiterate men, at the ſame time that the former would be enabled to keep the convicts in a better ſtate of diſcipline and cleanlineſs. Timber alſo, ſuppoſed to be peculiarly adapted for naval uſes, might be procured with little difficulty and expence. The ſhips of the navy beſt calculated for this purpoſe were decidedly thoſe built for the Eaſt India Company, and purchaſed into the King's ſervice during the war; and accordingly the Glatton ſailed for Port Jackſon in September, 1802, with 330 male and 170 female convicts. The Calcutta, another ſhip of the ſame claſs, was intended to purſue the ſame route; but, while fitting, Government formed a deſign to make a ſettlement at the Weſtern entrance of Baſs's ſtrait, diſcovered by Mr. Baſs, ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip Reliance, in an open whale-boat, 1709, and afterwards ſurveyed by him and Mr. Flinders, ſecond lieutenant of the Reliance, and found to be from 100 to 130 miles in breadth, affording a clear paſſage from the ſea into the Indian Ocean. Port Philip, on the North ſhore of the ſtrait, was reported to be an excellent harbour, and, from its geographical poſition, to poſſeſs all the advantages required in the propoſed ſettlement. But no freſh water was found there; and the ſoil, from its light and ſandy quality, unfit for cultivation. It lies in the bottom of a deep bay; and the face of the country bordering on it is beautifully pictureſque, dotted with trees, and covered with a profuſion of flowers of every colour. The timber, within five miles of the beach, is chiefly the ſhe-oak, only fit for cabinet-work; the other kinds of timber-trees are very thinly ſcattered. Few beaſts or birds, and fewer fiſh: and the only appearance of minerals is in the iron-ſtone; and ſeveral kinds of clay, fit for pottery, bricks, &c.; but little lime-ſtone; and the ſearch for coal was fruitleſs. The viciſſitudes of heat and cold are very great; and the N.W. winds come on in violent ſqualls. The North-weſt ſide of the port moſt populous; few canoes or tents. Upon conſulting with Governor King, he was convinced of the ineligibility of the place; and the Ocean was chartered to remove the ſettlement to Port Dalrymple, on the North ſide of Van Diemen's land, or to the Darwent, where a ſmall party was already ſettled. The Calcutta ſailed through Baſs's ſtrait in December, 1803, and arrived at Port Jackſon the 26th.

The paſſage from the Cape de Verde Iſlands to Rio de Janeiro, with a detail of particulars at the latter, and at the Cape of Good Hope, fills up the intermediate part of this account. The celebrated Peak of Teneriffe is here ſaid by no means to have the grand appearance that the traveller is taught to expect; but its apparent altitude is much diminiſhed by the general height of the circumjacent mountains. "In the church of Neuſtra Senhora de Conſtantia is ſuſpended the Union flag left behind by Nelſon, in his unſucceſsful attack on the iſland 1797, when he loſt his arm, and the brave Bowen his life. It was pointed out to us with every mark of national pride by our conductor, who, after a long harangue on the courage of their troops, was drily requeſted by an Engliſh officer to be particularly careful of this trophy of their proweſs, for that Nelſon might probably one day return and call for it." (p. 24.) St Jago affords an agreeable proſpect to the diſtreſſed mariner; and the harbour of Praya, lying on the South ſide, is ſafe during the regular Eaſt trade-winds, but is expoſed to tornados from the South wind. The harbour of Rio Janeiro is five miles broad at the town, with fruitful iſlets on each ſide, covered with loaded orange-trees, and ſurrounded by mountains of granite. In the town of St. Sebaſtian are eighteen pariſh-churches, four monaſteries, and three convents an hoſpital of *miſericordia*, ſupp[orted] by private beneficence, and re[ceiv]ing patients of every denomination, and a penitentiary-houſe. The Viceroy's palace forms one ſide of a flagged ſquare; and the Opera-houſe is wretchedly [con]ted

ted up. The Viceroy is expected by the populace to ſhew himſelf at the theatre every night; on his entrance the audience riſe, turn their faces towards his box, and again ſit down. No perſon ſits while he ſtands, unleſs at his requeſt. The manners of the Braſilians are gradually converging toward that liberal ſyſtem which appears to be continually gaining ground throughout the world. The uſual dreſs of both ſexes is adopted from the French; and thoſe men who have intercourſe with the Engliſh adopt their cuſtoms, even to minuteneſs. An Engliſh milliner, who ſtopped here in her way to India, performed greater metamorphoſes on the external form of ſome young ladies than can be equaled in the pages of Ovid. In muſick and ſinging, arts peculiarly congenial to luxurious climates, the Braſilians of both ſexes may be ſaid to excel. The eſtimated proportion of the ſexes at Rio is *eleven* women to *two* men. In the females of Braſil, as well as of other countries in the Torrid Zone, there is no reſting time between the periods of perfection and decline; at 14 they become mothers; at 16 the bloſſoms of their beauty are full blown; and at 20 they are withered, like the faded roſe in Autumn. The city, ſurrounded by hills which prevent the free circulation of air, is more unhealthy than the other ſettlements on the coaſt; and the dirty cuſtoms of the inhabitants tend to increaſe the defects of ſituation. The diſeaſes moſt prevalent are, fevers, dyſenteries, and hydrocele. The chief vegetable productions of the diſtrict of Rio Janeiro are, ſugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, and indigo. Sugar is indigenous, and was found growing wild by the firſt coloniſts. The tobacco raiſed in the Braſils is conſumed there in ſegars and ſnuff; and the cultivation of indigo has been much neglected ſince the Eaſt India indigo has rivalled it in the European markets. The ſoil is every where ſo rich, that it requires all the labour of the farmer to check the too luxuriant vegetation, and keep the ground free from bruſhwood and ſhrubs. A few months neglect covers the ſoil with a tangled underwood, bound together, and rendered impenetrable by creeping vines. Twelve different ſorts of oranges are cultivated here; and all other tropical fruits grow almoſt ſpontaneouſly. The ſoil has been found friendly to the ſpices of the Eaſt; and pepper is already cultivated with ſome ſucceſs. The diſtrict of the mines commences about 60 miles from Rio; their produce is conveyed thither on mules, eſcorted by detachments of cavalry. The total annual exports from the port of Rio Janeiro are, from good authority, 1,613,975. About 50 ſhips, from 300 to 800 tons each, moſtly built in the Braſils, whoſe timber is ſaid to equal oak in durability, are ſent annually from this port to Europe. Every article of merchandize, whether the produce of the colony or imported, pays to the crown one-tenth of its value, previous to being expoſed to ſale. The annual importation of Negro-ſlaves is ſaid to amount to between 10 and 12,000; their value is thus eſtimated: a full-grown man 40l. a woman 30l. and a boy 20l.; their value much increaſed by their having had the ſmall-pox. "If," obſerves our author, "the Negro inherited from nature the intellectual capacity of the European, why have we not ſeen him improve in the arts of civilization by the force of natural ingenuity, or, at leaſt, by the adoption of ſome of the knowledge of the latter? We may as well affirm, that education gives to the cart-horſe the ſpirit of a courſer, or to the cur the ſagacity of the hound, as to the Negro the talents and abilities of the European." (pp. 95—97.)

Cape-town is one of the handſomeſt colonial towns in the world; the ſtreets, which are wide and perfectly ſtrait, are kept in the higheſt order, and planted with rows of oaks and firs. The houſes are built in a ſtyle of very ſuperior elegance, and inſide are in the cleaneſt and moſt regular order. They are not, however, ſufficiently ventilated to diſſipate the ſtale fume of tobacco, which is peculiarly offenſive to a ſtranger. The play-houſe is a neat building, erected by the Engliſh, where French and Dutch plays are acted alternately, twice a week, by private performers. The public garden, in which was a menagerie well ſtocked with all the curious animals of Africa, was entirely neglected by the Engliſh. Within the garden is the government-houſe, a neat, convenient building, in the old Dutch taſte. The Engliſh, during the ſhort time they were maſters of the Cape, raiſed the price of every conſumable commodity 200l. per cent.; but the Dutch government are again endeavouring

[illegible] endeavouring to [illegible] o[illegible] lower level, an[illegible] [illegible] ecur- [illegible]ony, make t[illegible] colony pay its [illegible]ers. These [illegible]res are ex[illegible] [illegible]ugly unpopula[illegible]e already raised upwards of 100 real or fictitious bankruptcies. Hence the partiality with which the English are viewed here. Their return is openly wished for, even by those who were formerly their greatest foes. In fact, the Dutch government at the Cape, as well as at home, is entirely under French influence; and it is probable that, in the boundless ambition of the Corsican sleeper, he considers the Cape of Good Hope as one of the steps by which he intends to mount the Asiatic throne. (p. 124—132.)

"Two attempts have been made to convey the Vaccine matter to New South Wales, one by the Glatton and the other by the Calcutta, but both failed of success. Are we certain that any advantage would have accrued from the introduction of such a disorder into the colony? Hear what a celebrated writer says on this subject: "Diseases, local in their origin, become more formidable when transplanted than in their native soil: the small-pox, so little feared in Europe, almost depopulated America; and the plague is much more inveterate when it invades Europe than in its native East. This is easily accounted for: the human frame is prepared, by custom and by climate, for the admission of the native disease, which is not the case when it is transplanted. What opinion would we form of an attempt to introduce a new disease into England merely to prevent the evils attending the possible introduction of the plague?" (p. 177.)

"In the library of the Antonian monks at St. Sebastian, Rio Janeiro, we were shewn an English book, presented by Thomas Muir, with the following lines in a blank leaf:

"Bibliothecæ
Ordinis Sancti Antonii fratrum
Observantiæ suæ
Thomas Muir, de Hunters hill,
[illegible] Scotus, Animâ orbis terrarum civis
Obtulit.
[illegible]Calcutta, O longum felix longumque superba [lus,
[illegible] alma patria, Heroûm sanctissima tel-
[illegible] opum, fecunda viris, lætissima camp- [malorum
[illegible] memorare tuas summamque [rea,
Quis queat & dictis nostris† æquare dolo-
Et turpes ignominias & barbara jussa
Et nos patriæ fines & dulcia linquimus arva,
Et eras ingens iterabimus æquor.
Civitate Sancti Sebastiani,
23 Julii, 1794." (p. 90.)

We have endeavoured to correct the false Latin which our copyist has made in several instances, but must refer him back to some better copy; and we should have liked to have known the *name* of the book presented.

75. *A Tour in* Zealand, *in the Year* 1802; *with an historical Sketch of the Battle of* Copenhagen. *By a Native of* Denmark.

A FEW partial friends, enamoured with Shakspeare's portrait of Hamlet, suggested to the author the idea of presenting the publick with some information concerning his country, and to detect German travellers, who have augmented their bulky volumes of incomprehensible falsehood with visionary details on the state of Denmark. He set out on an excursion with a young gentleman at Copenhagen, who came from Norway to enter himself a student in that university, in the Summer of 1802. Near the West gate of that city stands a monument in memory of the emancipation of the peasants, 1792. The gardens at Frederickſborg are open to the publick on Sunday afternoons; the palace is not large, but handsome, the residence of the Prince Royal, who is a very amiable character, both in public and private life. The cathedral of Roeſkilde is the burial-place of all the Kings of Denmark, of whom Christian IV. deservedly obtained the name of *Great*. The castle of Frederickſborg, in Hilleroed, is famous for its 365 spires and the prints of children's feet on gilt plates on the gates, in allusion to the public opinion of the childish attempt in building this castle. Hence they went to Frederickſborg, through the remains of the forest of Groenholl. The Œconomical Society lately established at Copenhagen are endeavouring to establish a regular importation of coal from the Faro isles, but have hitherto been able only to send one ship for coals annually, because, among other impediments, the English, bring-

* Qu. *verbis?*
† Nostros.

ing

ing coal for ballaſt, underſell them. Mr. Nelſon, maſter of the royal ſtud at Frederickſbourg, was ſent to Spain, whence he returned with upwards of 300 rams and ewes, which were ſent to Eſſom, where they had collected a number of Engliſh ſheep. The undertaking goes on very ſucceſsfully. They next went to Elſineur, a town of great buſineſs, which in Summer ſurpaſſes Copenhagen in livelineſs and cheerfulneſs; but, when the navigation is ſhut up for five or four months, they contrive various amuſements to kill time. They were not permitted to view the caſtle of Cronberg, which, in 1793, was careleſſly guarded, and ſhips may at all times paſs without the leaſt injury from the fort. Frederick IV. eſtabliſhed his financial department on an excellent plan. The Dukes of Holſtein were compelled to relinquiſh their claim to Sleſwick. He aboliſhed vaſſalage, and put the militia on a reſpectable plan. In his reign Denmark ſuffered all the combined diſaſters of war, plague, and fire, yet he left three millions of dollars in his treaſury. On his acceſſion Chriſtian VI. adopted a line of conduct which, in many reſpects, differed from that of his illuſtrious father. His thoughts were, or ſeemed to be, in heaven. He was conſtant in his viſionary propenſities; for, having conceived a plan, the execution of which he fancied would raiſe aſtoniſhment, and confide him to the admiration of ages, he eagerly ſought to adopt it, and raiſed in Chriſtianſberg a palace which, for architectural grandeur, is unique in Europe, and was completed in ſeven years, and h over the gate an inſcription implying that it was built without burthening his ſubjects. He did not give full ſcope to the talents and exertions of Danneſkeold and Bendtrop, through whoſe unwearied induſtry the dock was eſtabliſhed for the repair of the royal navy; and his conduct to the Rev. Mr. Hans Egede was not altogether conſiſtent with his piety. He had propoſed a plan, in the life-time of Frederick IV. for emigrating to Greenland, to humanize the inhabitants, and teach them the comforts of religion. He reſigned a very competent living at Vogen; but, the country being in a ſtate of warfare, his project was not attended to. He perſiſted in going to Greenland, though his friends and relations endeavoured, as much as poſſible, to diſſuade him, and ridiculed his After the death of Charles X Sweden, Frederick undertook t cute the intentions of Egede; b merchants of Berger rejected th ſure as impracticable, and the gave it up. After a year, Ege vailed on the merchants to form ſcription, and put down his own for 300 dollars—his all. In 17 with his wife and four childr ſail for Greenland. The clima carriage, ignorance of the name an unintelligible language, wer culties ſoon conquered by Egede continued here twenty years, till tian VI. ſent to recall the ſettl Egede perſuaded ten perſons to with him. His perſeverance ulti ſucceeded; and, the following Chriſtian ſent him a ſhip loade proviſions and men, with or purſue his miſſion, and re-con traffick, but at leſs expence t vernment*.

From Hirſchholm our travelle to Dronningard, a villa of M. ninch, counſellor of ſtate, with ling brook and hermitage, encon by a garden, and the impleme huſbandry hung on an old oa *no figure repoſing on the couch*, have ſeen in other hermitages (and on a ſeat an inſcription to t niſh Titus, Frederick V. At the ful village of Lyngbye, ſix mil the metropolis, and oppoſite to a is the royal ſeat of Sorgenfric *from Sorrow)*, belonging to Prin derick; and in the gardens a ment to his conſort, Sophia-Fre who died 1794. In a valley lie va-Smoilen, a manufactory o ware; the ſuperintendants are Engliſh, and the articles ſcarce rior to Britiſh: but importation Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. a withſtanding, eſſential to the d of the country. In the neighbo of the hermitage, formerly a h palace, is held in a foreſt ever from St. John's day to the Vi of the Virgin, a great fair, and buſ's plays acted.

* Of this expedition he treate volumes, 8vo, in all its circum and with all the difficulties it l under; and afterwards, in a ſepa lume, compoſed a deſcription of land, its natural hiſtory, ſituati &c. with a map, tranſlated into 1745, 8vo.

They next [illegible] had Ordſtrup, and Count Bernſtor[illegible] habitation. German recruits al[illegible] their bad habits are now abolished. The Count encourages agriculture and induſtry; and the grateful peaſants, many years ago, erected a plain marble monument by the high road in honour of him; and two excellent ſchoolmaſters have ſucceeded one another among them. They viſited a regular farm, of above ſixty acres, incloſed with living fences, and preſenting a gratifying proof of the induſtry of the owner, producing rye, barley, oats, peaſe, tares, and potatoes; and the ſheep baſked in clover. The beſt lambs are kept to breed, but never beyond the year; and Government encourages the breed of horſes. Socborg lake ſupplies the city with water, conveyed through a brook to the lake of Emdrup, whence it runs through a canal into three reſervoirs near Copenhagen. From Brenſhoey we proceeded through the village of Utterſberg to the Aſſiſtance Church-yard, a ſquare piece of ground, incloſed with a brick wall, for the interment of the poor, parcelled out for the different pariſhes by rows of trees. Beneath a lofty lime-tree ſtands a ſmall ſtone, on which is engraved this ſhort inſcription:

"O. J. Samsoe.
He wrote Dyveke and died."

A tragedy, in five acts; the plot taken from the Hiſtory of Charles II. who, enraged at the poiſoning of his inſtrument, Dyveke, cauſed the innocent Torben to be beheaded. Not far from the church-yard are the fields where the ſoldiers are exerciſed during June.

Prince William of Glouceſter aſſiſted at a review. The Prince Royal came into the field with an Engliſh feather in his hat. This unlooked-for circumſtance inſtantly cauſed an alteration of the Gallic faſhion, and, in a few days after, the officers appeared no leſs attentive than their prince. "My friend took it into his head to return to Copenhagen by ſea; we therefore croſſed all the fields down to the Lime-kiln, where we hired a boat. Juſt as we were paſſing the moſt remarkable field about Copenhagen, I begged him to accompany me a few paces out of the way, that I might ſhew him ſomething worthy of his obſervation. Immediately on the ſhore ſtands a ſmall ſtone, with this inſcription, *Juſtitz Stedt* (Place of Juſtice), the ſight of which cannot fail to excite agreeable ſenſations, when we conſider how ſeldom it is frequented." (p. 118.)

"As the battle of Copenhagen, which has been ſo beneficial in its effects to Denmark, has not hitherto been impartially related, I have here endeavoured to deſcribe it with truth; and, in thus doing, I flatter myſelf with having performed no unacceptable ſervice to *both nations*, which, by its iſſue, have been reciprocally raiſed in the eſtimation of each other. The Engliſh fleet being got within ſeven or eight miles of Copenhagen, a line of 21 ſhips laid their broadſides to the enemy. After three hours, the fire from the reſpective fleets abated conſiderably, and the Daniſh ſhips appeared very much diſabled, and 11 were taken, which, in the night after the battle, were all burnt. More than half the navy of Denmark conſiſted of ſhips incapable of putting to ſea, either from their temporary ſtate, waiting for repairs (which they uſually received when 15 years old), or from age abſolutely unfit. Moſt of the ſhips, however, were ſuch as would, according to the ſyſtem adopted, have been broken up. Conſidering the number of men that muſt neceſſarily be employed, it is obvious that the country benefits if the ſame men are occupied in building new ſhips, provided it be furniſhed with ample means. The loſs ſuſtained in the battle was, therefore, on the whole, advantageous to Denmark. July 1, 1800, ſhips fit for ſervice carried 1736 guns, and thoſe unfit 882. On the laſt of July, 1802, the ſhips fit for ſervice carried 2146, and thoſe unfit 178. Conſequently, Denmark, within the ſhort ſpace of two years, increaſed its actual naval force 410; while the number of guns on ſhips incapable of actual ſervice amounted to no more than 178."

76. *A Reply to the Animadverſions of the* Edinburgh *Reviewers, on ſome Papers publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, by* Thomas Young, *M. D. Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, and F. L. S.*

THE Edinburgh Reviewers are here charged with "ſingling out Dr Young's eſſays in the Philoſophical Tranſactions in an unprecedented manner, from the volumes in which they were printed, and making them the ſubjects, not of criticiſm, but of ridicule and inveſtive, of an attack, not only upon his writings and his literary purſuits, but almoſt

moſt on his moral character." He is not ſo jealous of his literary reputation as of his practice as a phyſician.

27. *A few Memorials of the late Sir* Robert Chambers, *Knt.; drawn up by different Friends ſoon after his Deceaſe, which happened* May 9, 1803.

THIS ſhort account begins with his funeral, from the Morning Poſt, May 31, 1803; proceeds to a ſketch of his life, from our vol. LXXIII. p. 592; and concludes with an elegy on him.

28. *Perpetual War the only Ground of perpetual Safety. By the Rev.* Edward Hankin, *M. A. M. D.*

THE ſentiments which the Doctor wiſhes to impreſs on the minds of his fellow-citizens are theſe, that it is impoſſible for this country to make peace with France, in its preſent ſtate, without being expoſed to inevitable deſtruction—that a perpetual war will be injurious to France, and favourable to the intereſts of Great Britain.

29. *On the univerſal Prevalence of* Chriſtianity. *A Sermon, preached at* Nottingham, April 23, 1804, *at the Archdeacon's Viſitation. To which is added, An Appendix, relating to the Reſtoration of the* Jews. *By* Edward Pearſon, *B. D. Rector of* Rempſton.

AS all prophecies are deſigned for the conviction of *unbelievers*, or the conſolation of *believers*, not merely as arguments of the *truth* of our religion, which they cannot be till the time of their fulfilment; without preſſing the interpretation of unfulfilled prophecies too far, either with reſpect to the *nature* of the events referred to, or to the exact *time* of their fulfilment, ſuch as have a reference to the time when our religion ſhall be univerſally received as true, muſt have their uſe, at preſent, to encourage Chriſtians with the hope that the time ſhall certainly arrive when the kingdom of this world ſhall become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Chriſt, expreſſed by the text, Iſa. xi. 9. "The doctrine of a Millenium, or Chriſt's perſonal reign on earth, is never explained, having been repeatedly ſhewn to be repugnant to many plain paſſages of Scripture, when ſpeaking of the reſurrection, and inconſiſtent with the *ſpiritual nature* of the Goſpel promiſes, being built on a paſſage highly *figurative*, and capable of a variety of ſenſe, cannot, according to the generally-received rules of interpretation, be admitted as true. It is a remarkable circumſtance, that our Chriſtian brethren of the Anti-Trinitarian perſuaſion, who might previouſly be thought to be the leaſt credulous among us, are generally found to be of that opinion; ſo that, by a ſingularly perverſe mode of interpreting, while they underſtand the *prophetical*, and therefore *obſcure*, parts *literally*, there are others, and thoſe, I believe, at preſent by far the moſt numerous, who, rejecting the notion of a previous and partial reſurrection, that is, the reſurrection of martyrs, and other ſufferers for the name of Jeſus, as alſo that of the *perſonal* reign of Chriſt on earth, do yet think that the Jews will not only be miraculouſly converted to the Chriſtian faith, but that they will be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of their own land, and enjoy the poſſeſſion of it for 1000 years, during which time the Chriſtian religion ſhall be generally if not univerſally prevalent in the world." (pp. 15—17.) "That ſuch a prevalence of our religion is really predicted may, in part, be collected from the fact already ſtated, that almoſt all Chriſtians who have attended to the ſubject *expect* it. For it is, as we have ſeen, agreeable to the nature of predictions of this kind, that they ſhould, in a conſiderable degree, be underſtood previouſly to the event predicted. Accordingly, thoſe interpreters who are of opinion that the Jews ſhall be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of their own land and city, that Chriſt ſhall reign there in perſon 1000 years, and that the ſaints and martyrs ſhall be raiſed from the dead to participate in the bleſſings of his kingdom, and thoſe alſo who *deny* any one or more of theſe opinions, do yet agree in believing that the religion of Chriſt ſhall at length univerſally prevail; that Chriſt ſhall reign on earth, if not in *perſon*, yet in the univerſal *reception* and *operation* of his *religion*; that all men ſhall become, not only his *profeſſed diſciples*, but his *faithful and obedient ſubjects*. This is that kingdom which we have in view, when, according to the form given us by our Lord himſelf, we pray that the "kingdom of God may come;" and that, as the natural effect of it, "his will may be done in earth, as it is in heaven." (p. 24.) The diſcourſe concludes with a ſuitable application to the reverend audience,

audience, in a few reflections on the *dignity* of the *miniſterial office*, and the obligations which lie on them to "take heed to their *life* and *doctrine*."

In an appendix, intended originally as part of the ſermon, Mr. P. examines the prophecies in the Old Teſtament, and particularly in the xxxvith, xxxviith, xxxviiith, and xxxixth chapters of Ezekiel, underſtood as predicting the future reſtoration of the Jews to their own land. To encourage a reſtoration to *earthly* and *temporal* bleſſings would encourage the Jews to continue in their infidelity. "In their preſent ſtate of *mental degradation*, their converſion to the Chriſtian faith might very properly be called, what the Apoſtle calls it, "life from the dead," Rom. xi. 15; and it is remarkable, that, "in the New Teſtament, in which we might reaſonably expect the reſtoration of the people of God, whether from among the Jews or Gentiles, to be more clearly made known than in the Old Teſtament, no prophecy occurs which will fairly bear the interpretation contended for." (pp. 41, 45.)

80. *Diſcurſory Conſiderations on* St. Luke's *Preface and other Circumſtances of his Goſpel; in Three Letters to a Friend, from a Country Clergyman.*

THIS penetrating and perſevering critick, whom we have before followed in his inveſtigation of the ſources of Milton's poetry, and in an edition of the "Paradiſe Regained," here enters into a diſcuſſion of the Preface to St. Luke's Goſpel, which has become a ſubject of controverſy, but which, as it appears to us, he has fully reſtored to its importance and true meaning. It particularly ſtruck him, as a circumſtance highly extraordinary, that this brief Preface, contained in four ſhort verſes, written in pure Xenophontic Greek, ſhould, at this day, and in the preſent advanced ſtate of claſſical literature and biblical criticiſm amongſt us, admit of a never-ending queſtion with it, whether St. Luke, in vouching his credibility as an Evangeliſt, "meant to indicate himſelf to have been, in a certain degree at leaſt, an eye-witneſs of the Goſpel?" or "to deſign himſelf merely an accurate inveſtigator and recorder of the facts, as perſonally witneſſed by others? This circumſtance, indeed, ſeemed to me much to be lamented, as pregnant with detriment to the intereſts of our holy religion, and what might be materially injurious to *the joy and peace in believing* of the large body and common order of ſincere Chriſtians in our national church. I was apprehenſive leſt the obvious conſideration between whom ſuch queſtions were controverted might lead to unfavourable concluſions, and might ſuggeſt a ſarcaſtic reflection, that they to whom, from their ſuperior literary attainments and high academical and eccleſiaſtical ſtations, we might well look up for the beſt explanations and elucidations of the more myſterious parts of Scripture, cannot agree in giving us a clear, unqueſtionable interpretation of one of the plaineſt and ſcriptural declarations in it, and are not enabled, even by a long, laborious proceſs of inveſtigation and diſcuſſion, to bring the point in queſtion to any thing like a ſatisfactory deciſion. Here then I felt an earneſt inclination to look to the much-agitated Preface of the Evangeliſt attentively and diſpaſſionately; and, taking up my Greek Teſtament, I reſolved immediately to make the experiment whether the paſſage itſelf, fairly, calmly, and minutely conſidered, with no prejudice in favour of prior interpretations, might not eaſily furniſh its own ſufficient elucidation, and this without having recourſe to commentators, of whom I had none at hand. My profeſſion, my inclination, and the general bent of my literary purſuits for ſome years paſt, induced me frequently, for my own ſatisfaction, to read the Scriptures, but perhaps not always with ſo much accuracy as might enable me in any ſuperior degree to edify others, or at leaſt the more curious enquirers therein. In thus reading them I often primarily content myſelf with my Engliſh Bible, referring to the original only when our own verſion is not ſufficiently ſatisfactory, and never looking into commentators but when I find a comment, in ſome reſpect or other, really neceſſary. The proceſs which I adopted for my own ſatisfaction, in the immediate point which I now wiſhed to conſider was, *not* to go, in the firſt place, to examine what Lightfoot, Fabricius, or even Whitby and Lardner, had ſaid on one ſide, or what Grotius or Beza had advanced on the other: but I rather choſe to go to the fountain-head, and, forgetting, as much as poſſible, that it involved any point which had been at all controverted,

troverted, to see what sense most forcibly struck my mind on reading St. Luke's Preface in the original, with only Parkhouse's Lexicon on my table, as a Westminster *fifth-form* boy would sit down with his Hederic before him, to make himself master of a passage in the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon." (pp. 5—8.) "Then, laying by my papers, to shew to a friend, revise and enlarge my "humble enquiry." Not to follow this excellent critick in the detail of his investigation, we content ourselves with stating the result of it, in his translation:

"*After that* (or *although*) *several persons have taken upon them to draw up a regularly-detailed and complete account of those things which have been most fully accomplished among us* (or *in our time*);

"*As they who were constituted from the beginning eye-witnesses, and who have since become ministers of the word, have delivered them unto us:*

"*It hath still seemed good to me also, as I have been constantly and attentively present at all of them from the first* *, *to write a particular account, from the earliest period, to thee, most excellent* (and *able*) *Theophilus,*

"*That thou mayest assuredly know the incontrovertible certainty of those matters* † *wherein thou hast been instructed.*"

In the second letter the learned critick pursues his enquiries by re-considering minutely, and with the occasional help of the best commentators, those parts of the Preface which are materially affected by those *internal circumstances* of St. Luke's Gospel, which absolutely require to be understood in some manner consonant to *them*. He pays a merited compliment to the late learned, amiable, and pious Dr. Townson. "Who," says he, "(if living) had been so fit *tantas componere lites* with the weight of learned and accurate judgment? Or whose mediatory decision would have been more acceptable to all, recommended by a most conciliating placidity of manners, and a disposition breathing the pure *spirit* of the Gospel, while zealous for the *letter* of it, for the *faith* therein irrefragably *delivered to the Sa* to all cordial disciples of its g thor? I had not the pleasure Dr. Townson personally; I o him by former communicat specting him, by the interesting of him prefixed to his very a *learned* work, and by his *Dis the four Gospels*, which mu with much pleasure even by t do not see occasion *entirely* his *system* of the order of the (pp. 55. 56.) Dr. Townson St. Luke derived his informa St. Paul, who had it by in Grotius, to the Virgin Ma critick contends she kept all l ledge and observations conce that St. John, the beloved was the informant of St. L "does not say, that, having d to write a list of the Gospel therefore made it his whole pal study to acquire the most and authentic information o facts from the earliest perio what he tells us is, in its *reverse* of this; viz. that "h merly, at a time completely his own satisfaction, earnest diligently pursued, and com tained, the most perfect and information respecting every terially interesting in the ea our blessed Lord, he *therefor* self particularly qualified (when Christians were beg commit to writing accounts ministry *) to write himself an account — but commenc much earlier period, even the birth of Jesus Christ; a cumstances of which, with high importance connected was *enabled* accurately to det *long before* most completely himself respecting them." (p That St. Luke borrowed fro tings of eye-witnesses, or the word, this critick's a of his Preface totally resists; with Lightfoot †, "he w

* "Or, *As I had before studiously acquired the fullest and most authentic information respecting the previous circumstances.*" (p. 76.)

† "Or, *The well-founded and completely-perfect certainty of those matters*" (p. 77.)

* This, in a note, he sup when the preaching or oral p of the Apostles in a body beg dangerous as to be less freq *Herod stretched out his hand to v* about the beginning of the re dius, about 12 or 13 years aft clusion of Christ's ministry. (

† Horæ Talmud. Acts i. 1

[illegible]." He brings very forcible reasons for supposing that St. Luke was the disciple who, with Cleophas, went to Emmaus, and not St. Peter, as conjectured by Lightfoot, whose opinion Dr. Townson characterises as "in many respects an unhappy conjecture."

"The ultimate result of my enquiry, upon the whole, is precisely this. St. Luke, in his Preface, does not declare himself to have been a disciple of Christ, or an eye-witness of his ministry; but he by no means asserts the contrary; neither does he declare himself to have received his Gospel from the communication of others. At the same time he seems to claim for his Gospel a certain degree of high and original authority, which involves an intimation that he was an eye-witness of many things which he has therein recorded; but farther his Gospel itself affords certain internal evidence that this was actually so, and that he was probably an eye-witness of all the principal Gospel facts, because he certainly was a disciple of Christ, and, in one most interesting and important instance, eminently distinguished as such by our Lord himself. Here then I terminate my enquiry; but, from the facts assumed in the process of it, that St. Luke was actually thus distinguished by so important an appearance vouchsafed to him, I conceive deductions may well be drawn to establish the highest possible degree of Divine authority on the writings of this eminent Evangelist; while the truly important circumstances of that appearance furnish a certain degree of material illustration to some interesting particulars of his Gospel." (p. 166.)

"It is observed, by Doddridge, that many antient Christians thought the expression, 2 Cor. viii. 18, *whose praise is in the Gospel throughout all the churches*, refers to the universal applause with which St. Luke's Gospel was every where received. A modern testimony of learning and piety to the pre-eminence of St. Luke's Gospel I collect from a recent publication, the Memoirs of Sir William Jones; among whose proposed literary occupations on going to India we find in his *memorabilia* to print and publish the Gospel of St. Luke in Arabic: and I cannot but infer that this truly-learned and religious reader of the Scriptures saw something of pre-eminent excellence in this particular Gospel; at least he judged it peculiarly calculated for the primary instruction of young and uninformed catechumens." (p. 180, n.)

81. *Plain Reasons for the Practice of Infant Baptism. By* Edward Pearson, *B. D. Rector of* Rempston, Nottinghamshire.

1. BECAUSE infant baptism among Christians is correspondent to infant circumcision among the Jews. 2. Because it is highly probable that infant baptism has been practised by the generality of Christians ever since the days of the Apostles. 3. Because, supposing the practice of infant baptism to be an error, it is an error on the safer side.

82. *A Letter to the Rev.* George Burder, *occasioned by his Sermon on Lawful Amusements, preached at the* Thursday *Evening Lecture*, Fetter Lane, Jan. 10, 1805.

A VERY proper answer to such uncandid, unchristian, unreasonable, and weak arguments as are adduced in that sermon; but we are afraid it will be little attended to by the narrow-minded persons who set them up.

83. *A Fast Sermon, preached at the Abbey Church*, Bath, Wednesday, February 20, 1805. *Published at the Request of the Mayor and Corporation of* Bath, *and the Colonel and other Officers of the Loyal* Bath *Volunteers. By the Rev.* Edmund Poulter, *M. A. Prebendary of* Winchester.

TEXT, Isaiah lvii. 21. "As there are two obvious senses of the peace in my text, *private* peace of mind and *public*, opposed to war, so are there two descriptions of persons to whom the appellation of the wicked applies, namely, to *ourselves* positively, we must confess, but much more, we trust, comparatively, to our *enemies*. War is, perhaps, now as generally designed by Providence for his vengeance against all contending parties, by which they are reciprocally made the instrument of each other's punishment; and those who attribute the rise or continuance of this particular war to our nation, or give to any description of persons amongst us *credit* for the power of *preventing*, which they alone do in order to impute *disgrace* to them for *permitting* it, might as well say that the fire shall not consume, the water not overwhelm us, pestilence not corrupt, famine not waste us; in a word, that Heaven

Heaven shall not punish us—as that war shall not rage among us. In whatever way this evil arrives, the distributive justice of it is remarkable; for, examining the different cases of us and our enemies with as little partiality to ourselves and prejudice against them as we are able, our several degrees of suffering seem proportioned to those of our wickedness. They feel all the ordinary grievances of war in common with us; but there are many, and those the worst consequences of it, which we do not feel in common with them: for, while they have been frequently suffering the greatest evil of civil in addition to that of foreign war, as we have hitherto escaped it, under much more danger than at present, so are we less liable to it hereafter, because they are in a state of tyranny on the throne, and slavery of the subjects, we, of limited authority in the one, of legal liberty in the other. To mark the difference most strongly, our far greatest calamity is the fear alone, distant as it is, of such a dire revolution as they are actually under the prodigious pressure of. But, while we have the consolation that we suffer less as being less wicked, let us take care never to resemble them in this conduct of confusion, lest we also should resemble them in its consequences of revolution; and, while we are thus humiliated by war *ourselves*, may we be the instruments, in the hands of Providence, to chastise our *enemies* by it! not considering it so much a particular defence of ourselves against them, as the general cause of God and man against the opponents to both." (pp. 5—7.)

"Religion and Morality, though in their nature always the same, yet frequently vary in their directions, and even in their objects, with various seasons and circumstances. They both are practical as well as theoretical; indeed, their theory is of no other use, and tends to no other purpose, than their practice. They are not confined to the contemplation of the Church; so would all men be, what too many are, zealots, enthusiasts, or fanaticks: but they extend farther and better, to the several spheres of action requiring their *seasonable* exercise." . . . . . "In extraordinary emergencies, in seasons of *scarcity*, they are displayed in the activity of substituting supplies, or in the patience of bearing deficiencies. In times of pestilence they are discovered in prudent caution to prevent communication and avoid contagion, or humane care to provide remedy and procure recovery. Finally, under the pressure, as now, of *war*, they are found in the prompt attitude of defence, in the firm posture of patriotism, in the various precautions taken, preparations made, exertions used, and, above all, burthens borne, which, together, constitute the present conduct of this Country. In this sense, our defence now becomes morality, and our patriotism religion; because they are, at this time, the service most beneficial to man, and most acceptable to God. But, to abstract our attention from this primary object, or to divide it with others, which, however great in themselves, are secondary, and should be subservient to it, would be, probably, not only an injury to *it* but to *them* also, and might be the ruin of both. Therefore, though there be individuals, or bodies of men, who have those secondary objects in view, yet the wise, prudent, and temperate among them will suspend their contemplation at present, that they may return to it with more advantage, even to their own views, in future. Thus the great depending question of Reform in the *State* of this, or the *Church* of the sister country, and even of *Slavery* in the Colonies, may be all well suspended for a while, to be hereafter resumed, when there will be more leisure for their due discussion, and better opportunity for their safe adoption, if finally found expedient, than there can be at present. On the other hand, the imprudent and intemperate, though *sincere* upon these subjects, by hurrying them on *unseasonably*, are co-operating, *unintentionally*, with the designing and disaffected, whose sinister views are proved to be—in England, not reform in Parliament—in Ireland, not emancipation of Catholicks—in the Colonies, not liberation of Slaves—but, in all alike, Revolution; their objections, in these several instances, extending beyond representation to legislation—beyond persecution to religion—beyond slavery to subjection—and, in the general case, beyond any subserviency to any subordination: who, therefore, the more urgently press themselves forward at this season, for the very reason that they ought to be prudently withholden, because they mean to involve, perplex, and

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the people will think and act for themſelves; and though, in common caſes, they may be miſled, alternately, by contending parties, in ſuch a criſis as this they will, in return, lead thoſe parties. They are only likely to err when led by others, not when they act for themſelves, becauſe none but *natural* feelings are *univerſal*; and, while the ſophiſm of their intereſted leaders ſeldom is *meant*, ſcarcely ever *is* right, Nature, their own guide, is rarely wrong. In this ſenſe it is true, as now exemplified, that the voice of the people is the voice of God." (pp. 17—19.)

After paſſing the higheſt encomiums on the Army and Navy, Mr. P. proceeds to pay the merited compliment to the *Volunteers*; "a Volunteer force, exceeding in its quantity and quality any ſuch force ever before recorded, forming in itſelf a glorious precedent, and ſetting an illuſtrious example to all *futurity* that it cannot find in any *paſt* generations. *Volunteers* in every ſenſe of the word, as ſubſtance of the fact—not like other volunteers ſo called, who neither as freely enter into the ſervice of their country, becauſe it is for bounty at firſt and pay afterwards; nor as freely remain in it, becauſe they cannot leave it, as thoſe diſintereſted patriots who, being free to retire as they were to advance, by the continuance of their ſervice, not only without an obligation or remuneration, but with very conſiderable ſacrifices of convenience and intereſt, prove, beyond all contradiction, the perſeverance of their patriotiſm. That their *perſeverance*, in itſelf ſo honourable, is the more creditable to themſelves as the greater and better body, comparatively with the *defection* of its fewer and worſe members, whoſe contrary conduct I paſs over in pity, without farther animadverſion on them than firſt to recommend them to return to their duty for their own ſake as well as that of their country, and next to deprecate their dereliction being followed by that of others. Of ſuch a force, if it be too much to ſay, that, though the work of a few years, it is equal in numbers, diſcipline, and patriotiſm, taken together, to our own regular force, the work of ages, yet it is ſuperior to any that France can bring againſt it; and thoſe formal tacticians, who coldly cabal on man as a mere machine, will find that what little they want in mechanical

chanical diſcipline they will amply make up in animated patriotiſm on the day of trial, ſhould the enemy, hitherto deterred by them, ever hereafter be as bold to give them the opportunity as they are anxious to embrace it. But if not, let it never be falſely as ungratefully ſaid, that their animated, heroic glory has been ſuperfluous, when they will have performed, perhaps, as uſeful though not ſo brilliant a ſervice to their country, by *diſcouraging* as they would have done by *diſcomfiting* their enemies; at leaſt they will have done all in their power, which entitles them to all our gratitude. the humble tribute of my ſhare of which I thus gratefully offer them." (pp. 26—28.)

"In order that ſo calamitous a cauſe as *war*, with ſo grievous effects as its burthens, ſhould not reſt alone on reaſon, however clear, or feeling, however ſtrong, it was thought expedient to aſcertain their neceſſity by *experience*; therefore, an experiment of peace was made, of which the ſatisfaction of the people ſeemed the chief if not only cauſe, and certainly was the only good conſequence: which, however, perhaps *alone* compenſated for *all* the objections to it, for. the moſt inclined to peace and averſe from war thereby learned the continued neceſſity of that war on the failure of that peace. On this ground, firm as a rock, from which alſo we cannot be beaten, we build this practical truth,—that our exertion in neceſſary war, and patience under its neceſſary burthens, are now our duty to God, to our neighbour, and to ourſelves. On this national foundation the ſolid ſuperſtructure is ſtill ariſing, which exhibits the ſublime ſpectacle to the world of one nation in it, morally and naturally inſulated from the others, that, in the civil, ſocial, and religious wreck of the reſt, ſtill retains its conſtitution, morals. and religion unimpaired, and thinks them well purchaſed at the price of any expences incurred, burthens borne, and deprivations felt; ſo that it thereby avoids the infinitely greater loſſes, grievances, and calamities of ſubmiſſion, which would therefore be as injurious in intereſt, as infamous in principle, pernicious in practice, and every way ruinous in event. This our ſocial edifice, like another temple of Solomon, in the wiſdom, piety, and ſtability of its ſtructure, under the wiſdom of God, w
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ing, and patriotic ſpirit, it
ceſſary to diſſemble the d
of that ſtate; thoſe who re
deſperate in the one extre
in the other, appear equal
ſeems, in the mean betwee
tical, arduous, dangerous,
gerous, more ſo from our
tience than from the im
our enemy. If we remain
ourſelves within, continui
ſeverance under military ex
patience under pecuniar
from the known neceſſit
there is nothing from w
jure, endanger, or even al
in that contiancy lies the
will not call it the *doubt*,
the object of all patriots to
exciting our fellow-ſubjec
nue their unanimity an
ſelves and againſt their
which common office I th
humble part. All that
the commencement, and
the continuance, hitherto.
could effect, has been effe
which our gratitude is du
to the adviſers, conductors
whether civil or military,
duous conſtitutional con
more, much more, remai
do and *ſuffer* in the lon
trial of our active, and, w
difficult, paſſive courage, t

enable us to undergo such progressive personal exertions, and such accumulative pecuniary burthens. We must look, not to a comparison between those of this country now or at any former period, but between those of this country as an independent state, or as a dependent province of France, and that not as a favoured province in peace, but as an enemy's country, conquered in war, for the avowed purpose of being plundered, with all the other incalculable but certain consequences of such a horrible catastrophe; for, our dullness must be worse than ignorance intoxicated, if we doubt that we should be treated with all the malice of those our inveterate foes, at first become our insulting conquerors, next and last our oppressive persecutors, and that in proportion to our *resistance*, which must be *desperate* in the extreme, could our treatment be in the extreme *desolate*. At the same time that we personally admit our burthens to the utmost extent felt by some, but pretended by others, we must allow also, in civil submission, moral patience, and, above all, religious resignation, that, though great, they are not insuperable, either with respect to the public revenues and resources, which, so far from being exhausted, remain unimpaired, or to private income and expenditure, which, though requiring retrenchment of superfluous luxuries in the higher orders, little affect the substantial comforts of the middling, and do not at all diminish the necessaries to the rest; which latter popular as politic provision of our excellent poor-laws convinces the people that they are here, as they ought to be, but are not elsewhere, the first object of the State, in this, that their supply of necessaries never varies, while the luxuries or even comforts of others find, as now, defalcation." (pp. 21—24.)

The whole of this animated and well-reasoning discourse is worthy a place, if we had room to spare, in our Miscellany of monthly circulation.

84. *A Letter to* William Wilberforce, *Esq. M. P. by* James Carmichael Smyth, *M. D.: containing Remarks on a Pamphlet, intituled, "An Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapour to destroy Contagion. By* John Johnstone, *M. D. Published in* London, 1803."

DR. S. proves, as far as a negative is capable of being proved, from Dr. J's own works, that he "neither knew the superior efficacy of the mineral acids in destroying contagion, or even had the most distant idea of employing them with this intention" (p. 11); and that his son has "taken the liberty of altering the language, making partial quotations, and suppressing what does not suit his purpose," in both his father's and brother's medical writings (p. 16), and now appeals to the House of Commons, to whom he dedicates this pamphlet, probably encouraged by some late experiments of his friends, who, since the report of the Committee, have made trial of the relative advantages of the nitrous and marine acids. On whose observations Dr. S. remarks, that they come too late, and prove too much, and that Dr. J. was acquainted with the deleterious qualities only of mineral acids, but entirely ignorant of their superior power on contagion, declaring the steams of vinegar to be of superior efficacy to every other agent. It should be remembered, that Dr. S. has *obtained* the *premium* for a discovery.

35. *Catholic Emancipation.*

AS there seems to be an intention of bringing the question of what is called *Catholic Emancipation* before Parliament this session, such a publication as that which we here announce can never be deemed unreasonable. After some preliminary observations on the indelicacy of again agitating a measure, which the well-known scruples of a most exalted Personage made him so lately view with just disapprobation, the anonymous author explains in the most perspicuous manner the meaning of the phrase *Catholic emancipation*, which, though in common use, seems to be little understood.

"At present the King of England is the supreme head of the Church as well as of the State. His supremacy as head of the Church is maintained by a variety of statutes, one of them as old as the 35th year of Edward the First. Various oaths of supremacy have in different reigns been created; the first in the 28th year of Henry VIII. In the second year of Elizabeth a new oath of supremacy was framed, which continued until the Revolution. After that memorable event, in the third year of William and Mary, the former oath was abolished, and a new oath of supremacy, and a new oath of allegiance,

legiance, and the preſent Declaration, were ſubſtituted in its ſtead. Theſe are the oaths which are in force at this moment, and which Parliament will be called upon to *diſpenſe with* in favour of Roman Catholicks."

He afterwards proves with the force of demonſtration, that, were theſe oaths diſpenſed with, and ſome other reſtraints, included under the phraſe *Catholic emancipation*, removed, all power in Ireland would ſoon be veſted in the Catholicks, and the whole Iriſh repreſentation in the Houſe of Commons would conſiſt of the ſame claſs of men. Theſe, from their rooted and religious antipathy to every form of Proteſtant government, would of courſe vote conſtantly with the Oppoſition; but, as he truly obſerves, ſo formidable a phalanx no government could long reſiſt. That ſuch would be the caſe is not here taken for granted: it is inferred from the principles of the Catholic religion: the decrees of General Councils, believed to be infallible; and from the uniform conduct of the Iriſh Catholicks whenever, ſince the æra of the Reformation, they have been aſſociated with the Proteſtants in the government of the kingdom.

But it is not in Ireland only that this influence would ſoon prove fatal. No Parliament could with juſtice, or even with decency, emancipate the Catholicks without granting the ſame indulgence to the Proteſtant Diſſenters. But the Proteſtant Diſſenters, though differing extremely among themſelves in almoſt every important article of Chriſtian faith, are all agreed in the moſt rancorous hoſtility to the Eſtabliſhed Church. Of this their daily publications furniſh ample evidence. They would, therefore, unqueſtionably unite their influence at every general election with the influence of the Catholicks, to return to the Houſe of Commons only ſuch members as they know to be well inclined to overturn our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. But, as this author obſerves,

"By our preſent Conſtitution, the Church and State are ſo inſeparably connected, and cling ſo cloſe to each other for ſupport, that I apprehend it would be impoſſible to ſeparate them without deſtroying both. Indeed, it has been doubted whether it be in the power of Parliament to repeal the acts of ſupremacy any more than it could the Great Charter: even Queen Mary (bigot and tyrant as ſhe was) did not venture to do it, but granted *diſpenſations* from the oath enjoined by them."

It is a matter of very little conſequence whether Parliament can repeal the ſtatutes or not, if it can paſs an Act diſpenſing with the execution of them; for, if it expoſe the Church and Monarchy to the combined attack of Iriſh Catholicks and Engliſh Diſſenters, the Britiſh Conſtitution, if one may judge of the future from the paſt, will not exiſt twenty years.

In vain will it be ſaid, that, from mere differing in opinion ſo widely as Catholicks, Preſbyterians, Independents, Quakers, Arians, and Socinians, &c &c. the Eſtabliſhed Church has nothing to dread. Did not the Iriſh Catholicks and the Engliſh Preſbyterians and Independents differ as widely in opinions during the reign of Charles the Firſt as they do now under George the Third? Yet they all conſpired then to lay the Church of England in the duſt, and with the Church the Monarchy and every thing valuable in the Conſtitution. Did not the French Conſtituent Aſſembly conſiſt of men differing widely both in political and religious opinions? Yet, by attacking the property of the Church and the power of the Crown, and by aboliſhing the Privileged Orders, they prepared the way by which the ſanguinary Convention brought the monarch to the block. Hence followed all thoſe ſcenes of cruelty and bloodſhed which we have witneſſed, and that frightful deſpotiſm under which all Europe, or at leaſt all the *Continent* of Europe, now groans.

That the Iriſh Catholicks and Engliſh Diſſenters would agree in any one form of government, either in Church or in State, no man will ſuppoſe; but that they would hand-in-hand pull down what is eſtabliſhed cannot be doubted, if any reliance is to be placed on experience, the only ſafe guide in political difficulties. Should our readers entertain a different opinion, let them peruſe with attention this maſterly pamphlet, in which they will find it proved, that *Catholic emancipation* would confer no real benefit on the Iriſh themſelves, whilſt it would expoſe the empire at large to the moſt dreadful convulſions; and, keeping this in mind,

"Let us never forget that our wiſe anceſtors

fathers* (even without the awful example of the French Revolution before their eyes) were cautious how they tried innovations in government; let us keep in mind, that they never indulged the theoretical hope of gaining over a discontented party in the State by timidly yielding to their claims; and never were guilty of the weakness of disgusting their tried and firm supporters by hazardous experiments, to conciliate their opponents: but by manfully meeting the dangers with which they were constantly surrounded, they secured the confidence of their friends, and, while they appalled their adversaries, extorted their respect.

"If, in the inscrutable decrees of Providence, it be ordained that the venerable fabrick of the Constitution which our ancestors have raised must at length fall, let us at least have the consolation to reflect, that we ourselves have not, by shaking the pillars, accelerated its destruction."

86. *Thoughts on the* Protestant *Ascendancy in* Ireland; *with an Appendix*; URGES strongly the Emancipation dissuaded in the preceding pamphlet.

87. *A concise and interesting View of the Objection of Mr.* Gibbon, *that our Lord foretold his second Coming in the Clouds of Heaven in the Generation in which he lived, which the Revolution of Seventeen Centuries has proved not to be agreeable to Experience; chiefly intended as a Specimen of the true Method of ascertaining the genuine Meaning of the New Testament. By* N. Nisbett, *M. A. Rector of* Tunstal.

THE only possible method of ascertaining the genuine meaning of the passages upon which Mr. Gibbon has founded his objection will be, to consider the Gospels *as histories of the controversy concerning the true nature of the Messiah's character.* Our Lord made use of such language to his countrymen as would keep up this expectation of him, of his declaring himself as *their Messiah*, and by working of miracles, and by his admirable and important instructions, till their prejudices concerning the true nature of the Messiah's character should gradually be corrected, and till he had exhibited to them such evidences of his being the true Messiah as would finally convince them of their erroneous conceptions concerning it. These passages must be considered in their connexion upon the several occasions on which they are made use of—when he gave his disciples commission to announce *the approach of the Messiah's kingdom*—when he foretold *his own sufferings and death*—when he predicted *the destruction of Jerusalem*—and when he was arraigned, tried, and condemned, for assuming the *character of the Messiah.* The *coming of the Son of Man*, alluded to by our Lord, was the proof of his Messiahship. Supposing this to be an error, productive of salutary effects on the faith and practice of Christians living in the awful expectation of the general judgment, the fiction must have been detected by those who lived to the end of that generation. Mr. N. offers this pamphlet as the outline of a larger work. We wish to see this question in the hands of the author of "Discursory Considerations on St. Luke's Preface," reviewed pp. 348—345.

88. *The Principles of Religion, as professed by the Society of* Christians *usually called* Quakers; *written for the Instruction of their Youth, and for the Information of Strangers. By* Henry Tuke.

THE author of this compendium admits "faith in God, and a belief of the immortality of the soul, an humbling sense of the depravity of human nature, and the necessity and benefits of a Redeemer; that what the Evangelists and Apostles have written concerning him is true, both in relation to his humanity and divinity, as well as their accounts of his many mighty works and mercies, his having, through the Eternal Spirit, offered himself unto God for us, as a propitiation for our sins, and sent the Comforter, even the Spirit of Truth, to convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, and to guide into all truth." He particularly endeavours to obviate the objections to the Scriptures, and establish their authenticity, veracity, and divine authority, with a few arguments in favour of the Christian Religion. He trusts the Society are able to give such reasons for their dissent from other Christians as may at least *excuse* it to those from whom we differ; and he acknowledges himself indebted to writings of others for many of the arguments here advanced, though very little is quoted in this work from any

* "Since the Revolution in 1688." This exception was judiciously put; for James II. and even his brother Charles, neglected their real friends, and courted their enemies. The Revolution followed.

any books of the Holy Scriptures. In the discussion of the above principles we have nothing to object. To his ideas about divine worship and gospel ministry, the sacraments, &c. &c. we cannot possibly subscribe; and indeed his arguments on those subjects are common-place and unsatisfactory, such as will neither make converts, nor keep the partizans of the sect firm in the faith. We need only read the Annual General Letter, and look at the dress and manners of the professors, both in town and country, to be convinced of this; and how some of them, who frequent the church, avail themselves of being nominal Quakers, to evade taxes.

89. *Picture of* Worthing: *to which is added, an Account of* Arundel *and* Shoreham, *with other Parts of the surrounding Country. By* John Evans, *M. A.*

MR. E. whose works of a different cast we have frequently with pleasure reviewed, having passed the month of July last at Worthing, was prevailed on by his friends to review and enlarge the notes he took there, and make a useful guide to this recent and agreeable *watering-place*, with a map of the adjacent country. Worthing is in the parish of *Broadwater*, where the noble family of Delawar had a seat and monuments.

90. *A Discourse on the Inspiration of the Scriptures. By the Rev.* Richard King, *M. A. Rector of* Worthin, Salop, *and formerly Fellow of* New College, Oxford.

THIS discourse is dedicated to Thomas Bernard, esq. whose "many and great exertions to benefit the large portion of the community, the class of Misery and Poverty," have been instrumental in reducing the report of the decrease of mortality by 4000, and the average of fever patients applying to the Public Dispensary last year to *four*, which used to be from 200 to 300. "In the present publication the inspiration of the Scriptures is considered in a more extended view than by Dr. Findlay, in his Answer to Dr. Geddes (reviewed in our vol. LXXIII. p. 442); and some leading arguments are brought together as a chain of proofs that I hope may convince every man whose mind is not clouded by prejudice, nor misled by the specious sophistry of some modern writers."—This discourse well deserves attentive perusal.

91. *Recherches sur le Tems le plus l'Usage des Voûtes chez les Ancie M.* L. D——s. — *Or, Inquiries Antiquity of Vaults among the By M.* Dutens.

MR. KING'S enquiries not enabled him to apprehend in an try, no not even in Italy or R self, *one arch* to have existed prior to the time of *Augustus* Antiq. II. 270, see our vol. I p. 146), M. Dutens was asked nion on this question one day pany, and he insisted on an date, citing as instances the *Maxima*, the *Aqua Marcia*, tomb of the Scipios at Rome ar environs; and he thinks he swered the question, and prove sertion. The Hebrew *Gob*, *G* explained in the Dictionaries b ςαθμος and *fornix*. Varro, and Pliny, use *fornix* for a triumphal arch. The temple treasury at Orchomenos, bui years A. C. is described by P (IX. c. 38) · Σχημα ποριφερες, δε ουκ ες αγαν οξυ ανηγημενη. cenæ, among the ruins, he tombs of Atreus, Agamemn Eurymedon, his charioteer. P only called them ταφοι; but adds, from the drawing of M mas Hope, an excellent archi draughtsman, taken on the sp they were of the shape of a c shaped arch (*voute conique, ou de bonnet*), made at least 12 A. C. of *breccia*, a hard marb white or yellow veins. Sonini print of an arch among the Canopus, a very antient cit Paul Lucas mentions a brick b 15 arches over the canal whi municated with the lake Mœ aqueducts supported by arche arches of the superb tem Dandera and near the Catarac Maillet describes the arches of byrinth, which Pliny, XXX says, consisted of "*lapide poli cibus tecti*," and supported, whi ing, with beams of the Egypti (*dum* fornices *quadrati lapidis rent*). The cielings of the r Solomon's temple (Heb. *Gol* translated *arched* by the LX chi, Boxtorf, and Parkhurs Chandler gives arches in the Guzelhizar, or Magnesia, and Odeum at Ephesus; and in th

Ar

Antiquities are arches, in the theatre of Miletus, and at Mylazzo, Troas and Patara, and in the citadel of Halicarnassus. Stewart mentions them in the temple near Ilyssus, and the lantern of Demosthenes, or rather the monument of Lysicrates; of the cupola of which last he gives a section, and of that of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and the temple of Bacchus. Plutarch, in the Life of Pericles, says, that Xenocles of Cholarga terminated the *dome* and the *cupola* over the Parthenon, as Ricard translates το δ' οπαιον επι τα ανακτορου Ξενοκλης ο Χολαργεος εκορυφωσε, which the Latin translator renders "Fastigio adyti *fenestram* addidit Xenocles." Edit. Rusk, I. 619, like the opening in the dome of the Pantheon. This was four centuries before Augustus. Seneca (Ep. 90) says, the arch *(fornix)* was older than Democritus, which is near five centuries back. Plato recommends a public sepulchre to be a *long arch*, αψιδα προμηκη. De Leg. XII. p. 347, Serrani; and Aristotle (de Mundo, ed. Glasg. p. 44) speaks of keystones of arches: τοις ομφαλοις λεγομενοις, τοις εν ταις ψαλισι λιθοις οι μεσοι κειμενοι κατα την εις εκατερον μερος ενδοσιν εν αρμονια τηρουσι και εν ταξει το παν σχημα της ψαλιδος και ακινητον. Eustathius, on Odyss. X. 442, 459, 466, explains Θολοι στεγαι καμαραι. Vaults occur in the Etruscan city of Nola near Caserta, and in many cities of Sicily; all 4 or 500 years A. C.; at Pæstum and at Carthage; in which last Appian (Pun. I. p. 436) describes the walls as hollow and arched, to receive elephants, τειχος κοιλος και στεγανος. The Cloaca Maxima at Rome, begun by Tarquin the elder, and finished by Tarquin Superbus, was opened, 1742, to repair some lesser sewers in the Forum, and found, 30 feet under ground, in perfect preservation, consisting of three rows of arches, one above another, the arches of each 12 feet wide and high. The Aqueduct of Ancus Marcius, still remaining, by the Esquiline gate, began 650 years A. C. was nine miles long, "*fornicibus* structis perducta." Plin. XXXI. 24. Cicero, in Verr. I. sect. 7, speaks of the "*fornix* Fabianus," or triumphal arch of Fabius. Varro cites Ennius for "celi ingentes *fornices*," the spacious vaults of heaven; and Pliny remarks, that buildings on arches *(fornices)* are safest in earthquakes,

"I must not omit here the tomb of the Scipios, discovered at Rome 1781, and into which I went the following year. It is composed of a long gallery of bricks, and arched *. There were then to be seen many famous men of this illustrious family; among the rest, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus*, great great grandfather *(trisaieul)* of Scipio Africanus, whose skeleton was then very entire. He had on his finger a ring, which Pope Pius VI. did me the honour to give me, and which I have placed in the fine collection of antiques of Lord Beverley. This Lucius Cornelius Scipio died above 300 years before Christ, which alone would be sufficient to shew the mistake of those who maintain that the Romans did not use arches before the age of Augustus †." (p. 28.)

92. *The Lives of the most eminent Painters, from the Year 1250, when the Art of Painting was revived by* Cimabue, *to the Year 1767, abridged from* Pilkington. *By* Edward Shepard, *D D. late Rector of* Bettiscomb, *Vicar of* Great Toller, Dorset, *and Chaplain to the Countess of* Buchan.

DR. SHEPARD, who is fond of painting, "set down to take off the lives of the most eminent painters, antient and modern, for his own improvement," which his friends have since desired him to publish. Out of the painters mentioned by Pilkington, many of whom are of no note and forgotten, 100 of the most eminent in every school are here selected and abridged.

93. *The Sabbath, a Poem. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which are added, Sabbath Walks.*

THE former edition of this little volume had escaped our notice; but we are not at all surprized at its having so speedily been reprinted. Without affectation, but speaking most feelingly to the heart, our pathetic Scottish Bard (a Layman and a Lawyer) has painted in glowing colours the tranquillity of this "hallowed day."

* Piranesi published the designs and dimensions, at Rome, 1785, folio. See our vol. LVII. p. 289.

† Travels in China, 1804, 4to. "Arches do not seem to have been much used in the magnificent buildings of the Romans antecedent to the time of Augustus." Mr. D. does not notice Mr. King.

"Mute

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"Mute is the voice of rural labour, hush'd [maid's song.
The ploughboy's whistle, and the milk-
The scythe lies glitt'ring in the dewy wreath [flowers,
Of tedded grass, mingled with fading
That yester-morn bloom'd waving in the breeze: [the hum
Sounds the most faint attract the ear,—
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill.
Calmness seems thron'd on yon unmoving cloud.
To him who wanders o'er the upland leas,
The blackbird's note comes mellower from the dale; [lark
And sweeter from the sky the gladsome
Warbles his heav'n-tun'd song; the lulling brook [glen;
Murmurs more gently down the deep-sunk
While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke [vals,
O'ermounts the mist, is heard, at inter-
The voice of psalms, the simple song of praise.
"With dove-like wings Peace o'er yon village broods: [din
The dizzying mill-wheel rests; the anvil's
Hath ceas'd; all, all around is quietness.
Less fearful on this day, the limping hare
Stops, and looks back, and stops, and looks on man, [fet free,
Her deadliest foe. The toil-worn horse,
Unheedful of the pasture, roams at large;
And, as his stiff unwieldy bulk he rolls,
His iron-arm'd hoofs gleam in the morning-ray.
"But chiefly Man the day of rest enjoys.
Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.
On other days the man of toil is doom'd
To eat his joyless bread, lonely, the ground
Both seat and board, screen'd from the Winter's cold, [hedge or tree;
And Summer's heat, by neighbouring
But on this day, embosom'd in his home,
He shares the frugal meal with those he loves; [felt joy
With those he loves he shares the heart-
Of giving thanks to God, not thanks of form,
A word and a grimace, but rev'rently,
With cover'd face, and upward earnest eye.
"Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day: [breathe
The pale mechanic now has leave to
The morning-air pure from the city's smoke,
While, wand'ring slowly up the river-side,
He meditates on Him whose power he marks [the bough,
In each green tree that proudly spreads
As in the tiny dew-bent flowers that bloom [surveys
Around the roots; and while he thus
With elevated joy each rural charm,
He hopes (yet fears presumption hope) [neve
To reach those realms where S

Cold-hearted must be the man can read the following lines w feeling congenial emotion.

"Oh! my heart bleeds to think now may live
One hapless man, the remnant of a
Cast on some desart island of that
Immense which stretches from the shore
To Acapulco. Motionless he sits,
As is the rock his seat, gazing wh
With wandering eye o'er all the waste;
Now striving to believe the Albatr
A sail appearing on th' horizon's v
Now vowing ne'er to cherish other
Than hope of death. Thus pass his hours,
Till welcome evening warn him t
Upon the shell-notch'd calendar to
Another day, another dreary day,—
Changeless,—for in these regions sun
The wholesome law that dooms m
Bestowing grateful interchange of
And labour, is annull'd; for th trees, [an
Adorn'd at once with bud, and
Drop, as the breezes blow, a sh bread
And blossoms on the ground: But
The hermit of the deep, not unob
The Sabbath passes,—'tis his great
Each seventh eve he marks the ray, [t
And loves, and sighs to think,—t
Is now empurpling Scotland's mo tops,
Or, higher risen, slants athwart he
Tinting with yellow light the q throat
Of day-spring lark; while woodlar
Chaunt in the dewy shade. Th night long
He watches, while the rising m
The progress of the day in happier
And now he almost fancies that
The chiming from his native church;
And now he sings, and fondly ho
May be the same that sweet as home
In congregation full,—where, not
They are remember'd who in ships
The wonders of the deep: he hand, [f
The widow'd hand, that veils
He sees his orphan boy look t strive
The widow'd heart to soothe. H
On God. Nor does he leave his vigil,

Tho' tempeſts ride o'er welkin-laſhing waves
On wings of cloudleſs wing; tho' light-nings burſt
So vivid, that the ſtars are hid and ſeen
In awful alternation: Calm he views
The far-exploding firmament, and dares
To hope one bolt in mercy is reſerv'd
For his releaſe; and yet he is reſign'd
To live; becauſe full well he is aſſur'd
Thy hand does lead him, thy right hand upholds.

"And thy right hand does lead him. Lo! at laſt,
One ſacred eve, he hears, faint from the deep,
Muſic remote, ſwelling at intervals,
As if th' embodied ſpirit of ſweet ſounds
Came ſlowly floating on the ſhoreward wave: [old,
The cadence well he knows,—a hymn of
Where ſweetly is rehears'd the lowly ſtate
Of Jeſus, when his birth was firſt announc'd
In midnight muſick, by an angel choir,
To Bethlehem's ſhepherds, as they watch'd their flocks. [thinks
Breathleſs, the man forlorn liſtens, and
It is a dream. Fuller the voices ſwell.
He looks, and ſtarts to ſee, moving along,
The ſemblance of a fiery wave, in creſcent form,
Approaching to the land; ſtraightway he ſees
A towering whiteneſs!" (pp. 40—45.)

The veſſel of courſe reaches land; but, were we to follow our inclination, we ſhould tranſcribe the whole poem. This, it is preſumed, is no ſmall recommendation. Some of the reading leſſons are taken, either wholly or partly, from the writings of Barbauld; and a few from thoſe of Trimmer and Edgeworth. For the remainder (by far the greater part) the Author himſelf muſt be accountable. This work is exhibited in a ſmall, convenient ſize. The form is adapted both to the nature of the ſubject, and to the perſons who are to uſe the book. The paper is fine, and the types are neatly formed, and very diſtinctly arranged; advantages ſuperior, in the Author's opinion, to the benefit ſuppoſed to be derived from the uſe of pictures."

94. *An Engliſh Spelling-book; with Reading Leſſons adapted to the Capacities of Children: in Three Parts, calculated to advance the Learners by natural and eaſy Gradations; and to teach Orthography and Pronunciation together.* By Lindley Murray, *Author of "Engliſh Grammar, adapted to the different Claſſes of Learners." The Third Edition.*

OUR general opinion of Mr. Murray's publications has been ſo frequently expreſſed, that we ſhall in the preſent caſe let his Preface ſpeak for him.

"The work is comprehended under three general diviſions. One of the chief objects of the firſt part is, to teach an accurate pronunciation of the elementary ſounds. The ſecond part of the work affords the learner conſiderable aid, in pronunciation, as well as in orthography. The third conſiſts of words leſs familiar to children than thoſe of the preceding parts; of rules for ſpelling and pronunciation; and of miſcellaneous chapters, calculated to give the learner a radical knowledge, and diverſified views, of the ſubject. All the narrative pieces in the book have the merit of being 'True Stories.'

95. *Original, fanciful, and expreſſive Muſick, By Signor* Sampieri.

IN this expreſſive muſick are the characteriſtics of Night, a Sea Storm, the King hunting, &c. repreſented by harmony of a ſingular nature. The ideas are well ſuſtained; the deſcriptions are accurately imitated; the moſt melodious ſounds are extracted from the ſtore-houſe of Nature. In ſhort, the compoſer does great honour to the art he profeſſes; and we muſt confeſs that the *amateurs* will receive exquiſite pleaſure in playing or hearing this enchanting production.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Millin, the celebrated archæologiſt, in his late tour through the Southern provinces of France, has collected 200 inedited remains of antiquity, and above 1000 Roman inſcriptions, moſt of them intereſting.

An Icelandic Dictionary, compoſed by Biorn Halderſon, a lately-deceaſed Icelandic clergyman, will ſhortly be publiſhed at the expence of the Daniſh Government. We may likewiſe ſoon expect a Critical Grammar of the Icelandic Language from M. Arent, a native of Altona, who was ſent by the Daniſh Government to the Northern parts of the Daniſh dominions, for the purpoſe of collecting plants for a *Flora Danica*, and who, during his Travels, ſtudied the Icelandic, and collected many curious Runic inſcriptions.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

H——N would be gratified by any account of the Academy for Painting, inſtituted in 1711, in St. Martin's lane, and of which Sir Godfrey Kneller was at the head, and, after his reſignation, Sir James Thornhill.—Mr. KNIGHT's very extraordinary Letter ſhall appear in our next.

ANNIVERSARY POEMS FOR THE LITERARY FUND, 1805.

I. *Written by* WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, *Esq.*; *and recited by* CHARLES TWEEDIE, *Esq.*

AS the fond mother, who has long caress'd
Her darling infant smiling at the breast,
Rejoic'd, yet fearful, sees his youth presage
Wit, Valour, Wisdom, in maturer age;
But, rapt in bliss, beholds his manhood shine
The grace, the glory, of her favour'd line;
So this fair offspring to her heart endear'd
The Muse beheld by liberal bounty rear'd;
So fir'd by Hope, yet trembling 'midst delight,
She mark'd its progress to a nobler height;
So views, enraptured views, its strength mature,
By friends encircled, and of fame secure.

No fears, too prone on anxious minds to prey,
Blend with the hopes of this distinguish'd day.
Here Learning, Virtue, on our labours smile,
All that adorns or guards this favour'd Isle;
Chiefs the brave champions of Britannia's Laws,
Whose swords ne'er wav'd but in their Country's cause;
"Statesmen, yet friends to Truth," our deeds approve,
Statesmen, still cherish'd by their Country's Love:
And, first in bounty, as the first in grace,
The Princely Brothers of the Brunswick Race.
Behold, Britannia's hope—Britannia's pride,
Your bounties animate, your councils guide!
Lo! chas'd, as phantoms by th' approaching day,
Doubt yields at last to Truth's enlight'ning ray!
While sacred Sympathy exerts her powers,
With transport heard in Academic Bowers:
And, as her *Isis* glides in silver streams,
To form, augmented, the majestic *Thames*;
So *Rhedcyna*'s choicest sons have sped,
To share the triumph which *Augusta* led.

While thus, with ev'ry virtue in her train,
Divine benevolence extends her reign,
Shall that fair Region, great in Arts and Arms,
Where Glory stimulates, and Goodness charms;
Where Freedom's voice inspires her patriot host,
Shall Britain dread a Tyrant's empty boast?
No: though his plundering myriads far and wide,
Spread wild Dismay, and War's enfan-guin'd tide;
Britannia's call shall nerve each arm, to chace
These dire destroyers of the human race;
Shall wake a gen'rous zeal, too long unknown,
Till the *proud Upstart* trembles on his throne;
Till Justice triumphs, sacred Order reigns,
And fell Ambition groans in adamantine chains.

II. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, *Esq.*

WHEN Sun-born flow'rs no vivid tints disclose,
We hail the Snowdrop—but expect the Rose;
That modest plant, fair harbinger of Spring!
Bursts into life ere Zephyr plumes his wing.
So the small off'ring which you early made,
To Genius, pining in Misfortune's shade;
Induc'd the Good t' anticipate the day,
When Wealth would charm her ev'ry tear away.
To realize that hope, and prove it true,
Is the great privilege reserv'd for you.
How often dreary is the Author's fate,
Through life unknown, or valued when too late!
Low droops his head, by worldly cares oppress'd,
And talents slighted rankling in his breast:
Hope's fairy vision from his pillow flies,
And leaves the spectre Want before his eyes!
His conscious worth but aggravates the smart,
Disturbs his brain, and breaks the Victim's heart.

Some have advanc'd a maxim that would dry
The noble source your gen'rous hands supply;
That talents unassisted must succeed,
And works of Genius find their certain need;
Delusive thought! unworthy liberal men!
Did MILTON* reap the harvest of his pen?
Did smiling Comfort bless our OTWAY's days?
Or Wealth reward the loyal BUTLER's lays?
His King, who Humour lov'd, and relish'd Wit,
With pleasure quoted ev'ry line he writ—
And while gay Courtiers fill'd the sparkling glass,
Still was their mirth, the wit of Hudibras!
All own'd his pen had serv'd the Royal Cause,
When the sword fail'd to vindicate the Laws.
Yet Butler found—too oft the Poet's lot!
His verse regarded, but himself forgot;
And while Fame cull'd a chaplet for his head,
His Country's Gratitude refus'd him bread!
But that ungrateful Reign's recorded shame
No more shall blot fair England's honour'd name:
England! where Want may always find relief,
And pale Despair a refuge from her grief;

* Milton obtained only 10*l.* for his Paradise Lost!!!

Where

Where no proud Despot can his vassal awe,
Where Rich and Poor are bound by EQUAL LAW;
The sole Equality that man can know,
Bold of his rights, and solace of his woe!
Distinguish'd Land of Freedom and Renown, [Crown!
Where Monarch's virtues dignify his
Th' illustrious HEIR of Britain's Royal Throne, [own:
Attach'd to Science, makes its cause his
Treasures long hid—to human eye deny'd,
Since Cities vanish'd, and since Pliny died!
The letter'd wealth VESUVIUS whelm'd in night! [!!
His princely bounty* brings once more to
Matchless in manners, and of taste refin'd,
He knows that Genius is the wealth of mind; [true,
And, still to Learning's noblest interests
Becomes its PATRON and its Votary too.
The Muse with pleasure could the theme prolong, [song;
And Cambria's Prince should dignify her
But noble deeds the noble mind repay,
Nor need the tribute of the Poet's lay—
And he has other duties to perform,
Than the Tyrant, and the Patriot warm;
To rouse his Country nobly to withstand
The Foe who threatens to invade the Land;
And make him in his turn severely feel,
How sharp the sword when Justice points the steel! [succeed,
'Tis his to shew, though Fraud and Vice
That spotless Honour sways the ROYAL SWEDE;
Who bids defiance to the Tyrant's frown,
And nobly scorns to wear a Vassal Crown†.
The searching pen should, like Ithuriel's dart,
Elicit truth, and bare the Traitor's heart!
Had he, whom France and Papal Nations own [throne,
Christ's earthly Vicar, on St. Peter's
Deserv'd the name of Pious, Faithful, Great!
And dar'd to brave the guilty Tyrant's hate,
That feeble Pontiff, bending to his grave,
Had been a Martyr, rather than a Slave!
Before his hands with impious rites had grievn
A Crown to him who scoff'd the Laws of Heaven!
To him who, in Apostacy array'd,
Affum'd the Crescent, and the Cross betray'd, [will,
Consul or Emperor!—what Ambition
The blood-nurs'd Corsican's a Murderer still!
Imperial Purple never can disguise
The dark Assassin from the public eyes;
Who in the gloom of night, and Vincennes' wood, [ghien's blood—
Commenc'd his reign by shedding En-
The murder'd Heir of Condé's spotless name,
By Nations honour'd, shall survive in fame!
While Hell's black catalogue of crimes shall shew [coward blow.
The mean base wretch who dealt the
Is he invincible to British Powers! [towers!
Let gallant SMITH declare, and ACRE's
ACRE, that dar'd his utmost rage defy,
And saw the baffled Despot basely fly;
Saw him commit his wounded to the wave,
Whom Britons rescued from a watery gravel

Spite of the haughty Tyrant's empty boast, [coast;
To land his plundering legions on our
Europe recovering from her dread shall see,
How vain that boast with men who dare be free: [throne,
And the pale Despot, on his blood-rais'd
His pride abated, shall with anguish own,
That England "single-handed*" can maintain [leagued with Spain.
Triumphant War with France, tho'
Or, if on British ground he sees the sun,
That day's his last—his guilty race is run.
Nor shall his worthless life, at once, atone
For seas of blood, and suffering Europe's groan; [betray'd,
For Nations plunder'd, slaughter'd, or
Slaves to his power, or victims of his aid:
No! in avenging History's blackest page,
His guilt shall live to Time's remotest age;
For this was ever Heaven's eternal doom,
The crimes of Tyrants shall survive the tomb!
Oh! he that honest hatred still express,
That vile oppression kindles in the breast;
'Tis not the malice of an envious mind,
But gen'rous feelings for enslav'd mankind;
Who loves his Sov'reign with the warmest zeal,
Will most this manly indignation feel;
For those effectually support the Throne,
Who, while they guard its rights—protect their own!

* The Prince of Wales, with the most laudable zeal for the cause of Literature, has employed a gentleman for some years, at Naples, upon a work of great expence and inconceivable labour, to superintend the unrolling of the charred manuscripts found in Herculaneum and Pompeii—Literary Treasures! which were buried with those unfortunate cities, by that most dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, when the elder Pliny perished; in the first year of the Emperor Titus, A. D. 70.

† The magnanimous conduct of the young King of Sweden must be admired by every man of spirit and honour!—Were the noble example followed by every crowned head, Continental Europe might yet retrieve its character.

* Vide Buonaparte's speech before the breaking out of the war—"that England *single-handed* was no match for France."

III. *Written by* HENRY-JAMES PYE, *Esq. Poet Laureat*; *and recited by* AARON GRAHAM, *Esq.*

WHEN the brave warrior in his Country's right
Falls in the glorious vaward of the fight,
Dear to his parting breath each social claim,
Of parents, children, consort, dear the name,
Yet dearer still, the dying soldier's fame.
But short the fame that Memory's records give,
'Tis the recording Muse that bids it live;
By her to time remote is valour shewn,
The warrior's laurel twining with her own;
Patriots in Freedom's cause who firmly stood,
Or seal'd her sacred charter with their blood;
Monarchs, and legislators who design'd
Codes to protect and civilize mankind;
Warriors on field or flood, whom Honour draws,
Victors or martyrs in her glorious cause,
Soon would Oblivion's sable waters hide,
Their glories buried in her torpid tide;
Did not the Historian's pen, and Poet's lay,
Snatch from the swelling wave its destin'd prey.
In scenes where Science never threw her light,
While deeds of Virtue sink in endless night;
Of Greece and Rome, the warrior, patriot, sage,
Through every climate live, and every age.
Nor, Albion! shall Time's envious wing display'd
Wrap thy heroic sons in deathlike shade,
Thy Alfreds, Edwards, Henrys, Hambdens, shine,
Blazon'd in glowing prose, or song divine.
The gallant youth, and veteran chief who died
On Abraham's heights, and by Canopus' tide,
Victors in death shall shine, and endless Fame
Record thy Wolfe's, thy Abercrombie's name.

Nor does the Muse alone in Seraph strain
Shout the celestial hymn to Virtue's train;
Her's too the task, in Gorgon terrors clad;
To shake the scourge of Justice o'er the bad;
The traitor's, tyrant's, murderer's, hated name,
Damn by her awful breath to deathless fame.
For fame of virtuous deeds the noblest prize,
The hallow'd guerdon of the brave and wise,
Glares a fell dæmon to the guilty train,
And awes when Death and Danger threat in vain.
Crimes in the secret breast that lurk conceal'd,
Stand in her lucid page to light reveal'd.
Deeds of Oppression that with patience meek,
Sorrow in silence bears, and fears to speak.
Swell'd by her clarion float on ev
And draw the curse vindictive fr
kind. [opia
Though pomp and power to c
Smother awhile her voice and
sting,
Yet moral Truth, in vengeance
Shall flash her awful mirror on t
From the remorseless heart its arr
And plant the venom'd scorpion
pair;
The blazing pile of flame and
May bid the labouring sinews ang
But guilt and fear with agonizin
Speak horror to the trembling ear
Bid the dim eye in pangs convul
Harrow the throbbing breast,
the soul.

Far be it from the Muse, wi
voice,
To lure from useful toil the publi
Earth's genial lap, who teaches
A richer store of vegetable gold;
Who knows in Union's closer
draw,
The opposing powers of Liberty
Who dares in Freedom's holy
brave
The embattled legion and th
Shall gain from Virtue's breath
fame,
Than all the Poet, all the Sage c

Yet, led by Science, they wh
explore
Each deep recess of Nature's hid
Shall surely there some treasur
find,
Parents of good, and useful to m
And while the Muse now ch
heavenly lay [pestu
Virtue's firm march through L
Now checks Oppression in her m
And teaches ruthless Tyranny t
Tears from the brow the specio
Art,
And bares to public view th
Her garlands Fame shall bin
Science' head,
Revere her living and lament he

But to her sons this generous c
Not merely fruitless tears and ban
If sordid Poverty and deep Distre
The living votary of the Muse o
Through dark Misfortune's gloom
tive care
Traces his silent step, and soothes
To Worth deceased, for the fune
The plume and bust, the pag
Woe,
With kinder offrings you adorn
Drying with liberal hands his wid
And to his offspring clear the th
Which leads through toil and
Fame's abode.

A

, sung by the Children of CHRIST'S
AL, on Eaſter Monday *and* Tueſ-
05.—*The Words by the Rev.* AR-
WILLIAM TROLLOPE, *M. A.*;
by ROBERT HUDSON, M. B.

E the loud ſtrain of joy, that
with rapture aſcending [ſkies;
bate of Gratitude wafts to the
ith ſongs of bright Seraphs in
nphony blending [cies may, riſe.
throne, bleſſed Father of Mer-
ey in celeſtial Hoſannas the
aiſes [Divine,
onders record of thy goodneſs
e, which in concert the Orphan's
praiſes, [imitate Thine.
goodneſs on earth, which would

ur in thy ſight is the hand wide-
tended
ury's call to ſhed needful relief,
ſe the depreſs'd, to proteſt the
friended, [rending grief.
ilm the wild Phrenzy of heart-
e from above ever views with its
vour [drop illumes,
e, which meek Charity's pearl-
ng to Thee of more ſweet-ſmel-
g favour, [bia's perfumes.
the incenſe that breathes all Ara-

o Thee is their Love; and full
eet is the bleſſing
attends, whilſt they live, thy
od Stewards on Earth;
he voices of thouſands contend in
ſpreſſing [worth;
heartfelt affection their praiſes and
n, at the ſcene of this mortal life
loſing, [merciful Lord,
yſelf thou receiv'ſt them, All-
ce in the regions of Glory repoſing
ſhall meet from thy hands their
ternal reward.

LEGY ON THE DEATH OF
ORTHY EARL OF MASSEREENE.

by THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON,
e Infant Bard of BELFAST *.

E midnight moon, with liquid
old,
'd the glittering wave;
illen, o'er the waters toll'd,
ummons to the grave:

e the ſound, on Night's dull ear,
leſs'ning murmurs died;
ere the River's ſighs we hear,
ls his ſable tide.

High on her lonely tower †, whoſe ſteep
O'erhung the flood below,
ELIZA ‡ mournful mark'd the deep,
And thus expreſs'd her woe—

Thou gliding ſtream, to ſorrow dear,
Emblem of Pleaſure's reign,
Hear! from thy deepeſt caverns, hear,
A mourner ſad complain!

When hapleſs Gaul her fate deplor'd,
In Slav'ry's fetters bound,
And tyrants wav'd Oppreſſion's ſword,
And ruthleſs aim'd the wound;

Wide o'er her realms with awful gloom,
Her maſſy dungeons ſpread;
Heroic worth, in op'ning bloom,
There pin'd, neglected, dead.

But Freedom ſaw, from Albion's land,
The ſuff'ring victims yield;
Enrag'd ſhe wav'd her dreaded brand,
And ſhook her radiant ſhield.

And, as the Goddeſs rapid flew,
Before her fled Deſpair;
Oppreſſion's fabric met her view,
And melted into air.

That ſhield of terror what could harm?
What ward the lifted ſpear;
Whoſe point unnerv'd the ſinewy arm,
And froze the blood with fear?

She ſmiles with fond maternal care,
And claſps her long-loſt ſon §;
Whoſe youth was blighted by Deſpair,
Ere twenty years had run.

Deep in the dungeon's horrid ſhade
No ray of comfort gleam'd;
The Moon her radiance ne'er diſplay'd,
Nor Sol's effulgence beam'd.

Nor Friendſhip's ſmile, nor Love's ſoft pow'r
Could break th' impervious chain;
And dull and ſlow each paſſing hour
But wak'd anew his pain.

Full eighteen winters rag'd around,
And eighteen ſummers bloom'd,

---

o at that time was not 12 years
as he completed his 12th year on
f the preſent month of April. See
unt of him in January laſt, p. 64.

trim Caſtle.

rabeth Counteſs of Maſſereene.

§ The late Earl of Maſſereene was liberated from the priſon of the Grand Chattelet at Paris, by the Revolution, in the month of June, 1789, after being confined upwards of 18 years. During this time he had a plan for his eſcape, but was detected as he was entering his carriage, and ſent into one of the deepeſt dungeons of the Chattelet, where he remained without light, without bed, and was fed only on bread and water. Previous to his confinement, he had figured very conſpicuouſly in the walks of faſhion; and after his liberation his valour was eminently exerted in defence of the liberty of his native land. His Lordſhip's whole hiſtory exhibits a ſtriking picture of the viciſſitudes of human life.

Since

Since Fraud his youthful ardour bound,
To lasting misery doom'd.

"While here the flame of battle roars,
By frantic Discord fir'd,
Go thou, protect thy native shores,
By Liberty inspir'd!"

She spoke—to Antrim's towers he came;
With joy the plains resound;
He glow'd, inspir'd with Freedom's flame,
And kiss'd the hallow'd ground.

At his approach, the time-worn walls
Their massy gates unfold,
And hail their Lord thro' echoing halls,
In ruin'd grandeur bold.

With bounteous hand he cheer'd the swain,
And rear'd each nodding tower,
And chearful Plenty smil'd again,
And crown'd the festal hour.

And Love and Peace with soft delight,
So charm'd each passing day,
That fleeting Time, with rapid flight,
Pass'd unobserv'd away.

But dark, infernal Discord rose,
And Pleasure fled her sight;
In every breast the fury throws
Insatiate lust of fight.

And now approach'd the hostile train
Enwrap'd in sulph'rous fire;
Britannia's warriors yield the plain,
And slow, o'erpower'd, retire.

Then, MASSEREENE, 'twas thou alone
Retriev'd the glorious day,
And proud Rebellion, crush'd, o'erthrown,
In death, terrific lay.

But what avail'd his laurel'd fame
To blunt the scythe of Death?
The word of Fame can aught reclaim,
Or stay the fleeting breath?

Nor can Affection's rosy smile,
Nor Love's delightful sway,
The gloomy Tyrant's wrath beguile,
Whose mandate all obey.

Then, thou, O Stream! belov'd no more,
Loud murmuring, ever flow!
To groves and vales that deck thy shore,
In sorrow tell my woe!

THE GAME KEEPER'S RETURN AT NIGHT.

By S. E. BRYDGES, *Esq.*

THROUGH the long morning I have toil'd
O'er heath and lonely wood,
And cross the dark untrodden glen
The fearful game pursu'd:
But deeper now the gathering clouds
Collect along the sky,
And faint and weary warn my steps
Their homeward course to hie.

And now the driving mist withdraws
Her grey and vapoury veil;
I mark again the sacred tower
I pass'd in yonder dale.
A little while, and I shall gain
Yon hill's laborious height;
And then, perhaps, my humble cot
Will chear my grateful sight.

Ah! now I see the smoke ascend
From forth the glimmering thatch!
Now my heart beats at every step,
And now I lift the latch;
Now, starting from my blazing hearth,
My little children bound,
And loud with shrill and clam'rous joy
Their happy fire surround.

How sweet, when night first wraps the world
Beneath her sable vest,
To sit beside the crackling fire
With weary limbs at rest;
And think on all the labours past
That Morn's bright hours employ'd,
While all, that toil and danger seem'd,
Is now at home enjoy'd.

The wild and fearful distant scene,
Lone covert, whistling storm,
Seem now in Memory's mellowing eyes
To wear a softer form;
And while my wand'rings I describe,
As froths the nut-brown ale,
My dame, with little list'ning tribe,
With wonder hear the tale.

Then soft enchanting slumbers calm,
My heavy eyelids close,
And on my humble bed I sink
To most profound repose;
Save that by fits, the scenes of day
Come glancing on my sight,
And, touch'd by Fancy's magic wand,
Seem visions of delight.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE
REV. SAMUEL AYSCOUGH, F. S. A.
One of the Librarians of the British Museum, who died Oct. 30, 1804, *in his* 60th year.

SHALL He, whose tears for suff'ring
Virtue flow'd,
Whose heart with ev'ry social feeling
glow'd,
To friendless want his little ALL who gave,
Sleep undistinguish'd in the oblivious
grave?
Though virtuous fame all monuments
surpass,
The breathing sculpture, and recording
brass,
Afflicted Friendship, to thy memory just
Rears this fair tablet o'er thy honour'd
dust,
And bids a distant age, more grateful know
That *modest Worth* and AYSCOUGH rest
below! T. M.

Erected by two Friends, { I. M. M. / E. D. B.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 27.

Mr. Baker presented a Petition from Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-Mall, for leave to enable him to dispose of his extensive collection of pictures, by way of Lottery. Referred to a Committee.

A Petition was presented from the Bakers' Company, praying an additional allowance, in consequence of the advance in salt, and in servants wages.

A Petition from the Carmen's Company, relative to some privileges in the London Docks, was ordered to lie on the Table.

February 28.

Mr. Fitzpatrick suggested the propriety of introducing some new regulations into Courts Martial; such as administering oaths to Regimental as well as General Courts, and that no officer should sit as President under 21 years of age.

The Secretary at War, in consequence of these suggestions, moved the suspension of the commitment of the Mutiny Bill till they were considered.

Mr. Wilberforce moved the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and declined making any observations.

General Gascoyne strongly opposed the measure, as highly impolitic and dangerous in the present situation of the Country. He contended that there were now very few deaths in the middle passage, owing to the bounty given to surgeons; and that the natives of Africa had no greater claim to our humanity and protection than those born under our own Government. It therefore became the House decidedly, and once for all, to say, that they could by no means agree to such a measure. He then moved that the Bill be read again this day six months.

Mr. C. Brooke, Sir W. Young, Mr. Barham, and General Tarleton, also supported the Amendment. General T. made some very severe remarks on the efforts of Mr. Wilberforce to stop a Trade which so greatly contributed to our prosperity. He considered the agitation of the subject as unfurling the standard of the rights of man; and having Jacobinism at the bottom of it; and he assured the House, that Mr. Wilberforce some time since received the diploma of Jacobinism from the Jacobins of France, as a reward for his exertions.

Mr. H. Addington, Mr. French, and Sir W. Pulteney, also spoke against the Bill; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Fox in its favour; when the House divided—For the Amendment 77; against it 70. The Bill was consequently lost.

Previous to the division, Mr. Pitt assured Earl Temple that he knew nothing of the reported contract for raising a Corps of African Negroes to serve as soldiers.

March 1.

Mr. Giles moved that the Act appointing the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry be continued, as many Papers yet remained to be examined.

Sir W. Elford condemned the continuance of these Commissioners, as they elected themselves into a criminal judicature, and published ex parte statements.

Mr. Pitt thought there was no necessity for the motion, and moved the Order of the Day.

Several Members spoke in favour of the original motion: and, on a division for the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there were, Ayes 92, Noes 75. Majority 17.

H. OF LORDS.

March 4.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Norwich took the oaths and their seats.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord W. Russell made many objections to the Salt Bill, which he considered would raise the price of bread and salt provisions; he therefore moved that it be rejected.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, we were engaged in a War for the defence of the poor as well as the rich; and every means should be adopted for raising the supplies. He denied that it could make any addition to the price of bread, and he should therefore persist in it as originally proposed.

Mr. Fox said he never knew a tax more objectionable; and he went into a long argument to shew that it would bear oppressively on the poor who killed and salted their own pork, as it would be an addition of a halfpenny to every pound of meat.

Mr. Giddy also spoke against the tax, and advised some other as a substitute. He was followed on the same side by Lord A. Hamilton, Alderman Combe, and Sir W. Pulteney.

Mr. Rose insisted that the statement of Mr. Fox, relative to the quantity of salt necessary to salt a hog of 20 score, was an exaggeration of five-sixths; as he had ascertained that, for a hog of 14 score, not more than 14lb. of salt was necessary.

(Mr.

(Mr. F. had ſtated a buſhel and a half to be requiſite for 20 ſcore.)

The Bill was then read a ſecond time.

March 5.

Mr. *G. Johnſtone* ſpoke againſt the Salt Duty as it related to Scotland: after which the Bill paſſed through the Committee.

Lord *Mansfield* reported from the Committee on the Middleſex Election, that G. B. Mainwaring, eſq. was not duly elected, but that Sir F. Burdett ought to have been returned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 6.

Lord *Walſingham*, moved that the Committee, conſidering the complaints againſt Juſtice Fox, ſhould report from time to time the evidence relating to the charges, which, if proved, would be a ſufficient ground for the removal of the perſon accuſed. Agreed to.

Earl *Forteſcue* ſtated that, in 1801, as Lord Lieutenant of Devon, he was called upon to quell an alarming riot, relative to the high price of proviſions; but he aſcertained that the real cauſe of the diſturbance was a conſpiracy amongſt the artificers of Plymouth Dock-yard, to raiſe their wages, and who had joined with the country people in a clamour about the price of corn. Theſe artificers had ſent delegates to the men of the other yards, and were in a ſtate of open mutiny. The reſult was, that Lord St. Vincent appointed a Commiſſion to inquire into the ſyſtem of combination, and, on their report, he diſmiſſed about 120 of the artificers of Plymouth-dock. Their names and deſcriptions were alſo ſent to the other Docks, as well as to the Merchants' yards, in order that they might not obtain employment; but he underſtood that ſeveral of them had lately been re-admitted; and the object of his motion was, to diſcover to what extent this re-admiſſion had taken place, in order that any obloquy might be removed from the Noble Earl at the head of the late Board of Admiralty. He therefore moved for a liſt of the names of the perſons diſcharged in 1801, and another of ſuch of them as had ſince been admitted into any of the Dock-yards.

Lord *Melville* ſaid he would not reſiſt the production of the Papers, nor would he enter into any details on the tranſaction; but, if this motion was to be the ground of any farther proceeding, he ſhould produce Papers which would place the whole tranſaction in a fair light.

Earl *St. Vincent* ſaid a few words in ſupport of the motion; which was carried, with an amendment of Lord *Melville*, that the numbers and deſcriptions of the perſons diſcharged ſhould be produced, with the omiſſion of the names.

Lord *King* moved for copies of the depoſitions of the State Priſoners in Kilmainham-gaol, before the judges, on the 16th and 17th of April; on which Lord *Hawkeſbury* moved the adjournment of the Houſe, as he felt it his duty to inquire how far it would be ſafe to give the information demanded. The adjournment was carried.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the Clerk of the Crown eraſing the name of Mr. Mainwaring, and inſerting that of Sir F. Burdett, Sir *John W. Anderſon* moved that Mr. Mainwaring be allowed to petition againſt the return within 14 days; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſtated his intention to move to repeal the Act for eſtabliſhing a Permanent Additional Force. He began by expreſſing his ſurprize at the diſapprobation that prevailed when he gave notice of this motion. He admitted that nothing more could be ſaid than had been brought forward by Mr. Windham; but, as it had been ſhewn that the act was a diſgrace to the Statute Book, it was neceſſary that ſomebody ſhould move to repeal it. He then remarked on the dignified ſilence of Mr. Pitt when Mr. Windham's motion was brought forward; and commented in a ſatirical ſtrain on the exertions of Mr. Canning, whoſe ſpeech he conſidered to be of a *catamaran* ſpecies, plenty of noiſe, but little effect. His own opinion, he admitted, was highly favourable to the Volunteer ſyſtem, which he conſidered as having ſtruck a panic among our enemies, and, as he had reaſon to know, had cauſed the Emperor of France and his Miniſter to check the threatened invaſion, as no enemy could calculate what ſuch a ſpirit as this Nation has ſhewn may produce. He profeſſed himſelf adverſe to any reduction of the Militia force; but he wiſhed the Country to be protected by various deſcriptions, from a conviction that no nation ever retained its liberty long, that entruſted its defence to a hired Army. The meaſure of the laſt Seſſion had proved its own inefficiency; and its repeal, inſtead of damping the ſpirit of the Country, would tend to its greater ſecurity. The Miniſter, therefore, had been a vainglorious boaſter; he had cauſed his predeceſſors to be turned out, that he might ſhew what he could do himſelf, and it appears he has done nothing. On the firſt day of the Seſſion he boaſted as if he could ſhew the extraordinary means of this Country for defence. He boaſted of the increaſed Naval force—that we had ſo armed ſhips added ſince he came into office. I deny (ſays he) that we have had one man more to our Military, or any addition to our Naval force. He (Mr. Pitt) ſeemed

formed to think [illegible] ng in the charact[illegible] [illegible] the present Admini[illegible] [illegible] challenged such confidence [illegible] was precluded.—Here [illegible] calculations from the accounts on the Table, to shew that the Disposeable Infantry had not been increased one man beyond its amount in the late Administration; and continued, by asserting that, whatever disposeable force we have to retort the threat of invasion, we are indebted for it to Lord Sidmouth. The failure of the Bill he conceived to be ludicrously clear; for nearly 40,000 men had been employed to carry it into effect, and the result was, about four men and a half for each county: the whole county of Kent having produced but 52, and the Cinque Ports only one man. The Bill was therefore an imposition on the publick. "You come (says he) into a parish, and you say, 'Give me a soldier.' The parish officer says, 'I can't, I have not got one.' You then turn round, like an impudent bully, and tell him, 'Very well then, if you don't put 20*l.* in a certain place, I shall find a way of making you."—He then censured the Privy Council for not giving the assistance to the operation of the Bill which they were bound to do. He next [illegible] what he insisted was its inefficiency by a variety of ludicrous comparisons; and proceeded to shew that the Naval defence is not equal to what it was during the late Administration. The force which Lord St. Vincent left when he went out of office, was superior to that which exists now. If (says he) you come to examine and sift into the 50 additional ships of war, you will soon find what stuff they are made of. Thirty of them are old West Indiamen: when one of them got to the Downs, the Captain wrote word that she was not fit either to come back or to go on; another, it was stated, could not keep with her convoy, because her convoy sailed faster than her; another of these ships broke her back in the Thames, but still the Government would take her into the service. These, he contended, are the ships of war added to our Navy; and the evil is still worse by the way in which they are manned. Seven sail of the line and a number of good frigates had been dismantled, and yet there were only 700 more seamen and marines than in the late Administration: he therefore inferred, that the late Admiralty wanted no other vindication than to compare it with the present; and, after paying many high compliments to Earl St. Vincent, he reverted to different parts of the Defence Bill; ridiculed Lord Melville, for accepting the office of First Lord of the Admiralty; finally called upon the House to exert [illegible] his inten[illegible] the repeal of the [illegible].

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* began by saying that it was time the House should exhibit some surprize on hearing such a notice as that of Mr. S. immediately after the failure of a similar motion by Mr. Windham; and though he (Mr. S.) had deferred till the present time to make use of the notes he took on that occasion, yet there could be no doubt as to the present decision of the House. Mr. Pitt then shewed that almost every circumstance which had been approved of by Mr. Windham had been censured by Mr. Sheridan; and he proceeded to prove that the very points which he (Mr. W.) had then condemned, had been approved of by him in 1796. Mr. Pitt then contended that the grounds on which the repeal of the Defence Act was moved for, were erroneous; and, as to its pecuniary operation, it was milder than the measure which had preceded it; besides which, it was an important consideration that the present Bill had not commenced its operation till August last.—He then entered into a comparison of the number of men raised previous to the operation of the Bill, and also a statement of the last three months, during which it appeared that no less than 200 men had, on an average, been raised per week, and might be reckoned at 9 or 10,000 men *per annum*. He would ask, was a measure which was furnishing such a number of men at the time when the Country stood in need of a large Military force, to be discarded as nugatory? Notwithstanding the number that had been raised, Mr. S. has stated, that not one man had been added to the Regular Army, and that it was good for nothing but raising fines. It was, in fact, a measure that nearly doubled the recruiting of the Country. He would insist that the House ought to give the Bill a fair trial, merely from the three months he had stated. He then took a comparative view of the defects in the Army of Reserve Act; insisted that the present Bill had answered the purposes for which it had been framed; and argued that there was every probability its success would be still greater in future, as it had already raised three-fifths of the proportion proposed, which he proved from the Papers on the Table; while the present Bill was far more lenient in its operation, and more favourable to the Regular Army than that of the Army of Reserve. He disclaimed the Bill as a pecuniary aid; but, till it was proved by trial to have completely failed, he would contend that the sacrifice was one which we were bound to endure. There were 9000 men raised in England, exclusive of casualties. The Bounties

Bounties were paid out of the public money, ſo that this could not be deemed a pecuniary burden on any particular ſet of individuals. Was it intended, if this Act was repealed, to give up all claims for the penalties both in it and the Army of Reſerve Act? It was impoſſible to diſpenſe with them altogether. The fines incurred by the former Bill were done away by the latter. It would be groſs injuſtice and abſurdity to repeal the fines laid on in both Bills; and ſo far from favouring his (Mr. W's) argument, it rather tends againſt it. On all theſe grounds, therefore, he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

Mr. *Windham*, in anſwer to the aſſertions of Mr. Pitt, contended that he had a right to change his mind; and gave his reaſons for ſo doing, by declaring, that in his opinion the Bill was inadequate in every point of view. He inſiſted that it gave pariſh officers a vexatious authority, and inſtanced the apprehenſion of the Iriſh labourers laſt Sunday evening, many of whom were ſent on-board the tender, and which, he contended, was procuring men by unfair means; and he inſiſted that this Bill had raiſed only 2,000 men out of 80,000 which it was intended to procure.

The Debate continued; and Meſſrs. *Wyndham*, *Tierney*, *Fox*, and Lord *Hutchinſon*, ſpoke in favour of the Repeal; and Meſſrs. *Bragge*, *Bathurſt*, *Fuller*, and Lord *Caſtlereagh*, in defence of the Bill. The latter aſſerted it had raiſed within the laſt eight weeks 204 men *per* week, or more than 10,000 *per ann.* The regular force of the Country (Militia included) he reckoned at 252,000, which he concluded was ſufficient to enable us to ſpare a force for offenſive operations.

After a reply from Mr. *Sheridan*, the Houſe divided; when there were, for the Repeal 127; againſt it 267. Majority againſt the Motion 140.

March 7.

A variety of Petitions, from Scotland, were preſented againſt the Corn Laws.

Mr. *Johnſtone* made a ſtrong proteſt again the Salt Bill; and Mr. *Keir*, in anſwer, contended that the faith of Parliament had never been pledged to repeal the Salt Tax.

Meſſrs. *Hurſt*, *Calcraft*, *Smith*, and *Fox*, alſo ſpoke againſt the Bill; and Mr. *Kinnaird* gave notice that on its third reading he ſhould move to diminiſh the Duty in Scotland.

H. OF LORDS.

March 8.

The Earl of *Suffolk* aſked the Secretary of State, as there was a great deficiency in our Army, between the force actually in pay and that ſpecified in the Returns on the Table, whether the large ſums granted for the expence of the Army for the current year was meant to apply to the whole number at which the Army was calculated in the Returns, or only to thoſe now in actual ſervice?

After ſome explanation, Earl *Camden* ſeemed to ſay that the whole Army ſpecified in the Returns was meant to be comprehended under the Eſtimates, as it was to be hoped that the deficiencies would be ſupplied.

The Earl of *Suffolk* deſired it to be obſerved, that the deficiencies were upwards of 70,000 men, the cloathing and pay of whom rendered it neceſſary that ſome explanation ſhould be given in what manner ſo large a ſum granted, and unappropriated, was applied.

Lord *King* brought forward his motion relative to our Military Eſtabliſhment, and began by deprecating the Army of Reſerve, of which 38 out of 40,000 were ſubſtitutes. He made ſome obſervations on the neceſſity of appointing officers of experience to the Black Corps; and then took a view of the Military force of the laſt and preſent year, from which he inferred, that our diſpoſeable infantry was much leſs this year than laſt. He therefore moved for a Committee to aſcertain the means of improving our Military Eſtabliſhments.

Earl *Camden* contended there was no neceſſity for the Committee, as the regiments which were now only 500 ſtrong, would ſpeedily be increaſed to 1000.

Earls *Stanhope*, *Romney*, and *Carliſle*, ſpoke againſt Mr. Pitt's Defence Act; and were ably anſwered by Lord *Hawkeſbury*, who inſiſted that we had now 400,000 men, excluſive of the Volunteers; and that, including the Volunteers, Militia, and Fencibles, we had 814,000 men in arms, being above one-fifth of our whole population, and a greater number than ever was raiſed in France at any period of the Revolution.

Earls *Suffolk* and *Caryſfort*, and Lord *Grenville*, ſpoke in favour of the motion, as did the Duke of *Clarence*; and Lords *Mansfield*, *Melville*, and *Seymour*, againſt it; when, on a diviſion, there were for the motion 52; againſt it 127. Majority 75.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *H. Petty's* motion for Copies of the Examination of the Priſoners in Kilmainham gaol was agreed to, with ſome exceptions by Mr. Pitt.

March 11.

The adjourned debate on the Report of the Committee on the Middleſex Election of 1802 being reſumed, Mr. *Adam* Counſel

Counsel for the S[illegible] hours and a half, [illegible] acted wilfully [illegible] of the fictitiou[illegible] [illegible] ing the [illegible] [illegible] ve in the complete innocence of his clients.

Mr. *Rose* then moved the first Resolution, and insisted that the case had been made out on clear and undisputed evidence. He detailed several facts to prove the partiality of the Sheriffs, particularly their suffering a person to be whipped opposite the hustings, in imitation of the flogging in Cold Bath Fields, and allowing the flags of Sir F. Burdett to come in, while they refused admission to those of Mr. Mainwaring.

Mr. *P. Moore* asserted that the remarks of the last speaker were a mass of trifling frivolity; and denied that the Sheriffs had acted with any partiality.

Mr. *Gibbs*, in a maiden speech, censured the conduct of the Sheriffs, and declared that he thought no person a degree removed from an ideot would have suffered the Isleworth Millers to deliver their votes. "The Sheriffs forbad the voters to answer any questions. The means they took to obtain their information, proved that they had no other object but to return Sir F. Burdett. The 14th day, the majority was in favour of Mr. Mainwaring. The 15th, the Mill-voters, and the *Old Whigs*, as they were called, among whom were Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Erskine, had turned the day; and the Baronet was got in by violence, partiality, corruption, and fraud."

After some observations from Sir *W. Wynne*, Lord *Henniker*, and Mr. *Fuller*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an Amendment to the proposed Resolution, which made it stand thus:—"Resolved that the conduct and practices of R. A. Cox, esq. and Sir W. Rawlins, as stated in the Resolutions of the Committee, as well as in refusing to refer to the Land-tax Assessments, was inconsistent with their duty, contrary to law, and a breach of the privileges of the House."

This Amendment was carried; and, on the motion of Mr. *Rose*, the *Speaker* issued his warrant for the commitment of the above-mentioned Sheriffs to Newgate.

H. OF LORDS.

March 12.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the 22 Millions Loan, the Postage Duty, Quarantine, and some Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, on a motion for the 2d reading of the Husbandry Horse Bill, Mr. *Plumer* spoke against it, on the ground that the farmer could better afford to contribute towards the exigencies of the State when corn was sold for one fourth of the price which it now bears, than he can at present; and, though it had been said that the Tax would ultimately fall upon the consumer, yet this was a time when every new imposition on the lower orders of the people was objectionable.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, however, expressed his doubts whether it was possible to produce a Tax with less exceptions. He then made a variety of calculations, in order to prove the smallness of the sum which every inhabitant would have to pay.

Sir *W. Wynne* was decidedly against the Tax, as being oppressive by its equal bearing upon bad as upon good land, the former requiring a greater number of horses to till it.

Messrs. *Fox*, *H Williams*, *Coke*, *Dickens*, *Bastard*, *S. Stanhope*, *Grey*, *Fuller*, *Fellows*, *Baker*, and *Giles*, all spoke against the Tax; and the only person who said any thing in its support was Mr. *Canning*.

The question being at length loudly called for, there were for the 2d reading of the Bill 73, against it 76. The Bill was consequently lost by a Majority of three.

A conversation then ensued upon the Salt Tax, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said he did not mean to apply the Tax the same in Scotland as in England.

On a division, there were for the third reading 92, against it 54. Majority 38. The Bill was then passed.

The Property Bill was next passed; a clause proposed by Earl *Temple*, for the exemption of Subaltern Officers, being rejected.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, *March* 12. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. F. F. Gardner, of the Princess Charlotte, to Admiral Duckworth, announcing the capture of Le Regulus French privateer brig, from Guadaloupe, of 14 guns and 24 men.—The vessel is an exceeding fast sailer, and perfectly fit for service.

Admiralty-office, *March* 14. Letter from Adm. Rainier, Commander in Chief in the East Indies, dated Trident, October 18, 1804.

On the 17th, Monf. Linois had seized on some country boats off Massulipatam-road, who gave him the intelligence of his Majesty's ship Wilhelmina having left that

that road a few days before for Vizagapatam-road, with the Princeſs Charlotte Indiaman in convoy; and accordingly he daſhed into that road in the forenoon of the 18th, and commenced a furious attack with the Marengo and frigates on his Majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, of 50 guns, whom I had a few days before ſubſtituted for the Wilhelmina, having ordered the latter to proceed to Calcutta with the Bengal and Aſia Indiamen, who had ſome treaſure on-board. For the particulars of what followed, I beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to Capt. James Lind's letter of the 19th, whom I had given an acting order to command that ſhip in the abſence of Capt. J. S. Rainier, left dangerouſly ill at ſick quarters. The gallant and ſpirited conduct diſplayed by Capt. Lind, his officers and crew, in the defence of his Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, againſt ſo great a ſuperiority of force, under every advantage on the part of the aſſailants, with the compleat defeat given the French Admiral and ſquadron in the concluſion, merits every encomium, and, I truſt, will be honoured with their Lordſhips approbation. For my part, I do not heſitate to rank this brilliant action with the moſt famous of the defenſive kind recorded in the annals of the Britiſh Navy.

Centurion, in Vizagapatam Road, Sept. 19.

Sir, Yeſterday morning, whilſt at anchor in this roadſted, and waiting till the Indiaman, the Princeſs Charlotte, and the country ſhip the Barnaby, the two ſhips you directed me to convoy to Madras, were loaded, three ſhips were perceived under the land in the South-Weſt, coming down before the wind, with all ſail ſet. About half part nine A. M. it was ſeen that the ſtrange ſhips were enemies, and were a line of battle ſhip and two frigates; the line of battle ſhip hoiſted, with her colours, a flag at the mizen top-maſt-head, and I believe was the Marengo, Admiral Linois, and I ſhall ſo call her in this letter. The frigates appeared to be of 36 or 40 guns. For the information of the convoy, the ſignal of an enemy being in ſight was hoiſted, and ſoon afterwards one for the convoy, as they were beſt able to put into a port in view. This was done that the two ſhips that we had taken under convoy might get cloſe in ſhore for protection, or, if neceſſary, to be run on it; The Barnaby complied with this ſignal; ſhe ran in-ſhore, but unfortunately afterwards got into the ſurf, and was totally loſt.

About 10 A. M. the headmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, a frigate, was about half a mile from the Centurion, without any colours flying. Several ſhot were fired at her. About the ſame time, the cable was cut, and topſails ſheeted home, which were already looſe for the purpoſe; this means the broadſide was brought bear upon the enemy, and prevented ſhip being boarded or raked; by this nœuvre, likewiſe, a frigate, that within a cable's length of the Centu and appeared to have an intention to got a cloſe and well-directed broadſide her: the action ſoon became gene the three enemy's ſhips directed their on the Centurion, their only object, the Princeſs Charlotte Indiaman had early ſtruck her colours. The Centu ſtood in-ſhore, the Marengo and one gate on the ſtarboard quarter, the o frigate on the larboard; they were all than half a mile diſtant, and kept fir which th. Centurion returned. Her was chiefly directed againſt the Mare About a quarter before eleven the Fre ſhips ſtood to ſea; and immediately a this I got on-board, though with difficulty and danger. I had been ſhore to expedite the ſailing of the co voy, and was not preſent in this e part of the action, for, till now, the C turion had been under the direction Lieut. James Robert Philips, the lieutenant; and before I proceed farther in this account, permit me to tice the judicious conduct of this deſerv and old officer, and his gallant defence the ſhip againſt ſo ſuperior a force as th of the enemy. I hope, Sir, his condu will be thought worthy of a reward, that he will be eſteemed deſerving of pr motion.

On my coming on-board, I found th ſails and rigging ſo very much cut as render the ſhip not in a ſtate to be worke and therefore anchored at the back of th ſurf, about a mile and a half to the Nort eaſt of the town; this ſituation was th beſt I had in my power to take, both f defence, and to prevent her falling in the poſſeſſion of the enemy if overpowere —A battery of three guns at the tow under the command of Col. Campbe of his Majeſty's 74th regiment, had he a fire on the enemy whilſt within reach the roadſted, but now we were too diſtant to receive any ſupport from it. ſent on-ſhore to requeſt guns might brought on the beach nearer us; this a thing, I have been ſince convinced totally impracticable, or it would ha been done. We prepared again for a tion; and whilſt thus employed, the en my, in the offing, wore and ſtood towar us; the Marengo, after having repeated tried the range of her guns, came to anchor abreaſt of us, and about a mi diſtant; clewed up her top-ſails, furl her courſes, and commenced cannona ing. This threatening appearance of b ing determined to perſevere and to ſu

ceed

erved to anima[illegible] his Majesty's [illegible] defence with [illegible] lower deck ly ones that w[illegible] each the she was too far [illegible] t for the but all the enemy's reached mean time one of the frigates sail on our quarter, and nearer Marengo, and annoyed us er fire; the other frigate car- e Indiaman from her achorage —At a quarter past one P. M. hours after this cannonading d, and which had been kept gour on both sides, the Maren- r cable, hoisted her gib, and . By some of her last shot our cut, and we made some sail, rther off-shore before we brought the sheet anchor. When the first made sail, I supposed she to make a short stretch, tack, the action nearer, and made ary preparations to receive her; frigates, and prize Indiaman, sea, and a little before sunset, to the North-east, towards the of the bay.—What damage the s sustained, or from what cause ined farther contest with us, I ll. After this full account of actions of the day. I feel it a mbent on me not only to repeat sense I have of Lieut. Philips' ser- likewise to inform you that the tenants of this ship, Lieuts. Da- le, Richard Coote, and William er Carrol, displayed great gallan- spirit on the occasion: the last- d, Lieut. Carrol, though a young as seen much service, and as his on of lieutenant is not yet con- y my Lords Commissioners of the y, may I request that you will d to represent his great merit, their Lordships to do it. To the energy of Lieut. Warring of the I am much indebted. To insert in this letter in praise of the be- of the veteran and gallant crew of sty's ship Centurion, must be to you, Sir, who are well ac- with it, but I cannot refrain ing that they displayed great ex- and cool courage; and the good of the ship was conspicuous, great credit to their proper com- Capt. Rainier. His Majesty's received considerable damage in , yards, and rigging. The fore- izenmast, and mainyard, are unded, as well as several smaller d yards; several shot remain in om, between wind and water, through into the gunner's store- ut for your full information of [illegible]culars, there accompany this de- tailed reports of damages sustained in the gunner's, boatswain's, and carpenter's de- partments, as far as they have been yet ascertained. It is with pleasure I acquaint you that very few men, considering the long action, have suffered, none were kil- led, and only nine wounded, one of them is since dead, the others are not in appa- rent danger.—I have received all the as- sistance that this place could afford me from Col. A. Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th Highland regiment, Commanding Officer of the District, and from all the Company's Servants, both civil and mili- tary, at this settlement.

I am, &c. JAMES LIND.

List of Ships taken, destroyed, and recap- tured, by the Ships under the command of Adm. Rainier, in the East Indies, between Dec. 21, 1803, and Nov. 1, 1804.

French Ship Clarisse, of 12 guns and 157 men: taken by the Albion and Scep- tre, Dec 21, 1803, in lat. 1. deg. 18 min. S. long. 95 deg. 20 min. E.—French Chasse Marée Passe par Tout, of 2 guns, six swivels, and 25 men; taken by the St. Florenzo, Jan 14, 1804, off Mount Dilly.—French brig L'Espeigle, of 4 guns, (4-pounders) and 36 men; taken by La Dedaigneuse, Dec. 14, 1803, off Cochin.—French brig Les Freres Unis, of 8 guns (9 and 6-pou- ders, pierced for 16 guns), 134 men, and 110 tons; taken by the Caroline, Jan. 6, 1804, in the Bay of Bengal.—French ship General De Caen, of 26 guns (9-pounders, and heavy carronades), 200 men, and 360 tons; taken by the Caroline, Feb. 4, 1804, between the Cows and Andaman Isles.—French brig L'Alfred, of 14 guns (6 and 4-pounders), 75 men, and 110 tons; taken by the Sheerness, May 5, 1804, off Point de Galle.—French schoo- ner Zephyr, of 4 men and 90 tons, laden with 114 Slaves; taken by the Terpsi- chore, Aug. 27, 1804, off Grande Port.—French brig La Jeune Clementine, of 15 men, laden with 160 Slaves; taken by the Sir Edward Hughes Indiaman, July 12, 1804, in lat. 4 deg. 18 min. S. long. 64 deg. E.

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.

[Capt. Musgrave, of the Kitty priva- teer of London, announces the capture of a Spanish privateer of 20 guns, and 170 men, 10 days from St Andero, after an engagement of an hour and a half. The Kitty had one man killed and two danger- ously wounded. The Spaniards had four killed and 14 wounded.

This Gazette likewise contains the ac- count of Col. Monson's retreat, &c. in India, the substance of which is given in our Abstract of Foreign Occurrences, p. 269.]

Admiralty-

Admiralty-office, March 23. Letter from Capt. Farquhar, late Commander of the Acheron Bomb, to W. Marſden, Eſq. dated in Malaga Priſon, Feb. 12.

Sir, You will be pleaſed to lay before my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the incloſed copy of an account, tranſmitted to Lord Nelſon, of the capture and deſtruction of his Majeſty's ſloop Arrow, Capt. Vincent, and Acheron bomb, under my command, acquainting their Lordſhips that, from the uncertain ſtate I am in with reſpect to the ſafety of Capt. Vincent, or to what port he may have been carried, I have thought it my duty not to let an opportunity ſlip of giving his Lordſhip the earlieſt information, as well as the Commanding Officer at Gibraltar, that immediate aſſiſtance and protection might be afforded to the convoy. ART. FARQUHAR.

Proceedings of his Majeſty's Bomb Veſſel Acheron, Sunday, Feb 3.

My Lord, At day-light two ſtrange ſail were ſeen from the maſt-head, bearing about E. S. E. of us; at eight A. M. they had conſiderably neared us; we were at this time in the rear of the convoy. About half-paſt 10, the Arrow aſked, *per* telegraph, my opinion of ſhips to the Eaſtward; I immediately wore ſhip and ſtood towards them; obſerved the headmoſt ſhip to ſhorten ſail, by hauling down the ſtudding ſails; made ſignal 612 to the Arrow, then hoiſted the private ſignal, and continued upon a wind ſtanding to them; at quarter paſt 11 made the ſignal for their being ſuſpicious (they not having anſwered the private ſignal). I was now ſo near as to be able to obſerve they were frigates, and at half-paſt 11 to diſcover that they had their ſpare anchors in their main chains, which immediately led me to ſuppoſe that they were French. At 50 minutes paſt 11 wore ſhip, and made all ſail towards the Arrow, who had by this time quitted her tow, and made ſignal for convoy to continue the ſame courſe, although ſhips of war acted otherwiſe. At half paſt 12 P. M. Monday per log hoiſted our colours and fired a gun, which they paid no attention to. Signals 300 and 322 were then made to the Arrow, who immediately made ſignal to the convoy for an enemy, and to make all poſſible ſail to the appointed rendezvous, which was repeated. The frigates had by this time made all poſſible ſail in chace of us, but the wind being light and variable from the Eaſtward, we rather gained upon them. At half-paſt 1 P. M. having joined the Arrow, I went on-board; Capt. Vincent appeared ſatisfied they were enemy's ſhips; they were now about five miles from us; it was reſolved to make ſail, and keep in the rear of the convoy, for their protection. It was calm until 11 P. M. when a breeze ſprung up from the W. S. W. and ſtood towards the Arrow. The Arrow hailed, and deſired we would keep in cloſe order. At two A. M. ſaw two ſail upon the lee bow; called all hands to quarters. At half paſt 2 A. M. with them, and diſcovered they were enemy's ſhips of the convoy. At a quarter paſt 3 A. M. ſaw two other ſhips ſtanding to the weſtward on the oppoſite tack. At 45 minutes paſt 3 A. M. the Arrow hailed the headmoſt ſhip, and deſired her to keep cloſe to the wind, paſſing under her lee; being in the weather-quarter of the ſecond ſhip, ſhe ſoon came abreaſt of the Arrow, and I ſaw ſhe was a large frigate preparing to engage. I hailed her, aſking what ſhip is that? ſhe anſwered, what ſhip is that? and immediately gave us her broadſide round and grape, which did us conſiderable damage in rigging and ſides carrying away the ſlings of the main-yard, and main-top-gallant-yard ſlings, but did not kill or wound any. We returned her fire, then hauled up and gave her the guns from the ſtarboard, and kept up the fire while our guns could reach her. The Arrow bore up after her. At or about half paſt five the frigate paſſed the Arrow (then lying on the ſtarboard tack) without ſpeaking; little afterwards ſhe appeared as if intending to wear, and having her ſtern towards the Acheron, we gave her two broadſides from the larboard guns. She then ſtood before her wind, and ſtood towards the Arrow. The people were now employed ſplicing the rigging and getting the main top-gallant-yard and ſail ready for hoiſting aloft. At day-light obſerved the frigate had French colours flying, and diſcovered the frigates bearing a commodore and ſeven ſail. They then wore, and ſtood down, anſwered our ſignal, and repeated the ſignal to one of the ſhips of the convoy to bear up to cloſe the Arrow; at 20 minutes paſt 7 hailed us, and deſired we would keep her wake, in cloſe order; made ſignal to the ſtarboard tack, cloſing with the Arrow. At 25 minutes paſt ſeven, the headmoſt frigate being abreaſt of the Arrow within half muſket-ſhot, fired her broadſide at her, which was immediately returned; at 30 minutes paſt ſeven the headmoſt frigate abreaſt of us, and gave us a broadſide, then commenced action with her broadſide, which was continued until the ſecond ſhip, which was the Commodore's, came up and fired into us (having engaged the Arrow in paſſing); we now turned our fire upon this ſhip until we came up with the Arrow, who had put her helm a-port and was now raking her; we hauled our wind to clear the Arrow, who appeared to be wearing; I hailed, and as it was meant to again come to the wind on the ſtarboard tack, but could not

and what he ſaid; as ſoon as clear of the Arrow, we again directed our fire againſt the Commodore's ſhip, which we continued until eight, when, with the greateſt grief, I ſaw the Arrow obliged to ſtrike, being no longer able to contend with the great ſuperiority of force oppoſed to her. She had, I conceive, received much damage in the act of wearing; the wind being light, ſhe lay a conſiderable time with her head to the enemy. The Acheron being now very much diſabled in maſts, ſails, and rigging, and part of her ſtern-poſt carried away, I conſidered farther reſiſtance on my part could anſwer no good; and, unwilling to ſacrifice the lives of men who had given me the higheſt proof of their courage, I determined to make what ſail I could, with little hopes of ſaving the ſhip, but with a view of prolonging the time of my being captured, to give the convoy the better chance of eſcaping. The ſuperiority in ſailing of the enemy's ſhip rendered the chace but ſhort; at three quarters paſt eight, having received one broadſide and part of another, and the enemy now very near us, with the greateſt mortification and ſorrow I was obliged to ſurrender to the French frigate L'Hortenſe, of 44 guns, commanded by Monſ. De la Marre La Mellerie, who, finding her much diſabled, as ſoon as the officers and ſhip's company were removed, ſet her on fire.

[This Gazette likewiſe contains a letter from Admiral Cochrane, dated Northumberland, off the Bar of Liſbon, March 6, announcing the capture of the Spaniſh privateer ſchooner Fama, of four guns and 62 men, by the Circe frigate, on the 18th of March, off Oporto.—It alſo contains an Order in Council, dated 21ſt March, for taking off the quarantine impoſed by the Order of November 14, on ſhips from Carolina.]

[To be continued.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 19. In the ſitting of the Senate yeſterday, M. Talleyrand made a report to his Majeſty, which, he ſaid, related to the moſt important intereſts of the Empire. He ſtated that for ſeveral months the eyes of all Europe had been turned towards Italy; and that all powers began to think it time that the fate of this great country ſhould be decided. On recollecting the immenſe glory which his Majeſty had acquired in that territory, the general wiſh was, that Italy ſhould derive, from the honour of having decided the fate of the laſt war, the advantage to exiſt by herſelf. Hence, Italy having been always the object of his Majeſty's care, it remained for him, her conqueror, to decide upon her fate; ſhe having been the firſt to proclaim her admiration and gratitude, and to expreſs her wiſh to attach herſelf for ever to his great deſtiny.

M. Talleyrand then took a view of the objections which the Emperor raiſed againſt the union of the two crowns in the ſame perſon; and aſſerted that it was the wiſh of all Italy that he ſhould aſſume the ſovereignty of it, in order to protect it from the danger which the eſtabliſhment of great powers and armies in its neighbourhood preſented. Having concluded with a high panegyric on the wiſdom and virtues of the Emperor, M. de Marescalchi, the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic, then mounted the Tribune, and read the following Statute:

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Conſtitution, King of Italy, to all thoſe to whom theſe ſhall come, greeting.

Art. I. The Emperor of the French, Napoleon, is King of Italy. II. The Crown of Italy is hereditary by direct and lawful deſcent, whether natural or adopted, from male to male, to the perpetual excluſion of females and their deſcendants; with this reſtriction, that the right of adoption is not to extend to any perſon who is not a citizen of the French empire, or of the kingdom of Italy. III. At the period that the foreign armies ſhall have evacuated the ſtate of Naples, the Ionian iſles, and the iſland of Malta, the Emperor Napoleon will tranſmit the Crown of Italy to one of his male children, whether natural or adopted. IV. From the date of that period, the crown of Italy ſhall no longer be united to that of France, in the ſame perſon; and the ſucceſſors of Napoleon I. in the kingdom of Italy, ſhall reſide conſtantly in the Italian Republic. V. In the courſe of the preſent year, the Emperor Napoleon, with the advice of the Council of State, and the Deputation of the Electoral Colleges, ſhall give to the Italian Monarchy a Conſtitution, founded on the ſame baſis with that of the French Empire, and upon the ſame principles with the laws which he has already given to Italy.

(Signed) Napoleon.

(Counter-ſigned) Marescalchi."

The different authorities of the Italian Monarchy having taken the oath of fidelity,

lity, his Majeſty addreſſed them in a long ſpeech; in which he took a view of his conqueſts, and obſerved that the ſtrength and power of the French Empire were exceeded by the moderation of her political concerns. As a proof of this moderation, he proceeded to ſhew that the provinces of Germany, which would have been loſt for ever but for the generous protection of the French, had been reſtored; that Auſtria, notwithſtanding her unſucceſsful wars, had acquired the State of Venice; that Holland was declared independent as ſoon as ſhe was conquered; that Switzerland was conquered and ſet free; all of which were ſtriking proofs of the liberality of the French nation. His Majeſty concluded with the following declaration:

"We have accepted, and we will place on our head, the iron crown of the antient Lombards, for the purpoſe of new tempering it, to conſolidate it, that it may not be broken in the midſt of the tempeſts which menace it, ſo long as the Mediterranean ſhall not be reſtored to its priſtine ſtate. But we do not heſitate to declare, that we will tranſmit this crown to one of our lawful children, natural or adopted, the day when we ſhall be without alarm for that independence which we have guaranteed to the other States of the Mediterranean."

The *Moniteur*, of the 30th of March, contains a decree of the Senate, admitting to the rights of French Citizenſhip Prince Camille Borgheſe, brother-in-law to the Emperor. In the ſame paper of the 27th, is a detailed account of the baptiſm of Prince Napoleon Louis. The ceremony was performed with great pomp by the Pope, in the Grand Gallery of St. Cloud, which was richly decorated. The young Prince was held over the font by the Emperor and his mother. A ſplendid entertainment was afterwards provided, of which the Pope, the Cardinals, Archbiſhops, &c. partook; and the whole concluded with dramatic repreſentations and fire-works, to the great joy of the public!

Their Imperial Majeſties of France ſet off from Paris on their journey to Italy on the 31ſt ult. The French papers ſay the Empreſs will aſſiſt at her huſband's coronation at Milan; by which it is underſtood that ſhe will be crowned at the ſame time.

Buonaparte, on leaving Paris, directed that no public diſpatch of doubtful ſucceſs ſhould be printed until it had previouſly received his inſpection; but that any favourable news ſhould receive immediate publicity. After his coronation, he is to make a tour of the Southern provinces of France.

The ceremony of the coronation is to take place on the 23d of May. The corps of Imperial Guards, Mamelukes, &c. to accompany Buonaparte to Milan, will conſiſt of 3,223 men, and 1870 horſes.

One of the French Papers gives the following reflections on the change about to occur in Italy: "Not only will the recent change in the government of Italy conſolidate the peace of the Continent, but it will alſo conduce to general peace: becauſe, if England and Ruſſia wiſh to keep Malta, and rule the Mediterranean, they muſt neceſſarily conſent to ſee the Crowns of France and Italy remain united in the ſame head."

The *Moniteur* of the 2d inſt. contains a long *Senatus Conſultum* relative to the Regency of the Kingdom of Italy, the Grand Officers of the kingdom, and the oaths to be taken. The majority of the Kings of Italy is fixed at 18 years; till they are 18, the kingdom is to be governed by a Regent, who muſt be at leaſt 25.

It is ſaid, that Buonaparte has notified to moſt of the Courts of Europe, in letters written by himſelf, his acceptance of the Crown of Italy. At a general pacification, this Crown will, it is ſaid, be tranſferred by him to Prince Eugene Beauharnois, in whoſe favour a matrimonial treaty is reported to be on foot with the Queen of Etruria. If this event ſhould take place, the latter country, the Republic of Genoa, and the Italian Republic, will form but one State.

A letter from Altona ſays, that Maſſena will have the command of the army deſtined againſt England; Augereau that againſt Ireland; and Marmont that which is to land in Scotland. All theſe preparations are ſaid to be completed.

Rear Admiral Lacroſſe is appointed to the command of the Boulogne flotilla, in the room of Admiral Bruix, deceaſed.

Some Toulon fiſhermen have been hanged on ſuſpicion of giving information reſpecting the French fleet to the Britiſh; and notice has been given to the reſt of this body, that any future communication with the Engliſh, upon any occaſion, will ſubject them to like puniſhment.

A very curious Anecdote is in circulation, relative to Buonaparte at the Theatre François: "He had commanded the play, and appeared with a very brilliant retinue, when an orange was thrown upon the ſtage; ſeveral voices exclaimed '*Ouvrez l'Orange*' 'Open the Orange'! A principal actor came forward, and, in compliance with the univerſal wiſh, opened the orange; wherein he found a paper containing a 20 livre piece of gold coin. Several voices again exclaimed, '*Liſez le papier; Liſez le papier!!*' 'Read the paper; Read the paper.' It was repeated

peated with [illegible] before he complied [illegible] towa the Imperial [illegible] fancying it m[illegible] to himself, nod[illegible] ctor then read aloud the following words: '*Jettez l'acorse prenez votre* Louis!' 'Renounce the Corsican (or, literally throw away the rind), and take your Louis!' The rapturous bursts of applause which ensued from every part of the house on these words being uttered, was not to be described. Buonaparte quitted the Theatre, and returned to his palace in the utmost dismay."—To this tale, however, we cannot give much credit. The French Theatres, particularly when Buonaparte is present, are too full of spies and police officers to leave any share of probability either to the action or the applause.

HOLLAND.

Private accounts from Holland state, that French morals have lately made a rapid progress in that country. Several young ladies (some of them of the first respectability) have eloped from their parents, and given their hands to French adventurers. It has often happened, that a former wife has arrived, shortly after the marriage, to claim her husband.

ITALY.

A variety of decrees have been issued by the Consulta to the people of Italy, on the subject of their new government; all of which are replete with fulsome adulation on the genius and character of Buonaparte. One of these proclamations, after an explanation of the new measures about to be adopted, adds the following apostrophe: "People of Italy, expand your hearts to hope and to exultation! War this moment commences the course of your brilliant destinies! To what glory and prosperity ought you not to aspire? Your king will soon be amongst you; he will come less to ornament his august head with the crown, than to witness your wants, and to provide a definitive organization to secure your tranquillity."

The Principality of Piombino has been given to Madame Bacciochi, sister of Buonaparte.

Advices from Naples state, that after the arrival of dispatches from Petersburg, Prince Cardito was deputed by the Neapolitan Government to wait on the French Commander in Chief. The result of the interview was, that the orders for taking possession of the forts of the capital were countermanded by General St. Cyr.

In a late inundation of the Tiber, more than 100 persons lost their lives in the neighbourhood of Rome. It has been ascertained by M. Vince, a celebrated Italian engineer, that at this inundation of the Tiber, the water rose forty-two Roman palms above its ordinary level, which is on the whole higher than in any former inundation. The event was so extraordinary, and so disastrous in its consequences, that a monument is to be erected on the banks to perpetuate it. The greatest preceding inundation occurred in 1750, but that of the present year was four palms higher. On the 21st of January, all the neighbouring plains round the city were covered; and in the Jewish division, the water rose to the first stories, and did not retire to its bed till the day of the Purification.

SWITZERLAND.

In the course of the last spring, several antient monuments were discovered at Bois-de-Vaux, at a small distance from Lausanne. This discovery was made by accident in working at the mines. According to some authors, it was the site of the supposed city of Carpentras; and, according to others, of the antient Lausanne.

GERMANY.

A Philosophical sect is discovered to have been concerned in a conspiracy to carry the Duchess of Wirtemberg to France.

A Letter from Hamburgh, under date April 5, says—"This day arrived here Senator Schulte, the Hamburgh Deputy at Paris; and the political information he brings with him does not seem to be of a favourable kind. Orders have been given to employ an additional number of hands, to accelerate the demolition of the antient and celebrated works of this fortress; all its artillery, excepting a few pieces, together with other military stores, have been sold by public auction; and the city of Lubeck follows the example."

On the 27th ult. the last pieces of cannon remaining in the arsenals of Hanover were removed by the French; every other article of value was previously carried off. Three encampments are to be formed in the Electorate during the present month.

The French have imposed a fresh requisition on the unfortunate Hanoverians; namely, tents for the intended encampments. The French General has ordered all the gunpowder stores to be removed out of the Electorate.

The difficulty of paying the French army in Hanover is so great, that Bernadotte has been obliged to issue the following order: "All the farmers of domainal property, and their dependencies, shall be bound to pay in advance to the Treasury of the Chamber of Finances the half of what they owe, annually, at three equal periods." Thus the farmers are considered as the creditors of the Treasury; and every farmer, who does not pay at the time prescribed, shall lose his farm,

farm, and be reſponſible for the ſums not carried to the Treaſury.

Accounts from Hanover, of the 5th, mention the arrival there of 4000 ragged conſcripts, who will ſpeedily be cloathed at the expence of the Hanoverians. On the 2d, the Deputation of the States iſſued a decree for a third war contribution, for ſix months from the 1ſt of April. By this decree, a tax of ſix *per cent.* is laid on landed property, houſes, and ſtock in trade; three *per cent.* on public ſalaries; two *per cent.* on the rents of farms; 6s. *per* month on ſervants of both ſexes in the towns, and 3s. on thoſe in country diſtricts; and about 3s. *per* month on all tutors, governeſſes, ſtewards, and clerks. M. de Meding left Hanover on the 5th inſt. for Lubeck, to demand another loan of that city.

RUSSIA.

According to the Pariſh Regiſters of Ruſſia, the number of marriages in 1803, was 300,470; that of births, 1,270,311; that of deaths, 791,973. Hence it appears, that the number of births exceeded that of deaths, 478,338; the population, therefore, encreaſed in one year nearly half a million.

It was reported at Semlin, the beginning of laſt month, that 150,000 Ruſſian troops are aſſembled on the frontiers of Wallachia; that they are to march through Servia for Albania, and afterwards to embark for the Seven Iſlands.

It appears by accounts from Conſtantinople, that the Ruſſians mean to eſtabliſh themſelves at Phare; ſeveral frigates having arrived there, and ſailed up the river.

The Pacha of Akika, the capital of Turkiſh Georgia, having diſcovered a correſpondence between the Ruſſians, ſome individuals, and two Greek Prieſts, had cauſed the two latter to be beheaded. The Ruſſian General at Teflis, when acquainted with this circumſtance, is ſaid to have marched a body of troops againſt Akika.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has granted ample emancipation to the Jews in his dominions. An Ukaſe of the 9th ult. grants them the privilege of educating their children in any of the Schools and Univerſities of the Empire; or they may eſtabliſh ſchools at their own expence. Such Jews as may become Magiſtrates, if in Poland, muſt wear the Poliſh habit, and in Ruſſia that of Germany. The Jews are ſeparated into four claſſes, labourers, mechanics, merchants, and citizens. All the labourers are declared free, and, as well as mechanics, have the liberty of purchaſing uncultivated land; which, after five years, is to be free from all taxes. Thoſe not able to purchaſe, will have lands aſſigned them. The Rabbins are prohibited from inflicting puniſhments, ſuch as ſevere faſts, excommunications, &c. under the penalty of 50 rix-dollars for the firſt offence, 100 for the ſecond; and baniſhment to Siberia for the third.

TURKEY.

The Wahabites, previous to their laſt defeat, kept all the neighbouring provinces in a ſtate of terror. Their entrance into Yumboo was marked with the moſt horrid exceſſes; they plundered all the ſhrines of their treaſure, having, by torture, extorted from the prieſts a knowledge of the ſecret places in which it was depoſited. On every occaſion of reſiſtance, they put the vanquiſhed to death, without diſcrimination as to ſex or age; and have carried ſeveral hundred females into captivity.

ASIA.

Holkar loſt a large portion of his artillery in croſſing the rivers, during his late movement towards Delhi. Many of the guns, on the waters ſubſiding, were recovered by the Engliſh.

At the date of the laſt accounts from Delhi, Nawab Allee was encamped in the neighbourhood of Kalingur, having had ſeveral ſevere ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, who had deſtroyed numerous villages, and razed ſome forts, in the expectation of finding treaſure.

The remains of Tantia's army, which had retired to the jungles, have been cut to pieces by the Hill Chieftains; and a ſtrong corps, which Holkar ſent to act with them, ſhared the ſame fate, having been ſurpriſed in a defile.

The Jeypour Rajah has delivered to Captain Gardner, the Britiſh Reſident, ſome emiſſaries, ſent by Holkar to engage him and his people in hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh.

Scindea has withdrawn his troops from the ceded territories; and the forts of Powangur Dohud and Asserghur have, in conſequence, been delivered up to him.

The Rajah of Travancore, being deſirous to obtain Braminical honours, but being ineligible on account of family deſcent, cauſed a golden cow, of great magnitude, to be formed, and, at a recent public feſtival, walked through the body of the ſtatue; by which ceremony, he became conſecrated, and has ſince been numbered in the higheſt rank of Bramins.

Accounts from Java, received via Madras, ſtate the recent diſpute between the king of Bantum and the Dutch to have ariſen from ſome mercantile dealings. A deputation from the latter waited on the king to remonſtrate; but, inſtead of hearing them, he threw them into dungeons, and afterwards refuſed a conſiderable ſum for their ranſom. The Dutch, failing in other expedients, fomented a conſpiracy,

in

king was soon after assassi-
brother.
wing passage is contained in
's correspondence with Mar-
ay, on the subject of building
ar Prince of Wales's Island:
ently become my duty to ex-
ubject to the bottom; for the
timber in Great Britain, and
ty of finding an equivalent
it, either in Europe or Ame-
to our increasing demands for
has rendered it a matter of in-
necessity to look to India for
ilitance."

AND THE WEST-INDIES.

erson has been re-elected Pre-
Mr. G. Clinton elected Vice-
f America.
erson delivered his inaugural
e Congress on the 4th ult. on
n of his re-election.
islature of New-York is about
unappropriated lands in that
the purpose of establishing, by
, public schools.
view to the suppression of the
e in America, Congress is about
a tax of ten dollars on every
ued into the United States.
The American Philosophical
Philadelphia this day elected
r. Dr. HAWES, of Spital-square,
a Member of their Society.
hes received by Government
olia state, that on the 1st ult. a
rived there express from St.
er's with an account that a
quadron, consisting of five sail
e (one a three decker), three
and two brigs, had arrived at
ue on the 19th February, and
d landed 3000 troops in Prince
Bay.—The following letter from
rmor explains the particulars of
t:

Head Quarters, Prince Rupert's,
Dominica, Feb. 21, 1805.

—You will inform the Com-
n Chief of the Naval and Land
that a force from France, con-
of one three decker, two 74's,
&c. with troops on board, invested
d on the 20th, and made good
ding on the following day. They
ccessfully resisted by the gallant
nder my command, and were
ly driven back.—The ships of the
ain attempted to silence the bat-
but unfortunately, the town being
and the militia on the right, not-
their spirited conduct, being
ly driven back, I deemed it pru-
the Council to capitulate for
of Roseau and its dependencies;
attempted, by forced marches,
to get into Prince Rupert's with what force I could collect; in which I succeeded, and now wait their attack on this post, with a well-grounded expectation that his Majesty's regular and militia forces will again distinguish themselves. —I retreated from Roseau on the 21st at four P. M. and I understand the terms I presented were acceded to.—I ordered none to be accepted that were not honourable, and desired the French Commander not to allow his troops to disgrace themselves by plundering, or any other wantonness.—You are hereby ordered to sail immediately, and make the first island you can; if the privateers in the Guadaloupe channel should prevent you from turning to windward, make Montserrat or Antigua.

(Signed) G. PREVOST."

"To the Master of the sloop Endeavour: to be delivered to the Commander in Chief of all Land and Naval forces, or to the President or Governor of the first Island you make."

Intelligence, however, has been received from Demerara, which announces the retreat of the French from Dominica.

The Captain of the Demerara has made the following communication upon the subject to Lloyd's Coffee-house:

"Liverpool, April 20.

"Gentlemen,—For the information of the public at large, I take the opportunity to inform you, that I sailed from Demerara, in the ship Demerara, on the 5th of March, and passed Barbadoes on the 8th, late in the evening; in passing Carlisle Bay, a boat came off with Mr. Hutton and Mr. Dare on board, who remained with me about half an hour; they are both Gentlemen of respectability, and well known to the merchants of Liverpool; they informed me, that the last account they had of the French force was, that they had left Dominica, after having captured and burned all the ships at Roseau, and exacted from the inhabitants of that place and the country adjacent a large sum. As we ran down along the island about nine or ten at night, we heard many guns firing, which we supposed was an alarm for a strange fleet," &c. &c.

"I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, PETER ENGLISH,

Master of the ship Demerara."

A body of Caribs, French Negroes, and others, to the number of six hundred, are stated to have formed a settlement in the heights of Washelaboa, in the island of St. Vincent: they are reported, by a negro woman who was taken prisoner by them, and detained several months, to be well armed.

CEREMONY

CEREMONY OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE G
AT WINDSOR CASTLE, ON THE 23d OF APRIL, BEING ST. GEORGE'S I

This magnificent ceremony, which has ſtrongly excited the public attention for ſeveral days, and has been enhanced in intereſt and value by the peculiar care beſtowed upon it by our moſt Gracious Sovereign, took place this day. The laſt Inſtallation of Knights of the Garter was on the 25th July, 1771; but the vacancies by death in the Order have continued to be filled up as before. Upon the occaſion of the Union with Ireland, his Majeſty, on the 31ſt January, 1801, iſſued his Royal Proclamation, inveſting the Knights elect with all the rights, privileges, &c. of the Order, as fully, and to all intents and purpoſes the ſame, as if they had been actually inſtalled. The inſtantaneous effect of this meaſure was, that the Knights elect, who had before only the privileges of wearing the Blue Ribbon, the George, and the Garter, now aſſumed the Star. The Royal Dukes elect, however, muſt be excepted from this reſtriction. They have had always the privilege of wearing the Star, along with the other inſignia of the Order, from the time of their election. The Knights, who thus became completely inveſted without actual inſtallation, by reaſon of the Royal Proclamation in 1801, were the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Suſſex, Cambridge, Prince William of Gloucester, Richmond, Devonſhire, Buccleugh, Portland, and Northumberland; Marquiſes Buckingham, Lanſdown, Cornwallis, and Salisbury; Earls Chatham, Carliſle, Weſtmorland, Spencer, and Camden. The Knights elected ſince 1801, and conſequently, (from not enjoying the benefit of the Proclamation) not having had the honour of wearing all the inſignia of the Order, are the Dukes of Beaufort and Rutland, Marquis of Abercorn, Earls of Winchelſea, Hardwicke, Cheſterfield, and Pembroke. All theſe Knights were inſtalled this day; and it is a curious fact, the number, which is 26, is not only greater than at any Inſtallation of the Order which ever yet took place, even than that of the original Inſtitution, but that it amounts to preciſely the number of the Order upon its original foundation, by his Majeſty King Edward the Third, in January 1350, who ordained that it ſhould conſiſt of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions. Thus, at a diſtance of 450 years, has his preſent Majeſty an opportunity of producing this auguſt ceremony, with its original number of Knights, and all the additional ſplendour which the improved ſtate of ſociety, in arts, in wealth, and luxury, could command. Beſides the Knights elect, and this day inſtalled, the Order contains five Knights previouſly viz. The Prince of Wales and York, the Duke of Glouceſter, of Marlborough, and the Duke ton, in all thirty-three. His having, in 1786, ordained, that ſhould conſiſt in future of the and twenty-five Knights Com excluſive of the Sons of the reig vereign, who now, to the pride Royal Parents, and of their cou ſeven in number. This ſhort ſk be neceſſary, to give an idea of deur and antiquity of the Orde is now brought forward by his in a ſtyle of unprecedented and magnificence. No ceremon from the nature of the Inſtitut the circumſtances of its found well calculated to cheriſh that c ſpirit, that "cheap defence of which burned in the breaſt of ceſtors, and fired them to deeds tial glory. Its revival, therefo moment of danger like the pre not only requiſite to the ſplendo ſhould adorn the Fountain of but it is an act of ſound polic not only calculated to preſerve ſenſe of honour and delicacy breaſt of our Nobility, and to ir elevated idea of their rank an tance, but alſo to fan the flame o and patriotiſm which pervades ev of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

For ſome time paſt, and par for the laſt few days, Windſor, as the whole country, has bee pectation of being gratified w ſplendid ſpectacle. During the Monday the road from London t for was almoſt covered with o tinued line of carriages; and th principally with ſix horſes, and outriders, which had a very gran This ſight attracted crowds fr neighbouring villages to all th through which they paſſed. waggons and carts loaded wit chairs were conveyed to Wind ſome were carried by chairmen greateſt difficulty was experience travellers, to procure change of ladies and gentlemen were wai hours at the doors of the inns, ſ of horſes; ſome at length ſet walked, and took the chance of in the ſtages. The noble families entrance into the towns of Eton an for were greeted with ſhouts and from various aſſemblages of boy ringing, the ſtreets crowded wi ple, and the windows filled with The ſtrangers paraded the town

es, which gave the appear-
ond-ſtreet. Both ſides of the
ſtreets were completely filled
ages, there not being ſtands
in the inns to accommodate
guinea a night was demanded
anding of a pair of horſes.
ed ſhops were opened for the
kets of admiſſion; the windows,
ered with papers and illumi-
d the appearance of lottery of-
umbers of lodgings in Eton and
emained unlet, ſuppoſed to be
t of the various and unfounded
culated of very extravagant prices
een demanded. At the late
eleven o'clock, however, a bed
t be procured at a public-houſe
an half a guinea, and that in a
tap room.

his Majeſty's particular wiſh,
many of the old cuſtoms ſhould
up as poſſible, and he gave di-
that a baron of beef ſhould be
which was accordingly done.
t nearly in the form of a ſaddle
n, and weighed 162 lb. On
t was roaſted, and the dreſſing
ten hours. The novelty of the
acted the attention of his Ma-
much; and during the time it
ing, he brought ſeveral parties
tion to view it. The weight of
conſiderably more than the
made to carry, a man was
be kept to turn it. A ſilver diſh
on purpoſe to hold it. The Board
Cloth had an Office in St. Alban's-
d ſat conſtantly, to adopt regu-
and give directions. They alſo
nded the iſſuing of tickets, for
nd repaſſing at the different gates.
e Marſhalmen were ordered to
y the Board, as well as the Por-
Officers belonging to St. James's.
day at three o'clock the Foot
doing duty at Windſor were in-
n the Park, by General Leſlie, in
thing, to heighten the grandeur
ſpectacle; the Duke of York and
er's bands were alſo in new
g.

onday night, ſeveral parties of the
et patrole guarded the Caſtle; and
lieved every two hours, the ſame
ldiers.

nday, as Sir Iſaac Heard was ex-
the ſcaffolding, a nail entered
foot upwards of an inch; and on
ing being examined by a ſurgeon,
it would be impoſſible for him to
ugh the Inſtallation, in conſe-
of which an expreſs was ſent off
on, for Mr. Townſend, of the He-
ffice, to prepare himſelf to do the
f the office of Garter.

During Monday, the Duke of York ar-
rived from London, the Ducheſs from
Oatlands; the Duke of Cumberland from
Kew; and the Princeſs of Wales from
Blackheath.

Tueſday morning was uſhered in with
the ringing of bells; and between ſix and
ſeven o'clock the guards were marching
in different parts of the town in their
new cloathing, and the two bands play-
ing, the trumpets of the Royal Horſe
Guards ſounding, and a party of marrow-
bones and cleavers beating. The morn-
ing being extremely fine, the whole had
a very grand effect.

Soon after ſeven o'clock, the Royal
Horſe Guards marched from their Bar-
racks, oppoſite the grand entrance to the
Caſtle. A few minutes before eight
o'clock his Majeſty came to the door,
where the pair of ſilver kettle-drums had
been previouſly placed; when his Ma-
jeſty addreſſed Col. Dorien, and ſaid, "I
preſent theſe drums to you as a mark
of my eſteem for the good conduct of
the regiment upon all occaſions." The
Colonel delivered to his Majeſty a written
addreſs from the regiment. A corporal
then lifted the drums upon a grey horſe,
on which a black man was prepared to
beat them, when the band, conſiſting of
eight trumpets, ſtruck up *God Save the King*,
after which they gave a Royal ſalute,
and returned to their barracks, playing
Britons Strike Home as they paſſed through
the town. Numbers of parties arrived,
from London and the neighbouring towns
and villages, full dreſſed early in the morn-
ing, having been deterred from attempt-
ing to procure a lodging in Windſor.

The Prince of Wales dined with the
Duke of Devonſhire at Chiſwick on Mon-
day. After dinner, his Royal Highneſs
and his Grace proceeded to Staines, where
they ſlept at the Buſh Inn, from which
place they arrived about a quarter before
nine o'clock this day at Windſor. They
were followed by the Duke of Clarence.

The town, after 9 o'clock, continued
uncommonly crowded during the whole
day; but very excellent regulations were
adopted and carried into effect by the cor-
dial co-operation of the Police and Mi-
litary.

The Officers appointed to guard the
King's perſon were, Majors Elley and
Miller, of the Royal Horſe Guards.

Sir Richard Ford attended at the
principal entrance to St. George's Cha-
pel, with a number of the Bow-ſtreet
officers; and the Commanding Officer of
the Royal Horſe Guards informed Sir
Richard, he ſhould have any number of
his men he pleaſed under his direction;
in conſequence of which, the greateſt order
was maintained, during the day.

At

At 10, the Knights Companions, in the following complete habit of the order, conſiſting of,

A black velvet helmet plume, white oſtrich feather, and heron ſprig; a purple velvet mantle, lined with white ſilk; gold and purple cordons; collar of the Order; crimſon velvet hood, and crimſon velvet ſurcoat; ſilver tiſſue jacket, and puffed breeches; white ſilk pantaloons; white kid ſhoes, ſilver ſhoe roſes, and ſilver knee ditto, garter, &c.

The Officers of the Order in their mantles, the Knights cleft in their under habits, having their caps and feathers in their hands, and the Honourable Capt. Yorke, the Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, in his ordinary habit; attended the Sovereign in the Royal Apartment.

The Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, with their maces, attended in the Preſence Chamber; the Prebendaries and Poor Knights, as alſo the kettle drums and houſe trumpets, in the Guard Chamber.

The Hon. Capt. Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, walked in the proceſſion, dreſſed in his naval uniform.

At 11, a diſcharge of guns announced the proceſſion; [of which the particulars ſhall be amply detailed in our next.]

Country News.

March 26. At night a fire broke out in a range of new ſtables belonging to the George-inn at *Glouceſter*; which entirely deſtroyed the ſame, with 4 horſes belonging to travellers; and damaged an adjoining houſe.

The inquiſitive Antiquary now has an opportunity of gratifying himſelf with the examination of the traces of the intrenchment thrown up by Prince Rupert when he laid ſiege to *Liverpool*, in the year 1644, and deſcribed by Enfield, in his Hiſtory of that town. It is ſituated about twenty yards from the preſent London road, and oppoſite the end of St. Ann's-ſtreet, on the Eaſt ſide of a road, recently cut, leading to Rodney-ſtreet. Here the ſock has been evidently excavated, and filled up again with looſe earth. Other traces are diſcernible in the field above, as well as on the other ſide of a lane nearer the town, at the top of a new ſtreet (now planned) to be called Glouceſter-ſtreet, and at the corner of another intended ſtreet, to be denominated Silver-ſtreet, all juſt below the copperas-works, and on the ſite of the old mill, blown down about the year 1795. There has likewiſe been traced, and may now be ſeen, as the workmen are removing the earth, the ſituation of the fort or battery ſo accurately pointed out by Enfield; and in the trench have been found many bones, broken glaſs, [illegible] remnants of a wall, and le[illegible] The lower trenches mention[illegible] ſame writer were diſcovered, [illegible] years ago, when the Infirmar[illegible] and in them were found garde[illegible] cartouches; and various other[illegible] behind by the beſiegers.

Domeſtic Occurren[illegible]

Tueſday, April 9.

This morning a young w[illegible] killed in Little Britain. She [illegible] milk, and a cart having drav[illegible] to the pavement, to make way f[illegible] waggon, the wheel of the latt[illegible] contact with the off-wheel o[illegible] and threw it on the pavement, [illegible] means ſhe was cruſhed betwe[illegible] board of the cart and the h[illegible] moment the cart righted, ſhe [illegible] her death was inſtantaneous. [illegible] ſed was a fine young woman, [illegible] and had been from the countr[illegible] weeks.

Sunday, April 21.

This night, about 9 o'clock, [illegible] extenſive flour mills of Meſſrs [illegible] Charles Millwood, at *Bromley*, [illegible] in Middleſex, was diſcovered to [illegible] and ſoon communicated to and[illegible] the ſecond mill. The premiſ[illegible] are completely leveled with t[illegible] were ſituated at the Northern [illegible] of the Limehouſe or Bromley [illegible] an artificial channel connecting [illegible] with the River Lea. The mil[illegible] the occupation of Meſſrs. Mill[illegible] were the property of J. Lockwe[illegible] Lambourn in Eſſex. There a[illegible] tinctions of mills near this junc[illegible] cut and the river; the one on t[illegible] ſifting of water mills, and h[illegible] the name of *the Four Mills*; the[illegible] jacent to the river, compriſes [illegible] and is called *the Three Mills*. [illegible] are deſtroyed, the latter have [illegible] injury whatever. Although th[illegible] for a ſeries of years, been kn[illegible] appellation of *the Four Mills*, t[illegible] included five different aquatic w[illegible] worked fourteen mill-ſtones. [illegible] the erection of theſe was only a[illegible] were inſured at 10,000l.; but [illegible] ſtand, in conſequence of the [illegible] increaſe in the price of labour a[illegible] they cannot be rebuilt at a le[illegible] than double the amount of t[illegible] ſured. The other buildings, [illegible] been reduced to a ſtate of ruin[illegible] granaries of Meſſrs. Millwood [illegible] of Meſſrs. Hatch and Co. and [illegible] houſe, with a counting-houſe [illegible] it. The extremity of a malt-h[illegible] the channel was burnt, and t[illegible] front of a cottage, on the Nort[illegible]

ripped off, to [illegible] ous edifices. Two barges [illegible] laden, the other empty, [illegible] the water's edge: a pleasur[illegible]ctivity of the populace was [illegible]ed from the danger. Had not the wind suddenly turned to the North-east, the spacious structure of the distillery of Messrs. Hatch and Co. and the adjoining village must inevitably have been involved in the common calamity. For nearly two hours the fire raged with unabating fury, before any engine was brought to diminish its violence. All the inflammable materials on the adjacent road and bridge, and even the piles in the stream, to the distance of 8 feet from the principal scene of the conflagration, were in a blaze, and presented a spectacle not less singular than terrific. About 1000 sacks of corn and flour are supposed to have been burnt, and the total loss is conjectured to be 50,000l. The cause of this calamity is at present unknown. Of the five mills, three had not been worked, or even opened, during Sunday; the other two had been stopped and locked up at 3 in the afternoon of that day. In the latter, the fire did not make its appearance until 9 in the evening. It is possible that the latent heat in a part of the machinery might subsequently communicate with some combustible materials.

Wednesday, April 24.

This day the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the London Tavern. This Institution was founded, in the year 1774, for the preservation and restoration of life to persons affected by suffocation, &c. We have never witnessed a more numerous and respectable attendance of the Members of this most laudable Society. Lord Henniker, Vice President, was in the Chair, and acquitted himself most ably. Doctor Hawes congratulated the meeting on the prosperous progress of the Institution. He was witness to the sowing the first seeds of the Society, of their generation and maturity; and, from their singular and unprecedented liberality, he had the happiness to state, that, up to the present day, not less than 2,869 persons of both sexes had been relieved and preserved from untimely deaths, by the humane exertions of this Institution. The procession was preceded by one of the City Marshals; and 18 women and children, and 38 men and boys who had been preserved at various times by the means recommended and provided by the Society, marched in solemn order twice round the room. Amongst the former were the woman and child who fell from the Tower wall, and were saved by the husband and father, but with the loss of his own life. The Procession was a most affecting sight, and drew tears from the majority of the company. Lord Henniker, in an appropriate speech, moved, that the thanks of the Institution be given to the Bishop of Bristol, for an excellent discourse preached for the Society, and that his Lordship be requested to print the Sermon; which was carried with great applause. Dr. Hawes, again addressing the Society, observed, that it was the duty of the Institution to take particular notice of those persons who had promoted the chief object of the Society in the preservation of the lives of their fellow citizens; he therefore considered that the unanimous and general thanks of the Society, which was formed for public and private happiness, were justly due to Mrs. Newby, of the London Lying-inn Hospital, from whose personal and indefatigable exertions no less than 100 still-born children had been brought to life, and arrived to maturity; he therefore proposed the warmest thanks of the Society should be voted to her; which was agreed to with enthusiasm. He then read the abstract of the subscriptions of the evening, from which it appeared that a sum of 460l. had been collected. The Noble Vice President then proposed the health of Dr. Hawes, their worthy Treasurer, by whose unremitting exertions and unwearied assiduity the Society had been originally instituted, and whose personal efforts, for upwards of thirty years, had been the means of raising the Society to its present state of prosperity and utility. The evening closed, as it commenced, with the utmost hilarity and good humour; philanthropic disposition prevailed the whole night; and the Chairman having retired about 10, the company separated in the utmost harmony.

Tuesday, April 30.

In 1791, by the accounts of Messrs. Coutts, set forth in the Tenth Report, the whole of the dividends on Mr. Trotter's property in the Public Funds appear to have amounted to 80l. *per annum*; in 1792, to 200l.; in 1793, to 457l. 10s.; 1794, to 556l. 8s.; in 1796, to have increased to 2006l. 3s.; in 1797, to 1062l. 17s.; in 1801, those dividends further increased to 6816l. 13s. 3d.; and in 1802, amounted to the sum of 11,308l. 1s.

Mr. Trotter's funded property, at the close of the account, appears to have consisted of

£.	s.	d.	
53,221	13	4	Consols.
17,858	7	0	India Stock.
2,142	17	2	Bank Stock.
44,000	0	0	Red. 3 per Cents.
130,095	0	0	Four per Cents.
1,500	0	0	per ann. Imp. Ann.

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From the late Empress of all the Russias, the munificent rewarder of every species of merit, he received a large medallion, of pure gold, which has been seen and admired by the author of this article, with a complimentary letter, written at her Imperial Majesty's express desire, by the Chancellor D'Osterman. He also received many other complimentary letters, some of them accompanied with liberal presents, both from individuals and societies, in several of the West India islands, expressive of their sense of the many and great advantages derived from his work. In addition to this, he has published a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, which has passed through three editions. Dr. Buchan possessed a pleasing exterior, a fine countenance, great suavity of manners, and an astonishing fund of amusing anecdotes, which he told in such a manner as to delight his associates. 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Even to his last hour, he lighted up incense at the shrine of the Muses; for Dr. Buchan, like Cornaro, the able Venetian—an author who also wrote

Vol. LXXIV. p. 891. Mrs. Mathews was invited to a dance, to celebrate the coming of age of one of her neighbour's sons, and, from being remarkably fat, was suffocated by her exertions in dancing.

Vol. LXXV. p. 184, col. 1. Claude Chappe, inventor of the telegraph, died at Paris on the 31st of January, in his 42d year. According to the French journals, he drowned himself in a well, from weariness of life, after having first written the following words on a piece of paper: "I kill myself, because I am weary of a life that burthens me. I have nothing to reproach myself with."

P. 276, col. 2, l. 49, read "Hereford."

P. 283, col. 2, l. 10, read "At the house of his friend, Mr. James Watson, in his 67th year, the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, judge of the District Court of the district of New York. In the death of Judge Hobart, another of our old revolutionary patriots has left the stage. During the war he was employed in some of the most confidential and influential situations in that state, and always acquitted himself to public satisfaction. Mr. Jay, Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Yates, were the three judges of the Supreme Court first appointed after the Revolution. This situation he held, then was elected senator of the United States, which he left on his appointment to his late office."

P. 285, col. 2. Mr. John Edwin, of the Dublin theatre, was many years a favourite comedian of the Bath and Bristol theatres, and died, of an apoplectic seizure, in the prime of life. He was a native of Bath; and, had his assiduity kept pace with his abilities, he would have risen to great eminence in his profession. He had received a more than tolerably good education; was well grounded in history and geography, and a master of the lighter accomplishments of musick, dancing, fencing, &c. His death was supposed to have been accelerated by the abuse which had been illiberally bestowed upon him in some dramatic strictures, intituled, "Familiar Epistles." As a compliment to his memory, Mr. Jones, the manager, shut the theatre in the evening, conscious that his brother-actors, who held him in great esteem, would be unequal to perform. He was to have sustained the principal part in the new play of the School for Reform, on the above evening.

P. 286, col. 2. Dr. Buchan was born at Ancram, a village situate near Jedborough, in Roxburghshire, in the year 1729. His father possessed a small landed estate there; in addition to which, he rented a farm appertaining to the Duke of Roxburgh. He used to say, that he had heard his grandfather tell, that he remembered having entered through dow in the paternal mansion, on p to bring out the provisions belongin family, at the time the house itf garrisoned by the King's troops, inhabitants driven into the fields. persecution forced him to take re Holland, where he lived some tim returned with King William, who liberty both civil and religious. Th tor, at an early period of life, had for medical studies, and even whil at the grammar-school was accu to act in the capacity of both surge physician to the whole village. paired, however, to the Unive Edinburgh, with a view to the divinity. But his theological were soon interrupted by a predilec mathematicks, which proved mo genial to his mind In this bra science he soon acquired such pro as to be frequently employed as a tutor to such of his fellow-stud were less precocious than himse was thus at once enabled and ind continue at the University during of nine years. This long residen rally led to an intimacy with man students of medicine, who consti majority of those who frequent th brated seat of Learning. He at t time obtained considerable profic botany, which delightful depart science continued to furnish a s amusement for many years of Dr. Buchan at length dedicated wholly to medicine, and enjoyed liar intercourse with all the ce professors of physick, particul late Dr. Gregory, whose liberal concerning medical knowledge had considerable influence on his ture views and conduct. In con of the invitation of a fellow-stude had settled in Yorkshire, the Doct him for some time in the practic art. On his return to the capital land for his degrees, he courted t daughter of Mr. Peter, on his un whom* he received a competen for those days, and, in addition formed some very respectable cor the lady in question being rel means of her mother, whose n Dunbar, to the family of Du Dundas, of which the present L das† is the representative. He terwards returned to resume the his station at Ackworth, where son, now living, was born. Th

* They were married in York

† This family is originally o extraction, the ancestor havin into Scotland on the Norman inv

[illegible] there [illegible] institution itself [illegible] annihilated. [illegible] nt, being at length convinced [illegible] ng-hospitals did little or no goo[illegible] few the 60,000 l. annually voted [illegible] support, in consequence of which the whole fabrick tumbled to pieces. On this, our young physician returned to Edinburgh, where he practised for several years with success, and occupied his hours of leisure in composing the "Domestic Medicine; or, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines."—This was first published in 1770, and dedicated to Sir John Pringle, then President of the Royal Society, with whom he was in some measure connected by his wife's family. 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Even to his last hour, he lighted up incense at the shrine of the Muses; for Dr. Buchan, like Cornaro, the able Venetian—an author who also wrote

wrote on Health—employed his pen, and was in full poſſeſſion of all his faculties, when almoſt an octogenarian. The diſorder, which proved fatal at length aſſumed an alarming appearance, and indicated ſymptoms of water in the cheſt. He never once complained, or ſhewed any apprehenſions of death, of whoſe approach he was, however, perfectly ſenſible, and even frequently ſpoke of the event without emotion. He was abroad on the very day previouſly to his death, which occurred on the 25th of February, 1805, at nine o'clock in the evening, in an attempt to reach his bed from the ſofa, where he had juſt been reclining, and talking in his uſual placid manner. Even the laſt act of his life was peculiarly felicitous, having expired in this manner, without any previous confinement, in the full poſſeſſion of all his faculties, without any conſiderable degree of pain, and almoſt without a groan! Thus died Dr. Buchan, in the 76th year of his age. The offspring of Dr. Buchan conſiſted of three children, two of whom are ſtill alive. A boy called William, who was long and deeply lamented by him, died in his infancy. A daughter, Helen, and a ſon, A. P. Buchan, M. D.* a member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London, who has practiſed for ſome years in Percy-ſtreet, with great reputation, ſurvive him.—His remains were interred on Wedneſday the 6th of March, 1805, in the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey, next to thoſe of the celebrated Dr. Jebb. Dr. Vincent, dean, behaved on this occaſion with a liberality becoming his character; and the corpſe, which was accompanied by a few reſpectable gentlemen, was interred under that roof which gives ſhelter to all that is mortal of ſo many illuſtrious Engliſhmen, amidſt the peals of the choir, and the tears of friends and relatives. A man who knew him long, and reſpected him greatly, eagerly ſeizes this opportunity to ſcatter a few flowers over his tomb!

P. 288, col. 1. Governor Pownall, in his early days, filled a ſituation in the Board of Trade, and was much eſteemed by Lord Halifax, who was firſt lord of that board. In thoſe times, this board of office was the beſt ſchool for young gentlemen to obtain a rudimental knowledge of the commerce, the politicks, and the intereſts, of their country. Mr. Burke, however, by his Bill of Reform, in the year 1782, aboliſhed this office. Mr. Thomas Pownall (the ſubject ſketch) conſtantly paid a particul dulous attention to the affairs of nies. At the beginning of the ſe war with France, which comm America in 1754 (two years broke out in Europe), a numb ſons, who were ſtyled commiſſi ing deputed from each Colony, at Albany, to conſider of the be they could deviſe to defend t againſt the French, who wer great and alarming encroach their back ſettlements. This was called the Albany Congreſs the firſt Congreſs held in Amer precedent of this Congreſs gave ſubſequent plan of a Congreſ ment, eſtabliſhed at the Rev 1775. As ſoon as the intenti colonies to hold a Congreſs at A known in England, Mr. Pown diately foreſaw the danger to t Country that this project of union would draw after it, if mitted; and he preſented a impreſſive memorial to Lord the ſubject. This was in the The plan which the Congreſs h was, to form a great council from all the Colonies; with a general to be appointed by t and empowered to take meaſu common ſafety; and to raiſe the execution of their deſigns. niſtry did not approve of this ſeeing that they could not p commiſſioners meeting, they take advantage of this diſtreſs nies, to turn the ſubject of to their own account. For t they ſent over a propoſal, th greſs ſhould be aſſiſted in thei tion by two of the King's c each Colony, be empowered to to levy troops, and to draw o ſury in London for the mon and the Treaſury to be reiml tax on the Colonies, to be Britiſh Parliament. This p peremptorily rejected, becauſe Britiſh Parliament a power to lonies. This was the firſt ide the Colonies by the authority of Theſe facts are but little k though Mr. Pownall did not the Miniſtry in the whole exte propoſal, yet they thought h man ſo well acquainted with the Colonies, that, in the yea appointed him Governor of M bay, in the room of Mr. moved. He did not give hi to Mr. Hutchinſon, Mr. Ol any of their party; which th by propagating a variety of fla

* Dr. A. P. Buchan is author of an excellent and well-written treatiſe, intituled, "Practical Obſervations concerning Seabathing; to which are added, Remarks on the Warm Bath." Thoſe beſt acquainted with his merits, pronounce him already equal to his father in his beſt days.

amongſt the people, particularly amongſt the Clergy, with a view of making his ſituation uncomfortable to him. He was a friend to liberty, and to the conſtitution; and therefore he countenanced no plots againſt either. Being exceedingly adverſe to diſputation, after two years reſidence, he ſolicited to be recalled. In the year 1759, Mr. Bernard (afterwards Sir Francis) was removed from New Jerſey to Maſſachuſett's bay, and Governor Pownall went to New Jerſey in his room. He ſtaid in New Jerſey but a very ſhort time, being almoſt immediately appointed Governor, Captain-general, and Vice-admiral, of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttelton, now Lord Lyttelton. He ſtaid in Carolina until the year 1761, when, at his own deſire, he was recalled. Upon his arrival in London, he was appointed Director-general of the office of controul, with the rank of colonel in the army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand in Germany. While in this ſituation, having permitted ſome oats to paſs from Bremen for the uſe of the army, Mr. John Gueſt, who had been appointed inſpector of the magazines in Germany, declared they were damaged, and unfit for uſe: and he ſent a memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury in London, charging Governor Pownall with miſconduct in this matter. After ſome examination, the charge appeared to be unfounded, and, in conſequence, Mr. Gueſt was diſmiſſed from his employment. Gueſt came to London, and, in the ſpirit of revenge, ſent a copy of his memorial to Mr. Wilkes, who cauſed it to be printed in the fortieth number of "The North Briton." At the end of the war, Governor Pownall returned to England. His accounts were examined, and paſſed with honour. At the general election in 1768 he was choſen repreſentative in Parliament for Tregony, in Cornwall. At this time the hoſtile deſigns of the Britiſh Cabinet againſt America were become perfectly obvious. All America ſaw them, and every colony was ſeized with a general alarm. Theſe deſigns, and the meaſures which were founded upon them, Governor Pownall ſtrenuouſly and uniformly oppoſed in Parliament. His firſt eſſay was againſt the Bill for ſuſpending the Legiſlature of New York. In the debate on that Bill he declared, with a warm and ſtrong emphaſis, "That it was a fact, which the Houſe ought to be apprized of in all its extent, that the people of America, univerſally, unitedly, and unalterably, are reſolved not to ſubmit to any internal tax impoſed upon them by any Legiſlature in which they have not a ſhare by repreſentatives of their own election *." At this time very few people in England believed that America would make any ſerious reſiſtance; but, in a few years, Governor Pownall's words were found to be ſtrictly true. His other ſpeeches in Parliament, which are many in number, and very intereſting, were all printed by Mr. Almon, in his Parliamentary Regiſter, from Governor Pownall's own manuſcripts. The Governor alſo aſſiſted Mr. Almon very conſiderably in his American Remembrancer; twenty volumes; a work that is now become extremely ſcarce. At the general election in 1775 Governor Pownall was elected repreſentative in Parliament for Minehead, in Somerſetſhire. Throughout this Parliament he continued to oppoſe every meaſure that was inimical to America. He approved of Mr. Grenville as a miniſter, but not of his American meaſures; which, he ſaid, were ſuggeſted and recommended by thoſe perſons in America to whom he had refuſed to give his confidence; and who, he ſaid, were the enemies of both countries. He highly eſteemed the late Lords Chatham and Temple, whom he always conſidered to be the truly-diſintereſted friends of their country. With Dr. Franklin he was alſo upon terms of ſincere friendſhip. And he was, with equal ardour, the opponent of that ſyſtem of government which Mr. Burke ſo happily denominated "a double cabinet." At the general election in 1780 he retired from Parliament; but he preſerved his connection and friendſhip with Mr. Almon. Some time afterwards he quitted Richmond, and retired to Bedfordſhire; but frequently viſited London and Bath. The following may be added to Governor Pownall's literary productions:—"The Adminiſtration of the Colonies;" firſt publiſhed by Walter, and afterwards by Almon. It went through ſeveral editions.—Obſervations on his own Bread Bill. A few copies were given to his friends, but the tract was never publiſhed.—"Of the Laws and Commiſſion of Sewers," 4to. Never publiſhed.—"Conſiderations on the Indignity ſuffered by the Crown, and Diſhonour brought upon the Nation, by the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland with an Engliſh Subject, 1772." 4to. Almon. (Ironical.)—"A Letter from Governor Pownall to Adam Smith, LL. D. F. R. S. being an Examination of ſeveral Points of Doctrine laid down in his "Inquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations." 1776. 4to. Almon.—"A Topographical Deſcription of ſuch Parts of North America as are contained in the annexed Map of the Middle Britiſh Colonies, &c. in North America. 1776." folio. Almon. The map was Lewis Evans's map, corrected, and continued to the year 1775.—"A

* Prior Documents, p. 163.

—"A Treatiſe on Antiquities. 1783." Dodſley.—A Memorial addreſſed to the Sovereigns of America. 1781. Almon.—Two Memorials with an explanatory Preface. 1783. Dodſley.—Memorial addreſſed to the Sovereigns of Europe, and the Atlantic. 1803. Debrett. In the month of Auguſt, 1765, he married Lady Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard F. who was many years ambaſſador at the Porte; and who, while reſident there, wrote a very elaborate account and deſcription of Conſtantinople, more curious and entertaining than any in our books. It has never been printed. Her ladyſhip died in March, 1777.

P. 289, col. 2. Charles Hornſby, eſq. died on Wedneſday, Feb. 27, aged about 40. He entered early at Emanuel college, Cambridge, having fixed upon the practice of phyſick for his future profeſſion. His conſtitution was naturally weak, and, after paſſing about three years at the Univerſity, his health became ſo impaired as to oblige him to leave Cambridge; and in the Winter of 1797 and 1798, he was adviſed to try the climate of Liſbon. From that time to his death, his health afterwards gradually declined, notwithſtanding the precaution he took of paſſing ſeveral Winters on the Continent, in Liſbon and Italy; his debilitated conſtitution neceſſarily obliging him to abandon all thoughts of following the profeſſion he had choſen. Although expoſed to ſuch continual interruptions by bad health, and rendered incapable of proſecuting any regular courſe of ſtudy, his ſingular powers of mind enabled him to acquire a very large fund of knowledge. The various branches of mathematicks and natural philoſophy were perhaps his favourite purſuits; but his comprehenſive mind led him to the cultivation of almoſt every ſpecies of uſeful ſcience. He took great delight in mechanics; and, being perfectly acquainted with the theory, and poſſeſſing alſo much ingenuity of invention, he made ſeveral curious and uſeful diſcoveries. Beſides a competent acquaintance with claſſical learning, he made himſelf maſter of ſeveral modern languages. He had a high reliſh for works of imagination, where genuine wit and humour were diſplayed; and a taſte for the fine arts furniſhed his leiſure hours with amuſement. He was perfectly ſkilled in the theory of muſick, and played on ſeveral inſtruments himſelf. In every thing which he undertook he ſeemed to excel; and, in the game of cheſs, of which he was fond, he found but few competitors. Indeed, conſidering that he was far from being ſatisfied with a ſuperficial inveſtigation of any thing he applied to, and alſo that ſo much of his time was neceſſarily taken up in att to health, one cannot but be aſtoni the great extent and variety of his ments. The depth of his underſt was not, however, more remarkabl the modeſty and extreme ſimplicity character. He abhorred every ſpe affectation and oſtentatious parad his own manners were ſingularly and unaſſuming. To theſe were a diſpoſition humane and affectio the extreme. Although he was ba in obtruding his ſentiments or his ledge upon ſtrangers, among his his converſation was remarkably en and inſtructive. In ſhort, indeed, ſeſſed ſo many rare endowments, the heart and the mind, that all joyed the happineſs of knowing hi will long and moſt deeply lament

P. 289, col. 2. The houſe Mr cawen reſided in at Richmond w reſidence of Thomſon the poet, w buried in the church, 1748. She ed his favourite ſeat in the garde placed in it the table on which he write. Over the entrance is inſcri

"Here Thomſon ſung the Seaſo their change."

After her death it was put up to a and bought in, but ſince ſold fo guineas.

P. 291, col. 2. Certain leaſehold at Hermes-hill, adjoining to Whi duit fields, in Pentonville, three and ſundry ground-rents, in th place, the property of the late Dr. langin, are ſoon to be ſold by auct

P. 291, col. 2, l. 46, for "R Saville, of *Clapham*," read "Rev. ville, of *Edinburgh*;" l. 47, for "Re read "Beddoxe;" l. 48, for "M read "William," who received pointment of aſſiſtant-commiſſar compts ſome time before his father

Births.

LATELY, at Caſtle Bernard, land, the Counteſs of Bando

At Woodburn, in Scotland, Lady a ſon.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. diner, a ſon.

In Rivers-ſtreet, Bath, the wife ry Taylor, eſq. a ſon and daughte

In Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath, the Wyndham Goodden, eſq. a ſon.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife c col. H. Keatinge, of the 56th Foot

At Caulk park, co. Derby, the Sir Henry Harpar, bart. a ſon.

At Mere-hall, in Cheſhire, th T. Langbord, eſq. a ſon.

At Lewes old barracks, Mar wife of the maſter-tailor of the D litia, two ſons and a daughter, w

r, are likely to do well. They
been baptiſed by the names of
nes, and Marianne. This wo-
had twice twins, and, once be-
e at a birth.
ad-ſtreet-place, the wife of E.
, eſq. a ſon.
born, the wife of S. Smith, eſq.

ilbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare,
of W. Birch, eſq. a ſon.
d Portland-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne,
of S. Atkins, eſq. a ſon.
Paul's church-yard, the wife of
wles, eſq. a daughter.
27. The wife of the Rev. Mr.
, of Great Maſſingham, co. Nor-
daughter.
t Witton, the lady of the Hon.
ſtchouſe, a daughter.
..... The wife of Conſtantine
ler, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet, a ſon.
dford-ſquare, the wife of J. Wal-
. a ſon.
harlotte-ſtreet, the wife of J. H.
ole, eſq. a daughter.
orfolk-ſtreet, Strand, the wife of
ning, eſq. a daughter.
1. At his Lordſhip's houſe, Gre-
, in Flintſhire, Lady Kenyon, a
heir.
the Ducheſs of Rutland's, in Sack-
eet, Lady Catherine Foreſter, a daugh.
t his Lordſhip's houſe in Bloomſ-
uare, Lady Ellenborough, a daugh.
Cumberland-place, Mary-la-Bonne,
nteſs of Charlemont, a daughter.
At Haverfordweſt, the wife of Ma-
eral Gaſcoyne, M. P. a ſon.
At the Royal hoſpital, Dublin, the
Col. Anſtruther, a daughter.
At Edinburgh, the wife of W. Cun-
me Graham, eſq. of Gartmore, a ſon.
At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Dun-
Melville, a daughter.
Mrs. Lichfield, of Covent-garden
, a ſon and daughter.
is Lordſhip's houſe in Hanover-
Lady Le Deſpencer, a daughter.
The wife of Mr. Roe, farmer, of
ham, near Ipſwich, 3 daughters.
The wife of Capt. Gold, of the
Artillery, Woolwich, a daughter.
At her houſe in the Stable-yard, St.
s, the Ducheſs of Bedford, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

CAPT. Croft, R. N. ſecond ſon
of Stephen C. eſq. of Stilling-
the eldeſt daughter of Hall Plu-
ſq. of Bilton-hall, near York.
John Congreve, farmer, of Deeping
. Lincoln, to Eliza, youngeſt dau.
late Rev. Joſeph Mills, of Cowbit.
Wm. Rous Ellicombe, eldeſt ſon
Rev. W. E. rector of Alphington,
Iſaac, of Clyſt St. George, Devon.

Mr. Comerford, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Hel-
born, to Miſs Suffolk, of Doctors Commons.
28. Mr. Marſhall, wine-merchant and
chemiſt, to Miſs Newcome, daughter of
Alderman N. of Northampton.
29. C. B. Wyatt, eſq. ſurveyor-general
of the province of Upper Canada, in Ame-
rica, to Miſs Rogers, of Frith-ſtreet, Soho.
30. Mr. T. Goddard, bookſeller and ſta-
tioner, of Pall Mall, to Miſs Grantham,
of Chalvey-green, near Slough, Bucks.
31. At Leeds, Rev. Dr. Thomas Coke,
a preacher of eminence among the Me-
thodiſts, to Miſs Smith, of Bradford, Wilts.
April..... Mr. Upton, apothecary, of
King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, to Miſs Mary Bro-
therſon, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.
Mr. Reid, ſcrivener, to Miſs Hayes, both
of Stamford, co. Lincoln.
April 2. At St. George's, Hanover-ſqua.
Auguſtus Hamilton, eſq. ſon of Vice-admi-
ral H. and great-grandſon of James fourth
Duke of Hamilton, to Miſs Hyde, daugh-
ter of the late Judge H. and great-grand-
daugh. of Edward eighth Duke of Somerſet.
At Bideford, Devon, Mr. Richard Lang-
ton, banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, London,
to Suſannah, third daughter of the late
John Bartlett, eſq. of Bideford.
3. Robert Dundas, eſq. to Miſs Jane
Rollo Dundas, daughter of the late Capt.
Jas. D. of the E. India Company's ſervice.
Mr. Nathaniel Clifford, clothier and
woollen-draper, of Reading, co. Berks, to
Mrs. Chamberlain, widow of the late Tho-
mas C. eſq. of Lambeth.
At Southmolton, Devon, F. S. Corniſh,
eſq. of Southallington, to Miſs Anne-
Courtenay Pierce.,
At Birr, in King's County, Ireland, Jn.
Melliſh Harriſon, eſq. of the 38th Foot,
to Miſs Charlotte Palmer, daughter of the
late Counſellor Edward P.
4. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare,
Capt. Henry Waring, of the Royal Navy,
to Miſs Margaret Franks, only daugh. of
John-Henry F. eſq. of Miſterton, co. Leic.
At Shrewſbury, Townſend Ince, eſq.
lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Cheſhire
Militia, to Mary, ſecond daughter of Dr.
Currie, of Cheſter.
5. At Brunſwick chapel, Portman-ſqua.
by ſpecial licence, Griffin Wilſon, eſq. of
Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miſs Hotham,
daughter of Gen. H.
6. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare,
Capt. Biſhopp, ſon of Sir Cecil B. bart.
to Lady Charlotte Townſhend, eldeſt dau.
of the Earl of Leiceſter.
At Hammerſmith, co. Middleſex, Capt.
Wilkie, of the 28th Foot, to Elizabeth,
ſecond daughter of the late Sir Jn. Hales,
bart. of Mundale, co. Lincoln.
At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Lieut. James
Maclean, of the 22d Light Dragoons, to
Miſs Hartley, dau. of the late Parker H. eſq.

Dr.

Dr. Robert Patrick, inſpector of the hoſpitals in the Southern diſtrict, to Harriet, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Gardiner, of Lichfield cloſe.

12. At Hackney, Rev. Henry Piper, of Rochfort, Eſſex, to Miſs Lewin, of Hackney.

13. John Roath, eſq. of Auſtin-friers, to Miſs Dunbar, of Camberwell-grove, Surrey.

14. Capt. Varlo, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs Pritzler, daughter of Theophilus P. eſq. of Auſtin-friers.

15. Anthony Nott, eſq. of Little Auſtin, co. Suſſex, to Miſs Evans, of Exeter.

Joſeph Draper, eſq. of North Down, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Lavinia Poole, of Stowey.

By ſpecial licence, in St. George's chapel, Dublin, by the Biſhop of Waterford, John M'Clintock, eſq. of Drumcar, co. Louth, to Lady Elizabeth Trench, daughter of the Earl of Clancarty.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Thomas Boldington, of Upper Brook-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Comerford.

Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tring park, to the Hon. Lady Sykes.

Francis Maſon, eſq. captain of the Rattler ſloop, to the Hon. Miſs Selina Hood, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Col. H. of Catherington, Hants. and grand-daughter of Lord Viſcount Hood.

17. Cordell Brooks, eſq. of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to the eldeſt daughter of Geo. Stubbs, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet.

Capt. Thomas Wood, to Suſan, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Robert Canſor, of Ayſham, co. Norfolk.

18. Rev. George Lock, rector of Lee, in Kent, to the eldeſt daughter of John Thompſon, eſq. of Waverley abbey, Surr.

John-Henry Deſſell, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Jn. Mackenzie, eſq. of Bayfield, in Scotland.

William Holbech, jun. eſq. of Farinborough, major of the Warwickſhire Militia, to Miſs Lucy Bowles, daughter of Oldfield B. eſq. of North Aſton, co. Oxford.

At Bath, B. C. Stephenſon, eſq. to Maria, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

23. Rev. John Moſſop, rector of Hothfield, in Kent, to Miſs Mary Aynſcombe, of Mortlake, in Surrey.

Deaths.

1804. *Sept.* 17. AT Prince of Wales's Iſland, Capt. Delafons, of the Daſher.

18 5. *Nov.* ... In Shepherd-ſtreet, May Fair, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 72, John Miller, M. D. formerly a phyſician at Kelſo, and afterwards, for ſome time, phyſician to the Weſtminſter General Dispenſary. He was author of Obſervations on the prevailing Diſeaſes of Great Britain; of a Treatiſe on Aſthma; and ſome other medical works. His ſon, a lieutenant of the Britiſh navy, died a few months before him, captain of a four-gun ſhip in the ſervice of Peror of Ruſſia.

Jan. 22. At his houſe in Great ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, in his John Matſon, eſq. formerly of in Kent, his Majeſty's chief ju judge of the Vice-Admiralty Co iſland of Dominica; of whom to be enabled to give a more count in a future number.

Feb. 9. At Sandwich, in Ker years and 9 months, Mr. Pe He was by trade a peruke m ſerved his apprenticeſhip in Lon having carried on buſineſs in ſome years at Sandwich, he c tobacconiſt, and realized a ſuf enable him to quit buſineſs entir he had done many years before He was born, baptized, and the pariſh of Saint Mary in where he reſided a great numbe and had, until within the laſt y every appearance of living to hundredth year. In the young his life he had lived freely; bu years he had marked with a te regularity, moderation, and con character, that occaſioned him t eſteemed and reſpected by all h

March . . . At Aberdeen, age Chriſtie, ſhoe-maker. He wa 1702; remembered the Union and retained the uſe of his fa within a ſhort time of his death

Mrs. Bell, widow of the late of Newcaſtle.

At Bruſton, co. Glamorgan, Rees, eſq. youngeſt ſon of John

At Caermarthen, Mrs. Jan While ſitting near the fire, pr retire to reſt, by ſome accident h caught fire, and, before any could be afforded, ſhe was ſo burnt as to occaſion her death agony the next morning.

At North Elmham, Mrs. Buc Mr. B. glover. She was ſo nea that her cloaths caught the fla ſhe was ſo much burnt as to fu three hours.

Suddenly, near Calder abbe giving directions to ſome workm 46, Joſeph Tiffin Senhouſe, eſ commiſſion of the peace for Cu

At Alnwick, co. Northumberl Marſhall, miniſter to a church ders, over which he had preſided and had outlived all but one of nal congregation.

Rev. Copleſtone Radcliffe, M. eter college, rector of Stoke Cornwall, and vicar of Tamert Devon; the former in the gi Crown, the latter in that of th

ll. His father, of the ſame name, May 1803.
ymouth, Francis Pennardunn, eſq. Army Pay-office.
is 19th year, deſervedly lamented amily, Mr. Thomas Gilbert Wood, ſon of Robert Serrell W. of Oſ-n, co. Dorſet.
outhampton, the relict of the late on, eſq.
lifton, William Burleton, eſq. of , major in the Wilts Militia.
leyteſbury, Wilts, in his 80th year, chard Snelgrove.
laverfordweſt, Elizabeth, daughter or-gen. Gaſcoyne, M. P.
ic hurſt, Suſſex, in a very advan-, Miſs Heſter Blomer, daughter of Dr. B. prebendary of Canterbury.
decline, aged 19, Miſs Suſannah , ſecond daughter of James E. eſq. ninſter, Eſſex.
6 5. At Naples, Prince Belvedere.
Canterbury (of which city he was e), in his 50th year, Mr. John , attorney at law; a man of very ie character, imprudent, intempe-d, of late years, in diſtreſſed cir-nces. He publiſhed, in 1772, in An Hiſtorical Deſcription of the al Church of Canterbury;" re-n 1783, with corrections and ad-by the late Rev. John Duncombe.
ter to the Overſeers of the Poor Pariſh of Deal, in Kent, reſpecting at Increaſe of their Poor Rates, ury, 1778," 8vo. "An Addreſs People of England, on the Increaſe Poor Rates, 1800," 8vo. "Sum-nuſement; or, Miſcellaneous Po-s3," 8vo. His wife, from whom for ſome time been ſeparated, died *; and the youngeſt of his two Thomas B.), an excellent officer, , in 1801, in the Invincible man of which he was a lieutenant.
t Florence, in his 76th year, the Felix Fontana, the celebrated di-of the Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory t by the late Emperor Leopold Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and au-a Treatiſe on Poiſon, in 2 vols. d other valuable works. He paſſed onths in London about 1779. He ied cloſe to the coffin of Galileo.
Miſs Mary-Georgiana Law, ſecond r of the late Mr. Chriſtopher L. of enhurſt, near Birmingham.
laxton, near Dover, the infant ſon or-gen. Lord Forbes.
At Sharpitlaw, in Scotland, Mrs. flood.

Aged 60, Elizabeth Clayton, of Wells, co. Somerſet; who, from an early propenſity to maſculine employments, had worked as a ſhip-carpenter at a dock-yard upwards of 40 years, and always in man's apparel; and was uſed to drink, chew tobacco, and keep company only with the workmen, yet would never enter into the matrimonial ſtate. She was a ſtrong, robuſt woman, and never permitted any one to inſult her with impunity.

At Hull, after a lingering illneſs, aged 67, Mrs. Croſſley.

12. In her 53d year, the wife of Joſeph Skerrett, eſq. of Nantwich.

In her 45th year, the wife of Charles Harvey, eſq. recorder of Norwich.

Mr. Samuel Markland, merchant, of Leiceſter; a good huſband and father.

At Woodſtock, co. Oxford, aged 54, Mr. James Dewdney, who, for the laſt 35 years, had been employed in the Duke of Marlborough's office.

13. At Louth, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, Mrs. Petch.

At Mr. Jennings's houſe in Micklegate, York, in his 43d year, Mr. Amas, brother to Mrs. T. Jennings.

14. In his 77th year, after a ſhort illneſs, at Laymore, in the pariſh of Thornſcomb, Devon, Mr. Daniel Dampier, formerly captain of a merchant-veſſel which he had built at Weymouth.

While ſitting in his chair, Mr. Bulley, ſervant to Dr. Willis, of Lincolnſhire.

On College-hill, aged 44, Mr. George Brown, late of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

15. Much regretted, after an illneſs of nine days of apoplexy, aged 41, the Rev. Miles Cooper, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Wateringbury in Kent, and curate of that place.

Aged 18, Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Concanen, attorney, of Briſtol.

Mr. Laurence Dundas, of the Exciſe-office at Edinburgh.

16. At Inverneil, in Argyleſhire, aged 68, Sir James Campbell, knt.

After a long illneſs, the wife of Edward Droſier, eſq. of Rudham-grange, Norfolk.

At Uſke, in Monmouthſhire, aged 49, of water in the cheſt, the wife of John Pyrke, eſq. of that place, and of Dorrington-ſtreet, Cold-Bath-fields, Clerkenwell.

Aged 37, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Monckton, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. John M. of Fineſhade, co. Northampton.

17. Drowned, in the river Soar, Leiceſter, John Bull. He was in company with a woman with whom he had cohabited ſome years. They drank together, during the day, eight quarts and five cups of ale; and afterwards went to walk on the banks of the river near to Bow-bridge, and, though arm-in-arm, John ſlipped in-

* a Tour through the Iſle of Tha-, 1793, 4to, p. 178.

to the water unperceived by the woman, who, on miſſing him, began to call out for John, who was found, ſoon after, by ſome perſons paſſing and ſeeing his hat floating on the water.

This day John Woodard, of Belgrave, co. Leiceſter, a very ſtout man, in the prime of life, quitted home, in apparent health, to call upon a perſon at Thurmaſton, whoſe houſe he had no ſooner entered than he fell down and inſtantly expired. This is the third ſudden death that has happened in that neighbourhood within the ſpace of a week.

Mr. Wood, of Wigſton, co. Leiceſter.

In Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, St. Mary-la-Bonne, Stephen Haven, eſq. ſolicitor-general at the Bahama Iſlands.

Edward Broughton, eſq. accomptant-general of exciſe at Edinburgh.

18. At Barbard Caſtle, in his 74th year, Timothy Hullock, eſq. father of John H. eſq. the barriſter.

19. At Paris, Admiral Bruix, commander of the Boulogne flotilla.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Preſton, daughter of Sir George P. and aunt to Sir Robert P. of Valleyfield.

At Hadley, co. Middleſex, aged 89, the Rev. David Garrow, who had kept a flouriſhing ſchool there many years. He was brother of William Garrow, M.D. of Barnet, who died 1795, and father of Mr. G. the very eminent counſellor (and now M. P. for Gatton in Surrey), and of Edward G. eſq. of Totteridge, many years in the Eaſt Indies, and laſt year ſheriff of Hertfordſhire; and of two daughters, one of whom, after her return from India, married Mr. Monk, a gentleman-farmer at Chelmſford, and the other was living ſingle with her venerable parent. The houſe at Monken-Hadley, where the Rev. Mr. Garrow lived and died, is ſuppoſed to have ſome relation to the abbey at Walden, to which the manor and rectory belong. In ſome of the rooms there are Scripture hiſtories carved over the chimney, and painted in the windows; but both theſe were of much later date. Mr. G. kept a ſchool for boys, but not firſt at Hadley, or at leaſt not in the ſame houſe. When his ſon the counſellor urged his father to give up the ſchool, after repeating the requeſt, the old gentleman declared that he was bent upon finiſhing the term of half a century in the employment, which he actually accompliſhed. Although he was reckoned a diſciplinarian in his ſchool, yet the boys loved him, and, when arrived at manhood, embraced every opportunity of viſiting their old maſter, who expreſſed a pleaſure in the expectation of ſeeing his former ſcholars (with the exception of few whom he had inſtructed). The large chamber in the houſe at Monken-Hadley, wh greateſt number ſlept, was, by h always kept in the ſame ſtate, t of his death, as when uſed by t His affection for his wife, and r her death, led him to viſit the died in every day; but he did that room to be uſed or opened his family. She conducted h every reſpect, ſuitably to her ſta too much cannot be ſaid in h which will be read with pleaſ grateful ſcholar. He felt his dual decay; and the loſs of m affected him ſo much that he av ciety, even that of his old ne and, latterly, of his relatives, w unremitting in their reſpectful a to the good old man, who, whe walk out in his village, general long ſtick, preſented to him by family, which he called a M ſpear; and, as he wore his o turned to ſilver locks, he remin who met him of one of the Patri deſcribed in Holy Writ, particula to his neighbour's addreſs of f he anſwered, with a benevolent cheerful countenance, "God bl There is a good portrait of him, after Romney, in mezzotinto, Hodges, 1787.

20. After very long and ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Mullens William M. eſq. of the Bank of third daughter of the late Rev. pleton, rector of Pembridge, in ſhire. She was a woman whoſe ought to be preſerved, as affordi edifying pattern of piety, charit fafferance, and an almoſt peculi neſs and ſweetneſs of mind and The bright example which ſhe from very excellent parents, he perhaps, by her having been ca verer trials, is an invaluable l left by her to her children and dren's children.

22. In Great Pulteney-ſtreet, I Baker, wife of John B. eſq. of houſe, co. Worceſter.

At Paris, in his 79th year, G celebrated painter.

23. Suddenly, at Melbury Oſ Dorſet, aged 60, the wife of Mr.

Aged 80, the Rev. John B years maſter of the Charter-hous and rector of Kirby-Underdale, He was born Feb. 21, 1722, a in Derbyſhire, where his fathe father, and great-grandfather, h ſively been rectors.

24. Aged about 60, Mr. Wm of Skellington, near Lincoln, fa

Advanced in years, Mr. Rich of Eagle, near Lincoln, farmer.

elfaſt, in Ireland, Capt. Stewart, 13th Reſerve. His remains were at Shankhill, with military ho- It is a remarkable circumſtance ng the death of this gentleman, d he lived but a few hours longer, he reduction of that part of the of Reſerve to which he was at- took place, his family would not en entitled to the proviſion allow- e widows of officers of his rank.

enna, in his 46th year, univerſally d, Aloys-Joſeph, reigning Prince enſtein. By his will he has ſecured s domeſticks and dependents their and penſions during life. He has 00,000 florins annual revenue. He eded by his only brother, Prince Lichtenſtein. On the 27th the d in ſtate, in public; and, on the as conveyed to Moravia, and bu- he family-vault.

t Fontainbleau, Madame de Tou- ; by whoſe death the family of ue has become extinct. Two principally, have made this fa- uſtrious: Agrippa D'Aubigne, fa- r his courage, for his attachment iſm, and, above all, by the friend- Henry the Fourth; and Madame tenon.

rtlehampton, Suſſex, Mr. Corney, pulent yeoman and farmer; who it is ſuppoſed, near 100,000l. a- is poor relations.

rs. Lane's, in Great Ormond-ſtreet, Charles Terrell Morgan, eſq. of co. Glouceſter.

s houſe at Handſworth, near Bir- m, after a lingering illneſs, in his ar, Mr. Francis Eginton, juſtly ed for his ingenious diſcovery of and ſtaining of glaſs, far ſurpaſſ- of the antients, in which his nu- works will long continue monu- f his unrivaled abilities. A good n of it may be ſeen in the win- Stationers-hall, preſented to that y by the late Alderman Cadell.

t Foreſt-gate, Eſſex, after a long nful indiſpoſition, in her 38th rah, wife of Thomas Backhouſe, e people called Quakers.

Small-Pox Hoſpital, Pancras, in year, William Woodville, M. D. phyſician to that inſtitution. He ative of Cumberland, and, after is degree of M. D. at Edinburgh reſided for ſome time at Den- hence he removed, about 1782, n, and became phyſician to the x Diſpenſary, an office he re- on after his election to the Small- pital. He was author of an in- diſſertation, "De Irritabilitate;" eful work, in quarto, intituled "Medical Botany;" and of ſome intereſt- ing tracts on the Small-Pox, and on Cow-Pox; in the invention of the latter he was an early, zealous, and ſucceſsful practi- tioner. See Mr. Highmore's Addreſs on occaſion of the Doctor's death, p. 321—323.

At Wiſbech, aged 29, Mr. Wm. Harwood, painter, late of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

Aged 41, Mr. Joſeph Parkinſon, druggiſt, of Hull.

27. At Colcheſter, Miſs Caroline Crawford, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Archibald C. of Chiſwick.

Suddenly, about a quarter of an hour after dining in a perfect ſtate of health, Mrs. Hentig, wife of John-William H. eſq. of Hull.

28. At his chambers in Gray's-inn, aged 78, Mr. Benjamin Way.

29. Within a few days of completing his 59th year, Edmund Lechmere, eſq. of Hanley, co. Worceſter, nephew to the late firſt and only Lord Lechmere, high ſheriff 1733, repreſentative in parliament 1735, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that county. He married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Blundel Charlton, of Ludford, co. Hereford, by whom he had two ſons, Nicholas and Edmund; the latter died 1799; and, 2. Elizabeth Whitmore, who died in 1803, by whom he had one ſon, Anthony.

At Biggar manſe, in Scotland, much regretted, Miſs Mary Watſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. miniſter of Biggar.

At Mount Tiviot, in Scotland, Miſs Jane Elliot, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto, late lord juſtice clerk.

At Rampton, near Retford, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Fletcher, an ingenious clock-maker.

30. At her ſeat at Trawden-hall, near Coln, co. Lancaſter, full of years and good fruits, after a tedious illneſs, a general and gradual decay of nature, Sarah, widow of James Foulds, eſq. by whom ſhe had two children, Mary and Elizabeth. Elizabeth died unmarried; and Mary, alſo unmarried, ſurvives ſole heir. Mrs. Foulds was daughter and coheir of ——— Coates, eſq. of Royd-houſe, near Kildwick, co. York. She was a lady of extraordinary piety, patience, and reſignation; a dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a prudent widow, a fond and affectionate mother, a warm friend, and of great benevolence to her tenants and the poor. Poſſeſſed of a wonderful flow of ſpirits, her hilarity forſook her not to the laſt; when ſhe expired, much regretted by all who knew her, aged 83.

At her mother's houſe in Cheſter, the wife of Randle Wilbraham, eſq. of Rodehall, in Cheſhire.

Capt. Green, of Keynſham. Driving his gig through Temple-ſtreet, Briſtol, it was

was overturned by a waggon, the wheels of which paſſing over his head, killed him inſtantly.

At Beverley, co. York, in his 36th year, John Foſter, M. D.

At his apartments in the Royal hoſpital at Greenwich, aged 77, Arthur Edwards, eſq. lieutenant of the Royal Navy.

At Liſbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, William Macleod, eſq. late firſt lieutenant on-board his Majeſty's frigate La Virginie, and fourth ſon of Donal M. eſq. of Geanies, Roſsſhire.

31. In London, aged 82, James Garnar, eſq. an eminent attorney of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At Somerby, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, late of Cold Harbour inn, Grantham.

Aged 43, the wife of Mr. Frankiſh, farmer, of Kirmington, co. Lincoln, and ſiſter to Mr. Hodgſon, draper, of Hull.

Aged 68, Mr. Taverner, ſhop-keeper, of St. Paul's-ſtreet, Stamford.

Aged 64, Mrs. Pilkington, widow of Mr. Robert P. formerly a reſpectable farmer, &c. of Stamford.

Aged 28, Mr. George Siſſon, lately of Eſſondine.

At Fulbeck, aged 31, the wife of Mr. Atkinſon, attorney, of Lincoln.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Hart, who formerly kept the Roſe tavern there.

Aged 71, Mrs. H. M. Iliffe, daughter of the late Mr. Edmund I. of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, and aunt to Mr. E. Swinſen, druggiſt, of Leiceſter.

Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Francis E. eſq. of Worſborough, co. York, and one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the late Joſeph Offley, eſq. of Norton-hall, co. Derby.

Lately, in Mecklenburgh-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 104, Mr. James Solas Dodd, member of the College of Surgeons of London, and formerly a navy ſurgeon. He was author of a Natural Hiſtory of the Herring, publiſhed in 1751, in 8vo; and of a pamphlet, printed in 1753, in 8vo, entitled, "A phyſical Account of the Caſe of Elizabeth Canning."

April .... At Staiths, near Whitby, Signor Roſſignol, who appeared in London about 25 years ago, at the celebrated Breſlaw's, in Cockſpur-ſtreet, oppoſite the Hay-market, London. His exhibition conſiſted of tutored birds *. A number of little birds, to the amount (we believe) of 12 or 14, being taken from different cages, were placed upon a table, in the preſence of the ſpectators, and there they formed themſelves into ranks, like a company of ſoldiers. Small cones of paper, bearing ſome reſem caps, were put upo minutive imitations wood, ſecured und Thus equipped, the ſeveral times, whe brought forward, fi ter, and ſet between teers, three in a row from the top to the on the middle of cannon, charged w der, had been previ deſerter was ſituate cannon. His guard retiring on one fid other, and he was ſelf. Another bird duced; and a ligh into one of its cla on the other to th and, applying the difcharged the piec pearance of fear or ment the explofio ſerter fell down, a tionleſs, like a de command of his The cages being ſoldiers were ſtripp and turned into th After he had quit performance confi the notes of all k when he aſſumed (*Anglicè*, Nightingi the ſtage at Covent- in addition to his he executed a conc out ſtrings; that is a wonderful manne repreſented the ſmall truncheon over a ſtringleſs vic was received with ſucceſs he met wit petitors, but none It was, however, ſounds were prod conceàled in the trick loſt all its re ſtate of great penu

Aged 60, Rober ril-green, many y Caſtle, on the coa

Aged 54, Mr. ham, co. Notting

Aged 28, Miſs eldeſt daughter of chandler, of Hull

At Hull, Miſs to Mr. James He

The body of co. Somerſet, wh weeks, was fou Swinſdon. The

* We have ſeen the exhibitor of birds at Breſlaw's, and the imitator of birds on the ſtage; but always ſuppoſed, and ſtill think, them to have been two different perſons. EDIT.

ed, as with a piſtol-ball, and a ſtone tied about the neck to ſink the body.

At Oſbaſton, near Monmouth, aged 98, Dame Morris. She had had her coffin prepared many years previous to her deceaſe, and kept it in her houſe, devoted to the purpoſes of holding the neceſſaries of life, &c.; and when it came to be appropriated to its real uſe, it was found nearly filled with apples, which of courſe gave place to the good old dame's body.

Mr. Joſeph Welch, well known to the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, having lived aſſiſtant to Mr. Ginger (bookſeller to that ſeminary), for the laſt 40 years. He was long in the habit of ſelling a MS liſt of the ſcholars, which, in 1788, he printed in a quarto volume, intituled, "A Liſt of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Weſtminſter, as they were elected to Chriſt Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the preſent Time, including the Admiſſions into the firſt-named College, from 1660. To which is prefixed, A Liſt of Deans of Weſtminſter; Deans of Chriſt Church, Oxford; Maſters of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Maſters of Weſtminſter School. By Joſeph Welch."

At Mr. Strafford's, on Holborn-hill, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Spilſbury, wife of Mr. S. of Lewes, Suſſex.

April 1. At his lodgings in Exeter, of a conſumption, in his 26th year, Major Wm. Erſkine, of the 71ſt Foot, youngeſt ſon of the late James E. eſq. of Cardroſs, in Perthſhire.

2. Aged 74, Mrs. Parker, of Reapham, near Lincoln, wife of Mr. William P. of that village, farmer.

At his houſe in Fareham, much regretted by his family, in his 83d year, Richard Bargus, eſq. near 50 years an acting magiſtrate for the county of Hants.

In York-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Horſley, wife of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

3. At Ulcomb, Kent (of which he had been rector 23 years, being preſented by the truſtees of Godfrey Bagnal Clarke, in 1778), after a lingering illneſs, the Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, B. C. L. of Lincoln college, Oxford.

4. At his lodgings in Miller-ſtreet, Glaſgow, John J. Murray, eſq. conſul from the United States of America.

5 Mr. Hind, of Leiceſter.

At his lodgings in Bath, aged 45, Joſeph Reubidge, eſq. many years a member of the Whig Club.

At Knightſbridge, co. Middleſex, Mrs. Marſh, wife of William M. eſq. of the War-office, ſon of Charles M. eſq. F.A.S.

At her houſe in Weymouth-ſtreet, Mrs. Sumners, ſiſter to Mrs. Pitt, of Arlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

6. At his houſe on Wheat-hill, near Derby, aged 90, Mr. James Bennett.

7. Aged 34, the wife of Mr. Aiſtorpe Stovin, attorney, of Hull.

At his apartments in High-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Joſeph Dix. He was a very remarkable character, was hump-backed, wore a cocked hat with the flaps all down, and an old brown coat, &c.; lived on his income, which was 50l. a year, which he ſpent chiefly in liquors, being a very little eater; and on cold, dull, and rainy days, uſed to lie in bed with all his clothes on, and a three-cornered cocked hat and ſpectacles. He ſaid lying in bed ſaved victuals, as it took away his appetite, and that the heat was more equal. He was a very ingenious man, having travelled into moſt foreign parts; uſed to mix medicines for himſelf (being well ſkilled in that art) as well as for many others; never went to church or chapel, nor ſaid any more prayers than "God bleſs me;" ridiculouſly conceiving that it was tormenting the Almighty with that which he knew. He was an excellent ſcholar, and ſpoke ſeveral languages fluently; a very cheerful, pleaſant companion for old or young; and is much lamented.

8. Aged 70, Matthew How, gent. one of the aldermen of Derby; and, on the ſame night, his nephew, Mr. John How, ſurgeon, of Kegworth, co. Leiceſter.

At Briſtol Hot wells, Capt. William Walker, of the late 98th Light Dragoons, ſon of William W. eſq. of Erdington-hall, co. Warwick.

At Alresford, Hants, Henry Sealy, eſq.

At his houſe on Woolwich common, Kent, Major Lawrence Hadley Newton, of the Royal Artillery.

Thomas Ayliffe, eſq. of Surbiton, near Kingſton, Surrey, formerly turner to his Majeſty, and for many years a conſiderable chair-maker in Wardour-ſtreet, Soho.

At his houſe in Great Charlotte-ſtreet, Blackfriers-road, Edward Falkingham, eſq. many years in the Navy-office.

At his ſon's houſe, in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, aged 80, Gawin Hamilton, eſq. of Killileagh caſtle, co. Down, Ireland.

9. At his houſe on Stamford-hill, Joſeph Bramley, eſq.

At Debden-parſonage, Eſſex, aged 76, Mrs. Totton, widow of the Rev. Wm. T. late vicar of Edgeware, Middleſex. She was daughter of the late Dr. Jurin, whoſe ſiſter married Trench Chiſwell, eſq. father of the late Richard Muilman Trench C. eſq. of Debden, who preſented his ſon to that vicarage.

At Peterborough, in his 76th year, Dr. James Garner.

At Stone Dean, near Beaconsfield, Charles Molloy, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Geo. Cook, eſq. M.P. for Middleſex.

At

At Windleſtone, co. Durham, Miſs Eden, fourth daugh. of Sir John E. bart.

10. Mrs. Joſeph Adams, of Ware, co. Herts. Her death was occaſioned by her cloaths catching fire.

At Hill-houſe, Surrey, in his 32d year, Capt. William-Auguſtus Halliday, of the Queen's regiment of Foot, ſecond ſon of the late Major and Lady Jane H. of the Leaſowes, in Shropſhire, and brother to Capt. H. of Groſvenor-place.

At Cheſter-place, Lambeth, the lady of the Hon. Philip Roper.

At Mr. Morland's, in Pall Mall, aged 86, Mrs. Mills, relict of Auſtin M. eſq. of Greenwich, and mother of Mrs. Morland.

Aged 80, Robert Freeman, eſq. of Lynn, Norfolk; who had twice ſerved the office of mayor of that borough.

11. Aged 21, Mrs. Dring, wife of Mr. Samuel D. of Hull.

At his houſe in South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, Samuel Worthington, eſq. of Jeffries-ſquare.

12. In her 81ſt year, in conſequence of a fall, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne. She retained the perfect uſe of her faculties, mental and corporeal, to the fatal moment which deprived the world of one of the beſt of women, and her friends of an ineſtimable bleſſing.

At his houſe in St. Swithin's lane, of a dropſy in the cheſt, after a painful illneſs of twenty days, aged 47, John-Edward Breen, eſq. a gentleman well known for the amenity of his manners, his refined taſte in the polite arts, and particularly for his extenſive knowledge of pictures, &c. &c. His communicative and friendly zeal for the encouragement and improvement of the artiſts of this country prompted him to become one of the earlieſt patrons and ſubſcribers of the Britiſh ſchool; and the delicate and truly Chriſtian feelings of his heart induced him to enliſt, and continue to his death, among the governors and benefactors to the charitable Society of St. Patrick. His intelligent partiality for the productions of antient and modern painters, and his diſcernment in the choice of them, are plainly evinced in the very valuable and numerous collection he has left behind him. Pictures of the beſt maſters, viz. a Madona by Raphael; the Adoration of the Magi by Pouſſin; the Holy Family by Leonardo da Vinci; a Claude, &c.; together with miniatures, carvings in ivory of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, books on painting, and books of prints, bronzes, ſtained glaſs, &c.; which for a long time afforded pleaſure and entertainment to himſelf and the well-informed circle of his friends; will probably be ſoon ſubmitted to the eyes and judgement of the publick, although we do not know yet how or where they will be di His remains were depoſited in of St. Swithin's church on the 17

Found dead in his grounds, Holland, ſen. of Claythorpe, ne co. Lincoln, a reſpectable farmer zier. He was carrying a loade ſome of his ſervants, and, bein firm, it is ſuppoſed he was reſt ſelf upon the muzzle, when, by cident, it went off, and lodged tents in his body, of which he

On Cromle's-hill, Greenwich, Charles James, eſq. one of the d the Sun fire-office, formerly a linen-draper in Cheapſide, and the banking-houſe of Maſon, Yel

Aged 48, John Scudamore, e for Hereford. He was taken i Houſe of Commons, during t reſpecting Lord Melville, on th veral of his friends repeatedly pr to go home and ſend for medi ance, which he refuſed, and t death is attributed.

3. Aged 85, William Hodge eſq. of the Grove, Hackney.

In her 15th year, of a c Miſs Margaret Carr, daughter mas C. of St. Paul's church-ya

At Debden-hall, Eſſex, after illneſs, Lady Vincent, wife of V. bart. of Stoke D'Abernon, daughter of the Hon. Edward and ſiſter to Lady Loughb amiable young lady was and had been only thre

14. At Barkſtone, in the Va veir, Mr. Richard Hays. through a long life with almoſ rupted good health, till with time of his death; and has lef with a numerous race of childr children, and great-grandchildr

At Dowliſh, co. Dorſet, Thom eſq.; of a mild and affable d kind and liberal to his domeſtic nuous friend to the poor; and to all who viſited him. His la perty devolves, in general, to E etq. knight of the ſhire for Dor

At the houſe of William Ar Grafton ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. ſiſter to the late Sir John T. ba

15. At his villa at Weſt End, his 55th year, of apoplexy, G penter, Earl of Tyrconnel, an Carlingford. By his firſt wife, l ces Manners, ſiſter to the lat Rutland, he had no children; cond, Miſs Delaval, daughter he has left an only daughter, L Carpenter. In private ſociety h verſally beloved. He ſucceed ther, the firſt Earl, 1762, and i by his brother, the Hon. Charles

At Andover, Mrs. Hulton, widow of Henry H. esq. eldeſt daughter of the late Iſaac Preſton, eſq. of Beeſton-hall, Norfolk, and ſiſter and coheireſs of the late Jacob Preſton, eſq. of the ſame place.

At his houſe in Argyle-ſquare, Edinburgh, aged 77, Robert Mackintoſh, eſq. of Dalmunzie, one of the ſenior advocates of the Scotch Bar.

16. At the houſe of Alexander Annand, eſq. in Love-lane, Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, William Trotter, eſq.

By throwing herſelf into a pond at midnight, aged 60, Mrs. Wray, houſekeeper to Sir John Blois, of Cockfield-hall, Yoxford, Suffolk. Her brother had drowned himſelf a few days before.

At his lodging at Hammerſmith, Middleſex, by cutting his throat, Mr. Lonſdale, formerly keeper of the tap at the Opera-houſe, Hay-market. A ſhort time ago he was, by his creditors, thrown into Newgate, which, with the loſs of his licence, made ſo forcible an impreſſion on his mind as to occaſion derangement, and cauſe him to commit the raſh action.

17. At the Saliſbury Arms at Hatfield, on his way to London, aged 66, Sir Philip Monnoux, bart. of Sandy-place, co. Bedford, many years an active magiſtrate for that county.

19. At Witham, Eſſex, aged 72, Jacob Pattiſon, eſq.

At his houſe in Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. Warner; a man not more eminent in his profeſſion than for his many amiable qualities.

In Winchester-ſtreet, aged 63, Mr. H. Cauſton, many years an eminent printer in Finch-lane, Cornhill, and a member of the Common Council for Broad-ſtr. ward.

21. At Bury St. Edmund's, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Yates, mother of the Rev. Richard Y. chaplain to Chelſea hoſpital, and author of the Monaſtic Hiſtory of that town.

22. By an accidental and fatal fall from the ſtaircaſe, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Simpkin, proprietor of the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, and recently maſter of the Vintners Company. It may be faithfully recorded of him, that he was a modeſt, unaſſuming character, poſſeſſing great ſuavity of manners, and capable of the ſincereſt friendſhip. He was an affectionate and kind huſband, and a moſt loving father; and has left an afflicted widow, three ſons, and four daughters, to deplore their heavy and lamented loſs. The writer of this had long enjoyed his acquaintance; and, as he knew his worth, cannot reſiſt offering this laſt tribute of regard to his loſt and departed friend. His remains were depoſited, on the 28th, in St. Clement's church.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 23, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	803	1561	Males	609	1179		2 and 5	141	50 and 60	104
Females	758		Females	570			5 and 10	49	60 and 70	79
Whereof have died under 2 years old 344							10 and 20	31	70 and 80	53
Peck Loaf 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 0d.; 5s. 1d.							20 and 30	87	80 and 90	29
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound.							30 and 40	125	90 and 100	3
							40 and 50	134	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 22:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 62s. to 75s.—Pollard 27s. to 29s. 0d.—Bran 9s. to 11s. 0d.

Return of Flour, April 6 to April 12, from the Cocket Office:

Total 11,915 Sacks. Average 88s. 11d.$\frac{4}{7}$ 0s. 1d.$\frac{4}{7}$ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 20, 42s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Apr. 24, 1805, is 50s. 5d.$\frac{3}{4}$ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 20:

Kent Bags	4l.	4s.	to 5l. 16s.	Kent Pockets	4l.	0s.	to 5l.	4s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l.	4s.	to 5l. 5s.	Suſſex Ditto	4l.	4s.	to 4l.	18s.
Farnham Ditto	7l.	0s.	to 8l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	4l.	0s.	to 4l.	16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 20:

St. James's—Hay	2l.	16s.	0s. to 4l.	14s.	0d.	Average	3l.	15s.	0d.
Straw	2l.	5s.	6d. to 3l.	0s.	0d.	Average	2l.	12s.	6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l.	16s.	0d. to 4l.	10s.	0d.	Average	4l.	8s.	0d.
Clover	4l.	4s.	0d. to 5l.	5s.	0d.	Average	4l.	15s.	6d.
Straw	2l.	6s.	0d. to 2l.	16s.	0d.	Average	2l.	12s.	0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	8d.	to 5s. 8d.	Pork	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	4d.
Mutton	4s.	4d.	to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	7s.	0d.	to 8s.	4d.
Veal	5s.	0d.	to 6s. 4d.	Beaſts, about 2000. Sheep 9000.				

COALS, Beſt, in the Pool, 49s. 6d. Delivered 61s. 6d. Sunderland, 44s. 0d. Delivered 56s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 6d. Clare Market 3s. 6d. Whitechapel 3s. 4d.

1	shut	shut	58	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	180½	2d	3p		shut		3¼p	shut		18	18	0	1d
2	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p		shut		3p	shut		18	18	0	1d
3	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	180	2d	2p		shut		3p	shut	57⅝	18	18	0	1d
4	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p	63½	shut		2 p	shut	57⅝	18	18	0	1d
5	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	178	2d	2p	62⅝	shut		2p	shut	56	18	18	0	1d
6	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	89⅝	shut	17⅛	shut	shut		2p		shut		2p	shut		18	18	0	1d
7	Sunday																				
8	177	shut	57⅝	shut	88⅝	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p		shut		2⅛p	shut	shut	18	18	0	1d
9	shut	shut	57⅝	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p		shut		3⅛p	shut	shut	18	18	0	1d
10	177⅛	shut	58	shut	89⅝	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	2p		shut		3⅛p	shut	shut	18	18	0	1d
11	shut	shut	58⅛	shut	89	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p		shut		3⅛p	81⅛	shut	18	18	0	1d
12	holiday																				
13		shut	57⅞	shut	89⅛	shut	shut	shut	shut	2d	1p		shut		2⅛p		shut	18	18	0	1d
14	Sunday																				
15	holiday																				
16	holiday																				
17		shut	57⅛	shut	86⅞	shut	shut	shut		2d	1d		shut		2⅛p		shut	18	18	0	1d
18	177⅛	shut	57⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	shut	179	2d	1d				2⅛p		shut	18	18	0	1d
19	173⅛	shut	58⅛	shut	88⅛	shut	shut	shut	180½	2d	1d		50⅞	57⅛	3⅛p		shut	18	18	0	1d
20		shut	58⅛	shut	86⅝	shut	shut	shut		2d	2d		shut		3⅛p		shut				1d
21	Sunday																				
22		shut	57⅛	shut	88⅝	shut	shut	shut	178	2d	2d				2⅛p	85	shut	18	19	0	1d
23	172⅛	shut	57⅛	shut	86⅝	shut	shut		180	2d	2d				2⅛p		shut	18	19	0	1d
24	172⅛	56⅞a57	57⅛	shut	86½	shut	shut			2d	2d				2⅛a3⅛p		shut	18	19	0	1d
25	holiday																				
26	172⅛	57⅛	58⅛	shut	89⅛	shut	shut		179	1 a 2d	Par				2⅛a3p		shut	18	19	0	1d
27	172⅛	57⅛	58	shut	89	shut	shut			1 a 2.	1p				2⅛a3p		shut	18	19	0	1d

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.

THE

ENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

MAY, 1805.

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embelliſhed with a Perſpective View of the Ruins of HANSLOPE CHURCH, BUCKS;

and a Miſcellaneous Plate of ANTIQUE CURIOSITIES.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

ed by NICHOLS and SON, at the Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London;

where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1805.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1805. By W. GARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	9 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1805.
Apr.	°	°	°		
26	42	52	40	29,51	cloudy
27	40	50	45	,67	cloudy
28	35	43	40	,76	cloudy
29	34	40	35	,80	rain and snow
30	38	48	40	,64	fair
*M.*1	41	50	42	,59	fair
2	40	48	41	,50	fair
3	42	56	42	,53	fair
4	43	59	46	,78	fair
5	47	56	44	,87	fair
6	47	61	50	,97	fair
7	52	59	49	,87	showery
8	50	45	39	,49	rain
9	40	49	45	,70	fair
10	49	58	49	,52	showery
11	49	56	44	,29	stormy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	9 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1805.
May	°	°	°		
12	45	55	44	29,58	showers
13	49	59	46	30,04	fair
14	47	56	42	,10	fair
15	46	53	46	29,79	cloudy
16	49	64	52	,75	fair
17	52	58	51	,89	cloudy
18	52	58	54	,98	cloudy
19	55	61	53	,92	cloudy
20	51	61	51	30,01	cloudy
21	50	60	55	,04	fair
22	56	65	46	29,79	fair
23	46	51	40	,80	fair
24	44	57	51	,95	fair
25	51	63	50	,96	fair
26	49	60	48	,95	fair
27	52	64	—	30,00	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 18, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	87	2	50	2	39	4	29	11	42	4
Surrey	102	4	46	6	41	8	30	8	41	0
Hertford	80	9	40	0	45	0	26	9	41	6
Bedford	84	9	68	9	42	5	26	0	42	0
Huntingd.	86	10	00	0	41	8	24	10	37	11
Northam.	89	4	66	6	46	9	24	6	45	0
Rutland	87	6	00	0	19	0	23	0	46	0
Leiceſter	85	2	00	0	48	1	24	6	41	3
Nottingh.	87	0	67	9	17	4	26	0	41	2
Derby	87	4	00	0	57	0	30	8	19	4
Stafford	89	4	00	0	12	0	29	4	50	6
Salop	88	5	61	0	50	5	27	0	00	0
Hereford	91	6	51	2	13	10	27	10	48	0
Worceſter	80	0	00	0	46	3	28	4	51	9
Warwick	98	0	00	0	50	0	28	8	52	7
Wilts	81	4	00	0	41	0	30	1	53	8
Berks	87	4	00	0	42	3	27	11	48	11
Oxford	86	0	00	0	11	9	27	0	45	11
Bucks	79	1	00	0	44	11	29	6	45	5
Brecon	84	10	51	2	46	4	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	84	10	00	0	43	2	23	7	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	47	2	24	11	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	87	6	57	7	41	6	26	7	15	1
Average of Scotland, per quarter.	79	2	33	3	36	7	23	0	35	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	84	4	52	0	37	6	30	6	38	9
Kent	96	8	00	0	41	4	31	8	42	8
Suſſex	96	0	00	0	47	0	34	2	00	0
Suffolk	84	11	48	0	36	4	30	9	36	10
Cambrid.	79	4	52	0	34	3	21	9	36	10
Norfolk	85	10	00	0	31	2	24	8	38	0
Lincoln	84	11	60	9	41	8	22	5	43	4
York	79	1	74	8	39	10	22	11	41	2
Durham	82	11	00	0	00	0	25	0	00	0
Northum.	78	1	60	0	38	8	22	7	42	0
Cumberl.	90	7	77	6	44	0	27	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	100	0	03	0	30	2	27	6	00	0
Lancaſter	88	3	00	0	41	4	28	8	49	4
Cheſter	81	5	00	0	50	6	00	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	51	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	92	0	00	0	49	11	25	11	00	0
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	48	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	8	00	0	44	0	21	9	00	0
Merioneth.	00	2	00	0	49	4	24	8	00	0
Cardigan	80	0	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	79	4	00	0	47	0	20	0	00	0
Carmarth.	93	10	00	0	54	4	21	5	00	0
Glamorg.	91	0	00	0	56	0	28	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	86	1	00	0	46	9	26	6	45	10
Somerſet	92	0	00	0	46	6	27	5	48	0
Monmo.	96	4	00	0	43	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	98	11	00	0	45	9	28	3	00	0
Cornwall	96	0	00	0	46	3	25	5	00	0
Dorſet	88	1	00	0	40	10	33	2	52	0
Hants	91	2	00	0	38	11	32	4	52	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	82	6	53	0	37	11	28	10	41	5
2	93	1	50	0	37	1	28	2	00	10
3	85	10	57	7	31	2	24	8	38	0
4	82	1	66	0	40	5	22	11	11	10
5	80	6	00	0	48	4	23	8	22	0
6	93	8	00	4	43	0	27	8	00	11

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
7	80	7	57	7	45	11	28	8	49	4
8	89	2	57	7	47	9	23	10	45	1
9	84	9	57	7	50	4	22	2	45	1
10	90	8	57	7	46	3	27	1	46	11
11	97	7	57	7	46	1	26	6	45	1
12	89	11	59	7	89	10	33	6	33	6

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1805.

LETTER XVIII. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, May 21.*

THE ſubſequent continuation of the Hiſtory of Priſons in Yorkſhire, preſents the ſame defects ſo repeatedly noticed, of no Chaplain, no divine ſervice, and no religious attention.

It has often been noticed by Hiſtorians, that in the ages of religious ſuperſtition, and it is the ſame to this moment, where the central power of Religion might be expected to have radiated piety and zeal into diſtant departments, the morals of the people have been moſt neglected, and their actions moſt abandoned; as Papal Rome has verified. It is a painful reflection to have occaſion to introduce here, that in the extenſive county of York, my friend notices only three priſons which have chaplains, or receive any religious attention. If thoſe who poſſeſs the management of them are ſo inattentive to the morals of the priſoners, it would not ill become the dignitaries of the Church to exert their influence with magiſtrates and others who ſhould ſuperintend them; and urge them to engage paſtoral care where requiſite; and where is morality ſo prevalent as not to require the exerciſe of religious duties? There are many curates in this kingdom whoſe gratuities are not equal to thoſe of a menial ſervant, who might be employed in the pious performance of theſe duties, and in conveying moral inſtruction to ignorant and unenlightened minds; and thus, in their humble ſphere, emulating the good prieſt deſcribed by Chaucer (Canterb. T. The Knighte's Tale.)

"Wide was his pariſh, and houſes fer aſunder,
But he ne left nought for no rain ne thunder,
In ſikeneſſe and in miſchief to viſite
The ferreſt in his pariſh mocke and lite
Upon his fete, and in his hand a ſtaf;
This noble enſample to his ſheepe he yaf,
That firſt he wrought and afterward he taught,
Out of the Goſpel he the wordes caught,
And this figure he added yet thereto,
That if gold ruſte, what ſhould iron do;
For if a Preeſt be foule on whom we truſt,
No wonder is a lewed man to ruſt."

Lamentable and frequent indeed as have been the occaſions of noticing the want of religious attention to the priſoner, it cannot eſcape the obſervation of the reader in ſome preceding as well as in the preſent communications reſpecting the gaols of Yorkſhire, that the want of medical aid muſt prove a ſerious evil, while eſſential benefits might reſult from the regular and ſedulous attendance of the Faculty. It is not merely in the cure of an acute diſeaſe that profeſſional ſkill is uſefully exerciſed; the laudable efforts of introducing cleanlineſs, air, clothing, diet, and other objects within the ſphere of their department, might not only enſure health, but likewiſe promote morals. Next to the ſolaces of Religion are thoſe of the medical character; indeed they are in general happily combined in the latter; and the humane treatment of the body may tend to ſoften and improve the mind of the pooreſt object, ſuch a treatment as was exemplified in the conduct of Monſ. Boudon, in France, and I may add, by every reſpectable practitioner in this Empire. "This eminent

nent Surgeon was one day ſent for by the Cardinal Du Bois, Prime Miniſter of France, to perform a very ſerious operation upon him. The Cardinal, on ſeeing him enter the room, ſaid to him, 'You muſt not expect, ſir, to treat me in the ſame rough manner, as you treat your poor miſerable wretches at the hoſpital of the Hotel Dieu.' 'My Lord,' replied Boudon, with great dignity, 'every one of thoſe miſerable wretches, as your Eminence is pleaſed to call them, is a Prime Miniſter in my eyes.'

Under ſuch conduct the cenſure of Palingenius, Author of *Zodiacus Vitæ (anno 1500)*, would then no longer be applicable to that profeſſion which is calculated to give health and happineſs to mankind:

"Nam ſi aliæ peccent artes, tolerabile certè eſt.
Hæc vero, niſi perfecta, eſt plena periculi,
Et ſævit tanquam occulta atque domeſtica peſtis*!"

The letters on priſons communicated to me by my friend Neild, in giving an unadorned narrative of facts, often convey ſketches of diſtreſs, that muſt excite ſympathy with the objects, and animate thoſe feelings of commiſeration which benevolent minds are wont to cheriſh in contemplating human woe, ſharpened by neglect and aggravated by continuance. Of theſe touches of his pen, the poor lunatic at Bodmin, and other inſtances of artleſs narrative, are perpetually brought to my recollection, and induce ſenſations of fellow feeling more impreſſive than would reſult from laboured pages; it is thus that we are touched with the ſhort ſketch of the unfortunate ſhoemaker in Pontefract gaol, to whom we might aptly apply the words of our antient bard:

"His ſlepe, his mete, his drink, his
byraft.
That lene he wex, and drie as a
His eyen holwe, and grifly to
His hewe falwe, and pale as aſ
And ſolitary he was, and evel
And wailing all the night, ma
mone."

CHAUCER'S *Canterb*

To effect a permanent r the ſtate and œconomy of repeated and perſevering is requiſite. Even near the gate in York, after the Dean Markham in compa Neild, the ſubſequent viſi latter evinced that the which was the object of t mary attention, was not r which proves, with numero inſtances, the neceſſity of and renewed appeals to th trates and the publick; a however laudable and ſucc labours of Howard might h the revival of the ſame ſ Neild will ever find ample for the exerciſe of philant the dungeons of human in

If laudable efforts may deed, have effected a d good, ample as the mind volence; the ſubſequent ex letter from Neild, dated affords encouragement to pe exertion, and cheriſhes ho removal or amelioration of

"It is ſcarcely poſſible ceive the improvements wh been, and now are, maki veral priſons in the kingd the firſt appearance of your reſpecting them. The Bri Maidſtone, which firſt ſug me the neceſſity of includ lar places in my viſitat which is deſcribed in the man's Magazine of May I found ſo different a plac tember, that I ſcarcely coul it to be the ſame. It was clean, and without a ſingle in irons. One gaol at B filthy as a pig-ſtye, and w

* "If other arts perfection need,
No wondrous evils will ſucceed;
But Phyſic, treated as a trade,
In fraud or ignorance diſplay'd;
A hidden and domeſtic peſt,
Our every comfort can moleſt;
Bereave us of our every joy,
And fortune, health, and life deſtroy."

* My friend did not chuſe to his own name; but the reader will as truly appropriate,

were obliged to have a cat cell, to prevent their feet gnawed by vermin, was hite-washed; made secure he access of rats; and every ment adopted in the con- of the prison (originally s) that it could well ad-

obvious examples of im- ent in Prisons and Bridewells ford pleasure to every re- individual, among whom I to subscribe the name of

J. C. Lettsom.

, col. 2, l. 8, *for* "it might have ned would have," *read* "might ned."

---

fract Gaol. This prison is un- Town-hall. The *passage* to s' cells is 38 feet by 12, with a at one end; it is lighted and by three very small iron- indows, and this is called the debtors. Felons have two ch 12 feet by 9; the windows are toward the street and the into the debtors' *room.* very offensive from the want s for decent cleanliness; the the cells are stone, arched, y. Straw on the floor. Allow- ht pence *per* day.

ons are sent here by process is- nt of the Borough Court, for great or small, and are entitled sixpences on the fourth court- A Court is held every three Fees 13s. 4d. Allowance, hatever. No firing allowed. er. No court-yard. No chap- o surgeon The gaoler, Francis lives at a distance, and keeps a house; he is serjeant at mace, heriff's-officer. Salary one gui- year. Prisoners, 16th August felons, none; debtor, one. He hoe-maker, and the debt of his ontracting, for whom he had curity; his case was much com- ed in the town; he had con- nploy, and the Corporation had ely allowed him to work in one of the Town-hall, the stone- below being too dark; without dulgence he must have been in able state, especially if the gaoler een from home on a *caption*, or business, and forgot him, as he could neither see nor be seen by any person for relief.

Rothwell Prison, for debtors, belongs to the liberty of the honour of Pontefract, in the duchy-court of Lancaster. Gaoler, William Carrett; salary, none. He pays a rent of 18l. *per* year to a Mr. Wilson. Fees on commitment, 9s 4d.; on discharge, 18s. 4d. Garnish 6s. 2d. which is spent in *liquor*. Chaplain, none. Allowance, none whatever. One coun, 30 yards by 14, for both sexes; it has a mud floor, with a pump and sewer in it.

The common side, or poor debtors, have seven rooms, five of which are up-stairs, and two below; to these the gaoler furnishes beds and bedding, for which each pays 10d. ½ *per* week; they have a day-room about 5 yards square. Master's side debtors have a day-room about 6 yards square, and six rooms up-stairs; the beds and bedding furnished by the keeper, each prisoner paying 1s. 2d. *per* week. All are allowed to work, if they can procure it; but only four were employed when I was there. One room up-stairs for women, with two beds in it. At the top of the house is a work-room with spinning-wheels for woollen-cloth. I was pleased with the manner in which the prisoners spoke of the keeper; he was not present. The average number in confinement here is 36. On my visit, August 16, 1802, thirty; December 20, 1802, forty-nine; January 18, 1804, thirty. No firing allowed. They usually at Christmas petition the Society for Relief of small Debts in London, for coals, which are sold at Rothwell for 15s a three horse cart-load.

Leeds Town Gaol Four rooms, 12 feet by 9, and a small one with double iron-bar grated windows fronting the street. Barrack-beds. The constable is the keeper, and lives distant; salary 5l. 5s. Prisoners, August 17, 1802, three.

St. Peter's Gaol, for the liberty of St. Peter, of York, near the Minster-gate, is the property of the Dean. Mr. Howard mentions an old printed list of parishes, towns, and parts of town, which are in the liberty of St. *Peter*; *viz.* within the city and county, nine places; in the East-Riding, sixty-two; West-Riding, forty; North-Riding, fifty-one; and there is one place in each of the following counties: Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, and Hampshire;

ſhire; in Nottinghamſhire, ſeven places*.

Gaoler, John Burnley (*who is alſo a Sheriff's-officer*); ſalary 21l. and 2l. 8s. *per annum* to furniſh ſtraw. Felons are exempt from payment of either fees or garniſh. Debtors pay a fee of 6s. 8d. beſides which the chief bailiff demands a fee of 8s. 4d. for his *liberate*. Garniſh, a *net* (a ſack) of coals, a bag of turf, and one ſhilling for liquor.

No ſurgeon. No chaplain, or any religious attention whatever. No court-yard. Debtors have four ſizeable rooms up-ſtairs, to which the keeper furniſhes bed and bedding at 6s. and 10s. *per* month. They have no allowance unleſs *certificated* as paupers. Down eleven ſteps are two dungeons for felons, each 19 feet by 8, and 6 feet high, lighted and ventilated by an iron-grated window each, which looks to the ſtreet; theſe dungeons had ſeveral loads of aſhes and other filth in them, which appeared to have laid a long time. One of the debtors who had his wife and four ſmall children with him, lived in the room above, for which he paid 2s. 6d. *per* week, he complained to me of the offenſiveneſs of the cells below, which, together with the crowded ſtate of his room, made it (in that hot weather) almoſt unbearable; the boards of the floor were rotten, and the roof of the cell not being ceiled, there was a fiſſure of a foot long. Next morning I waited on the Dean (the Rev. Mr. Markham) who politely accompanied me to the priſon, and gave orders to the gaoler to take away the rubbiſh *immediately*, and to white-waſh and clean the whole priſon; the gaoler promiſed it ſhould be ſet about the next day. The only priſoner in the cells then, was a run-away apprentice: he was pounding tile-ſherds. On my return in September I found nothing done: the priſon in the ſame ſtate of filth, and two *lewd women* confined in the ſame cell with the boy, and with whom ſeveral perſons in the ſtreet were converſing. The Act for the preſervation of health is not hung up; but the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors are: this, however, muſt be of little effect when ſpirits can be ſo eaſily handed to the priſoners from the ſtreet, and which, if the gaoler was *vigilant* and *attentive*, he could not prevent. I could not help obſerving the ſtriking contraſt there his face (which appeared light a candle) and tha ſhoe-maker above ſtairs, i was a viſible alteration ſinc Water is acceſſible to all and there is *now* a few Doctor Fountayne, the la 100l. and the four reſid each, making together ſum is inveſted in the and the dividends are dire plied towards the relief c felons confined in the fai proportion as the Dean ſhall from time to time There is alſo 12s. given Chriſtmas among debto Priſoners, Auguſt 20, 1 two; offender, one. 1802, debtors two, offen

York City Bridewell. ward Yeoman; ſalary 8 and 5l. *per* year for fu No chaplain, or any re tion. Surgeon, Mr. Ch lary 20l. Allowance, 2 bread, and two chaldron Winter from the Corpora There are three ſpacio one for men, the other tw with a fire-place in eac women's room is the Inf is light and well ventilat from this building are cells, two of which are about 2 yards ſquare, a There is likewiſe a room prentices. Water is lai river Ouſe, and acceſſib times; and there is a c not being ſecure the p no advantage from it having their cells better formerly. Neither the vation of health, nor the ſpirituous liquors, hung ment for women, ſpinn men, pounding tile-ſher the gaoler pays them 4d and ſells it at 10d. and but, as he had a great ſ they were making liti was there. Priſoners, A three men, two women.

York City and *County* Meggeſon, gaoler; ſalar felons, 7s. 8d. and for *per* mile, which are pai ty; debtors pay a fee of gaoler, beſides which th

* Of theſe places I could get no certain information, or procure the printed liſt.

emands 7s. 4d. for his *liberate*. Gar-ſh 1s. No chaplain, or any religious ttention whatever, except when a pri-oner is under ſentence of death. Sur-eons, Meſſrs. Champney and Lake; fa-ary 10l. Allowance to debtors, none ot legacies; viz. *City of York, to wit.* Donations to the priſoners in the gaol upon *Ouſe-bridge*, in the ſaid City. Mrs. *Elizabeth Taylor*, by will, dated 28th October 1580, gave 3s. 4d. yearly, to be divided among the priſoners on Lady-day. The Corporation of York pay yearly *Peacock's* gift, being 3l. 4s. to be divided among the poor pri-ſoners. Mr. *William Edmonſon's* gift, being 1l. 6s. is diſtributed weekly in bread to the priſoners. Mrs. *Bowes* gives every Chriſtmas one guinea and one chaldron of coals. A memorial of theſe legacies and donations are paint-ed on a board, and hung up in the pri-ſon.

This gaol upon Ouſe-bridge, called the *Kidcots*, has on one ſide of the bridge eight convenient rooms for debtors, about eleven feet ſquare, with a fire place in each; theſe are all free wards; but if the keeper furniſhes a bed, he is paid 1s. 6d. a week each. Below them are two rooms, with brick-floors, one of which, 15 feet by 13, has a win-dow which looks to the river, and uſed as a lumber-room when I was there; the other, 11 feet by 8, is a ſhop for the ſale of articles manufactured in the pri-ſon, ſuch as nets, purſes, laces, &c. the window of which fronts the ſtreet; in each a fire-place. There is a ſtone tablet fixed in the wall, on which is in-ſcribed, "Remember the poor debtors. '*He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.*' All debtors committed by proceſs iſſuing out of the Sheriff's-court are ſent to this priſon, and on applica-tion are entitled to their ſixpences the third court-day. A Court is held every week. Debtors, Auguſt 20, 1802, ſe-ven.

That part of the priſon in which fe-lons are confined, is on the oppoſite ſide of the bridge and ſtreet. The out-er door is wood, the inner door iron-grated; the aſcent by four ſteps, three of which are outſide the door, and the fourth inſide the paſſage. Men felons have a day-room 30 feet by 14, and 14 feet 6 inches high, with oppoſite and lofty windows, and a fire-place. In the firſt paſſage down *thirteen ſteps* is a large cell, for thoſe confined for hard labour to work in, 22 feet by 10, and 8 feet high, with one window; near this are two horrid dungeons, 6 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, and 7 feet 6 inches high, totally dark. The women felons day-room is on the ſame floor as the men's, and ſeparated by two wooden-doors in the paſſage. It is 14 feet by 8, and 10 feet high, with a window and fire-place: There is a door which leads down *fourteen ſteps* to a large cell, occaſionally uſed for thoſe under ſentence of death, but com-monly as a ſleeping-room for the wo-men, 18 feet by 8, and 8 feet high; the door is iron-grated, and there is a window in the paſſage oppoſite to it, which throws a glimmering light ſuf-ficient to make darkneſs viſible. One ſtep lower than this cell are four other horrid dungeons for men felons, 6 feet 6 inches ſquare, and 8 feet high, to-tally dark. The Corporation allows rugs to ſleep on, ſeventeen pence *per* week in bread, and ſeven pence in milk, but no coals. The priſon was dry when I was there; but the gaoler's ſon told me that in a high flood water flows into the cells *ſixteen inches deep*. The Act for the preſervation of health, and clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, conſpicuouſly hung up.

Priſoners, Auguſt 20, 1802, one felon.

To Dr. Lettsom.

My dear Friend, *York, Aug.* 21, 1802.

I FEAR I ſhall both fatigue and diſ-guſt you with Letters on Priſons, where I find ſo much to cenſure, ſo little to commend. If my limits of convey-ance would allow me, this ſhould be accompanied with a deſcription of the Caſtle, by way of relief. I am juſt re-turned from hearing divine ſervice pre-formed to four convicts under ſentence of death. Two of them ſeem leſs con-cerned than I have been accuſtomed to obſerve in perſons thus awfully ſi-tuated, and whoſe crimes admit no hope of mercy on earth.

This has been the race week.—The city filled with faſhionables—the race-ground with carriages—brings to my mind that paſſage in Thomſon's Win-ter:

"Ah! little think the gay . . . . . .
Whom Pleaſure, Power, and Affluence
ſurround, [along,
Ah! little think they, while they dance
How many pine in want, and dungeon
glooms,
Shut from the common air."

To-morrow I propoſe paying a third viſit to the Caſtle, finiſh my remarks on that noble priſon, then leave this ſome

ſcene of buſtle and gaiety, ill-ſuited to a diſpoſition recluſe and reflective, and to nerves more agreeably excited by attending to objects of commiſeration.

I am, my dear ſir, ever gratefully yours, JAS. NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

YESTERDAY being Rogation Sunday, I according to notice, p. 325, attended the ſervice of the Abbey church, Weſtminſter, which was celebrated in the Choir for the firſt time ſince the late fire in June 1803. Well.—I ſaw a full aſſemblage of the various members of the holy eſtabliſhment in their uſual and appropriate ſtations. I ſaw alſo the ſacred pile, even as I was wont from earlieſt infancy, unchanged, and imparting all thoſe divine ſenſations which I have ever known. I heard the ſolemn hymn of gratitude and thankſgiving wafted through the lofty aiſles; and, if ever tuneful ſtrain found a gracious acceptance at the Throne of Mercy, it was on this returning day of prayer, as a real and unfeigned devotion ſeemed to pervade the ſouls of all preſent! Thus all was well.

The worthy Dean delivered a diſcourſe full of the inſpiration of the moment; a diſcourſe breathing the doctrines of charity and good-will to all denominations of true and devout Chriſtians. He evinced the great importance of worſhiping the Lord in ſabricks of a ſplendid conſtruction, in order to glorify his Holy Name. In this enrapturing addreſs to the feelings of his congregation, the learned Doctor introduced obſervations which do honour to his character as a Churchman, and to his attachment for the antient Architecture of the country. Of the latter impulſe he remarked, that, had the ſtructure been deſtroyed in the conflagration, the face of the walls, from bearing the ſymbols of our Religion, would, in all probability, when reconſtructed according to the prevailing mode of Deſign, have taken the appearance of ſome Heathen temple. The matchleſs ſkill of our Anceſtors in rearing religious ſtructures, he juſtly maintained (ſtrongly directing our notice to Henry VII's Chapel), ſurpaſſed every thing of the kind in the Univerſe! The pious Dean, to ſhew the conciliatory frame of his heart, the brotherly yearnings of the good man, reverted to the former poſſeſſors of the Church, and, in pathetic words and actions their picture, as men on whom lumny had never dared to ve ſlighteſt word of reprehenſion; in whom the moſt exemplary m and piety had been manifeſted however they might have erred tain obſervances, they, like all p adored the ſame Creator, and him in the very place where w ſtood! And, moreover, that to the laſt Superiors previous to t formation we were indebted completion of the whole pile beheld! In concluſion, the bade us call to mind that withi buildings was ſet up by the ol gious, for the benefit of the I World, the firſt Printing Preſs, became the foundation for tha ſion of univerſal knowledge we day enjoy! The limits of this E not permit me to ſay more th the reverend Divine confirmed t one preſent his ſincere wiſh of p them on earth, and to the mer thoſe departed ſpirits whoſe af around us, his unprejudiced tion, that I went my way, and not the leaſt doubt ſo did the a ſatisfied, and full of hope.—O venly King is Father of us all!

Yours, &c.

INDEX INDICATORIUS

W. P—l—w begs to return thanks to Mr. D. Parkes for his ol complying with his requeſt in ſ drawing of the New Church at Montgomeryſhire, to Mr. Urban the latter, for his very neat engrav

IF T. W. S. will write to B. t tleman (whoſe addreſs is left with ters) will be happy to give the formation in his power.—The ſu of this Correſpondent to ourſelve ceived as he *intended* they ſhould

A LOOKER ON, p. 230, is req ſay whether, ſuppoſing the mat is known to be Cow-pox, it is of ſequence whether the child that i from, or the parents of the child, thy or otherwiſe?

H. G. informs CLERICUS, p. 2 according to the ſtatement he h his caſe ſeems to be ſimilar t ſome patients who received ve rial benefit from the uſe of the tractors at the Perkinean Inſti 1803; they having the diſeaſ *Muſcæ Volitantes*, or what the pa "black motes" floating before t

BELL BROUGHTON Church in

Mr. URBAN, *Hanſlope, Nov.* 24.

I ſend you a drawing of the church at Hanſlope, after the damage by the ſtorm, June 23, 1804, of which you gave a ſhort account in your laſt volume*. The following particulars were from the very reſpectable curate of the pariſh. Yours &c. D. H.

"There can be no doubt but that the accident was occaſioned by the lightning ſtriking the ſpire near the apex, which for ſome yards downward was claſped with bars of iron, it having received ſome damage by lightning ſeveral years ago. Theſe bars, we may ſuppoſe, attracted the electric fluid, which paſſing down them exploded at their termination with a force powerful enough to bring down the whole body of the ſpire. The chief weight of the ſpire falling on the church, cruſhed the roof, the electric matter accompanying it and making many leſſer exploſions in the church; evident marks of which were viſible in almoſt every window, and on ſeveral parts of the interior ſide of the walls. On entering the church a ſhort time after the misfortune, it ſmelt very ſtrongly of ſulphur, as if the whole had been pervaded by the influence of the lightning.

"After the particulars already given in your former volume, it can not be neceſſary to enter into any detail on the ſubject of the miſchief.

"The church has been covered in above two months. A ſubſcription is about to be entered into for rebuilding the ſpire, which, I hope, will be attended with ſucceſs. The Marquis of Buckingham, with his uſual generoſity, has put his name down for 100 guineas. The eſtimate is laid at 1100*l.* for rebuiding the ſpire† and repairing the tower. The pariſh repaired the church at its own expence.

"An account of the accident appeared in the Monthly Magazine, written by Mr. Bevans, of Leighton-Buſſard, which in many reſpects, is evidently very erroneous. W. SINGLETON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

I HAVE now before me a Proſpectus of Mr. Polwhele's Hiſtory of Devonſhire. "The firſt part of the Chorographical Survey of Devonſhire (or the ſecond volume of the Hiſtory of Devonſhire) has been long in the preſs; and I have pleaſure in intimating that this volume is now completely printed. I ſhould not heſitate therefore to bring forward, 1ſt, *a Proſpectus of the whole work*; 2nd, to give a liſt of *ſubjects for engravings*; 3d, to ſettle the *terms of the ſubſcription*; 4th, to arrange the *names of my ſubſcribers*; 5th, to explain the nature of my diſquiſitions in the *Hiſtorical Views of Devonſhire*; and 6th, to advert to the *progreſs of the Hiſtory*. The plates are divided into, 1ſt, ſubjects already engraved; 2, in the engraver's hands; 3, engaged to be done; 4, drawn, and ready for the engraver." The Author pledges himſelf to adhere to the original terms of ſubſcription: four guineas for 2 vols. even though he has engaged to preſent the publick with an additional volume; yet he intreats, that on *receiving this paper*, his ſubſcribers will *all* be ſo obliging as to pay the firſt ſubſcription. He foregoes all views of pecuniary recompence for his labour, and "felicitates himſelf on the circumſtance that his MSS. being nearly arranged for the preſs, he ſees nothing that can retard the proſecuting the hiſtory but the delay of gentlemen in ſettling matters relative to the publication of the printed volume." The ſubſcribers at this time were near 400. After enumerating the vaſt difficulty he has encountered from want of *communications*, want of *books*, want of *engravings*, and want of health, "To my character, as reſponſible to the publick, I withdraw my attention; and may I preſume to look for candour? My ſubſcribers may be ſufficiently aſſured, that, for *the firſt*, no common diſappointments, no difficulties, no diſtreſſes, though they may ſuſpend the work, can ever induce me to abandon it. The toil of collecting, and the irkſomeneſs of arranging the papers, are nearly over; what remains to be perfected is chiefly in the line of compoſition; and if the publick be not ſoon in poſſeſſion of the whole Hiſtory, the delay, I truſt, will not be attributed to its Author after this diffuſe explanation of his motives and views.

Exeter, July 1799."

It will, in July 1805, be *twelve* years ſince theſe oſtentatious promiſes were made to Mr. Polwhele's ſubſcribers, many of whom are probably dead, or from a variety of circumſtances may withhold their ſubſcriptions, firſt or ſecond, or both; and I know ſeveral who will not be thus trifled with.

Poetry

* See vol. LXXIV. p. 681.

† See vol. LXIX. p. 457.

Poetry and Divinity seem to preponderate in Mr. Polwhele's pursuits and publications; but neither are they any more than Topography above the reach of his controversial temper. While he is gratifying his vanity in all these several pursuits, his subscribers look in vain to the gratification of *their* wishes, perhaps at the end of twelve years more. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 23.

IN answer to D. H. vol. LXXIV. p. 1099, the writer of the communication referred to is not ignorant, that Walsingham attributes the erection of the Salisbury-cross to Lawrence de St. Martin, while Fox ascribes it to an Earl of Salisbury. The original words of Fox are these:

"This Wickliffe, albeit in his life-time he had many grievous enemies, yet there was none so cruel as the Clergy itself; yet notwithstanding, he had many good friends; men not only of the meaner sort, but also of nobility; among whom these men were to be numbered; John Cleubon, Lewis Clifford, Richard Sturie or Sturmey, T. Latimer, W. Nevill, John Montague, who plucked down all the images in his own chapel.

Besides all these, there was an Earl of Salisbury, who, for contempt in him noted towards the sacrament, in carrying it home to his house, was enjoined, by R. Ergham, Bishop of S. to make in Salisbury a cross of stone, in which all the story of the matter should be written, and he, every Friday during his life, to come to the cross barefooted and bareheaded in his shirt, and there kneeling, to do penance for his fact."

This is taken from the Black-letter edition of 1576; in the margin of which it is again stated to be the penance of the Earl of Salisbury.

Whether Walsingham or he be right is a question not for me to settle. "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"

Non nostrùm inter vos tantas componere lites.

It is *possible* he might have copied it from Walsingham, and substituted, by mistake, the word Earl for Knight; for Laurentius de St. Martine was a Knight of the Shire, and Member for the county 34 Edw. III. and the family residence was at Wardour Castle (so nobly defended in after-times, by Blanch, Countess of Arundel.)

Fox, however, gives his authority, *Ex Chron. mon. D. Albani in vita Ric.* This is nearly the title of Walsingham's book; but it is possible other monks may have written chronicles of the monastery of St. Alban's; for it is known that Polidore Vergil, who wrote his history about the same time, and died in 1555, destroyed a vast number of old chronicles and antient manuscripts.

With respect to the cross known by the name of the Poultry-cross, I conceive it to be the cross in question, and that the story of the matter might well have been written thereon, as the centre pillar has six sides facing each open part of the arches, and the figures of Angels, as if supporting a table, seems to shew where the inscription probably was; though it is not unlikely that when the penance ceased, and the parties were no more, the family had interest enough to remove what they must have considered a reflection.

See the Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 378. Walsingham relates that this Lawrence de St. Martin took home the consecrated bread, and ate part of it with oysters, and part with onions, and the rest he gulped down with wine, and adds, that he was a man of family.

Yours, &c. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 19.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Dyer's entertaining observations on the works of the old Poet, Joshua Sylvester, the public curiosity which was excited respecting that almost forgotten Author, has been frequently gratified by correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine; but none, I think, have yet given us any satisfactory account of the fortunes of his family, or of the particulars of his private history. Of the latter, though certainly the most important, I am unable to add anything to what is already before the publick, except that I have heard that his wife was sister to Ben Jonson, and this was only supported by some unauthenticated doggrel verse; of the former, Permit me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to offer to the public a few conjectures and a few facts.

Anthony Wood, whose brief Memoir of our Author contains the sum of nearly whatever is known of him, concludes with observing, that

"One Joshua Sylvester, son of Gregory Sylvester of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, was matriculated of Alban Hall, 1034, aged 17."

T

The Poet, it is well known, was a zealous Puritan, nor were theſe Sylveſters of Mansfield leſs ſo; they were, indeed, chief ſupports of ſome of thoſe miniſters, who, under the Act of Uniformity, left their livings; many of whom, ſays Calamy, fled to Mansfield as to a little Zoar. The Poet ſtyles himſelf "Marchant-Adventurer." Gregory Sylveſter was a mercer, a buſineſs not ſo confined as at preſent; he had, it appears, ſome extenſive commercial connexions; and left a property to his ſon, which entitled him to the deſignation of "Gentleman." From theſe conſiderations, and the implied ſuſpicion of Wood, Chronology alſo exactly conſenting, I am decidedly of opinion, that Gregory Sylveſter of Mansfield, mercer, was a ſon of the once-admired tranſlator of Du Bartas. If this be admitted, the following account of ſome of the deſcendants of this Gregory may not be unintereſting to ſome of your readers. By Jane, his wife, he had a daughter Elizabeth, who was married at Mansfield by James Chadwick, Eſq. 26 Sept. 1657, to John Firby of London. His ſon, Joſhua Sylveſter, of Mansfield, gent. married Judith, daughter of . . . . . thought to be a relation of the Baronet family of Aſhurſt, by whom he had a numerous iſſue. One of his ſons, Field Sylveſter, who was born in 1654, ſettled at Sheffield, in Yorkſhire; he was in a mercantile line, and adhering to the religious profeſſion of his anceſtors, was a principal promoter of the erecting a ſpacious and handſome place of worſhip for the diſſenters in that town, about the beginning of the laſt century. Judith Sylveſter, a daughter of Joſhua, married Mr. Ebenezer Heathcote, of the Derbyſhire family, an eminent ſurgeon in London, who loſt his life in the laſt terrible viſitation of the plague, leaving an only daughter, who was mother to the Rev. Ebenezer Fletcher, the publiſher of Howe's Sermons, a diſſenting Miniſter firſt at Ware in Herts, where he married the widow of Joſeph Dickenſon, eſq. anceſtor of the brewers of that name, and after of Coventry, where he died in 1768, and was interred in the church of St. Michael in that city. What became of the other children of Mr. Joſhua Sylveſter, I am not informed; but the name is now extinct at Mansfield. There was ſome intimate connexion between this family and Colonel George Etherege (nephew of Sir George, the Dramatic Poet) concerning whom ſee Biog. Brit. vol. V. p. 608, note K.; to the information contained wherein may be added, that he left a daughter, who died at Sheffield, unmarried, and was buried near the remains of her near relation, Judith, relict of Ebenezer Heathcote, in the pariſh churchyard of that place, with this inſcription on a handſome plain ſtone:

"Mary, the daughter of Colonel George Etherege and Margaret his wife, expired Jan. the 26, 1718-9, aged 16 years and 8 months."

Yours, &c. PHILO-BIOG.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

UNDER the idea that the moſt apparently unimportant conjectures, when offered upon ſubjects of general concern, and with the beſt intentions, will be received with candour, I ſend you a trifle upon the blight in corn. In a review of the publication by Sir Joſeph Banks, there is an obſervation which appears to militate againſt the idea that the blight in corn is occaſioned by a minute ſpecies of Fungus which grows on the leaves of the *Berberis vulgaris*, or Barberry. The Reviewer obſerves, that laſt year the corn on an extenſive diſtrict in Lincoluſhire was as much blighted as on any other diſtrict in that county; and that, perhaps, there is not a ſingle Barberry-Buſh in the whole diſtrict. Now, I have only to offer the following conjecture, which may probably induce ſome able Cryptogamiſt to extend his reſearches the enſuing Summer. The *Euphorbia helioſcopia*, Sun-ſpurge, or Wart-wort, is common to moſt cornfields throughout Great Britain. The leaves of this plant are frequently covered with a minute ſpecies of Fungus, very ſimilar in appearance to that on the leaves of the Barberry; ſhould it, on examination, prove the ſame ſpecies (and there is no improbability in the conjecture), it will account for that particular blight in corn appearing in thoſe diſtricts unfurniſhed with Barberry Buſhes. The *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, or Thorow-wax, is liable to the ſame appearances; but, not being a very common plant, it does not require equal attention. D. S. B. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Elton, April* 19.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine of January laſt, p. 17, Dr. Letſom

ſom promiſed to lay before the Horticultural Society, at any meeting which I would attend, ſome proofs in defence of the atteſtation he gave reſpecting the late Mr. Forſyth's compoſition for reſtoring hollow trees to a ſtate of ſoundneſs. In conſequence of this promiſe, which I could not doubt but that Dr. Lettſom would faithfully perform, I came to town in the end of February; and immediately left a note at Dr. Lettſom's door, informing him of my arrival, and intention of meeting him at the next monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society, in the firſt week of March.

I received no anſwer from Dr. Lettſom till two hours before the meeting of the Horticultural Society, when he informed me that it would be indelicate to bring his proof before the Society without firſt aſking their permiſſion, which he propoſed that I ſhould do. This permiſſion would have readily been requeſted by me, and, I entertain no doubt, would have been as readily granted; but the Doctor took effectual means to render all application uſeleſs, by informing me that, the meeting being in the middle of the day (the uſual time), he could not attend it. I remained a month longer in town without any further communication from the Doctor; and, well knowing that he had no proofs to juſtify his atteſtation in his poſſeſſion, I conceived all controverſy between us to be at an end: but I had not been returned more than a week into the country, when the Doctor wrote to my reſidence in town, to propoſe that I ſhould meet him and ſome other gentlemen in Kenſington Gardens, on the 20th of the preſent month. Had I remained in town, or did I reſide within any moderate diſtance of Kenſington (though I have more than ſufficiently often examined the trees there), I ſhould certainly have attended the meeting; without, however, entertaining any very ſanguine hopes of ſeeing Doctor Lettſom. I have, nevertheleſs, ſome ſtrong objections to offer againſt the kind of evidence to be obtained in Kenſington Gardens; as ſound and as healthy trees have been there ſhewn as any exiſting, and poſitive aſſurances given that ſuch trees were once hollow, and again reſtored to the moſt perfect ſtate of ſoundneſs by the late Mr. Forſyth; and Dr. Lettſom has atteſted the truth of theſe aſſurances. But the trees there, be Majeſty's property, cannot be cu and internally examined; and fore, it will be impoſſible to ſtrate the falſity of any evide duced to prove ſuch trees to ha once hollow. I have, howe peatedly offered, through the papers, to depoſit any ſum, wh within the limits of my pow convenience to raiſe, as a bet, a ſingle foot of timber, ſuch as Mr. Forſyth ſtates to be in t ſeſſion of himſelf and friends, ir the old and new wood of a tr hollow have incorporated and u the manner he aſſerts, can be pr either by Dr. Lettſom or any Mr. Forſyth's friends: and, as thoſe gentlemen have accepted, accept, this challenge, I ſho myſelf juſtified in treating with and contempt all verbal eviden tive to the exiſtence of ſuch tin

As the Doctor, in his laſt l the Gentleman's Magazine, d affect to have proofs in his poſſ ſupport the accuracy of Mr. F aſſertions, or his own atteſtatio ceive the controverſy between near its concluſion; and muſt t give him an opportunity of ex one circumſtance which occ our firſt correſpondence. In t tor's anſwer to my firſt letter, in the Gentleman's Magazine 1804, p. 824, it appears that he my letter on the 7th of June, he inſtantly anſwered it, with ing taken time to conſult Mr. ſo that no blame or increaſed could attach to the latter ge for declining to accept the opp offered of meeting my accuſa did not receive Dr. Lettſom's the 18th of June; but I nev did not entertain any doubt of ing been written on the 7th. return from town, not quite with Dr. Lettſom's conduct, ceived it poſſible, however, letter might have been antedat on examining the poſt-mark, the letter had not been put office till the 15th, though 7th of June. I am ready to the letter, which now lies b whenever called upon; and Dr. Lettſom will give a ſa explanation.

I have to expreſs my thank Urban for the fair and unpar

er in which all letters relative to our controverſy have been laid before the public; and am, &c.

THO. AND. KNIGHT.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen Square, March* 14.

AT Wallingwells manſion, the reſidence of Sir Thomas Woollaſton White, bart. there is a ſmall portrait of Mrs. Greenhill, mother of Thomas Greenhill, M. D. who wrote "NEKPOKHΔEIA, or the Art of Embalming," in 1705; and the following is an extract of a MS. indorſed on the portrait:

"She had 39 children by one huſband. They were all born alive, and baptized, and all ſingle births ſave one. The laſt child, who was born after his father's death, was a chirurgeon in King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and wrote the above book, which he was very deſirous to bring into faſhion. She was heard to ſay by a credible witneſs, with whom I (the perſon whoſe ſignature atteſts it) was well acquainted, that ſhe believed, if her huſband had lived, ſhe might have had two or three more children.

(Signed) RICH. ASHBY, a Clergyman.

There was an addition made to the name of the family to commemorate this extraordinary caſe; which addition is 39 furs on the creſt of a griffin's head."

On my communicating the above to a friend of mine (a M. D.) he ſeemed deſirous of knowing if there were any other biographical memorials remaining of Thomas Greenhill. If you think this in any meaſure worthy being made, any intelligence which my friend, as well as [illegible]

Mr. URBAN,

[illegible]

I CALLED lately on a [illegible] paſſes for a man of [illegible] really entitled to that [illegible] him engaged in a [illegible] purſuits, without any [illegible] ing them to a ſatisfactory [illegible] as frequently happens [illegible] this deſcription, he [illegible] ſtory of invention. [illegible] in him, though [illegible] well conceived, yet the [illegible] badly executed.

From a certain [illegible] exceſſive delicacy, [illegible] genius, he ſees ſo many [illegible] every plan that can be [illegible] his love of eaſe magnifies [illegible] ſurmountable obſtacles, and [illegible]

ſo difficult to come up to his own ideas of perfection, in his various endeavours to excel; that his deſigns, however well intended originally, too frequently prove abortive.

Thus, with talents to raiſe himſelf to the moſt reſpectable ranks in literature; and with powers to be eminently beneficial to mankind: he waſtes his days, in an uſeleſs round,—of planning and rejecting;—undertaking, and deſerting, the ſame purſuits.

When I lately called upon him, I learned from his ſervant, who is himſelf an humouriſt, that my friend was engaged in his library; and could not be ſeen. He told me, that his maſter was then actually *compoſing*; and that, like the poet Don Pedro de la Fuenta, celebrated in Gil Blas, the hours devoted to ſuch exerciſes, with him, were ſacred. Having however a particular deſire to obtain an interview, I ventured to preſs my application, but without ſucceſs.

During this altercation, my friend diſtinguiſhed my voice at the door, and directed that I ſhould be admitted.

Upon entering his library, I found him ſitting in a large [illegible] ſurrounded with a [illegible] confuſion of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

an effect, depending upon ſome conſtituent parts of the human frame, with which we are now unacquainted; and probably ever ſhall be; but it is really aſtoniſhing, when we conſider the many millions of human creatures that inhabit the globe.

Sometimes you ſhall hear a voice ſo ſweet, that it ſhall inſpire you with joy; and prepoſſeſs you in favour of the ſpeaker, from the firſt moment of ſpeaking; at others, ſo harſh, and diſſonant, that it fills you with diſguſt. Between theſe extremes, are many gradations, combining every poſſible variety of accent.

Some perſons pretend to judge of the qualities of the mind, by the tones of the voice; as Lavater did of the peculiarities of the character, by the features of the face. But whatever there be in that, certain it is, that different paſſions will produce different methods of articulating, in like manner as different feelings will produce a different ſtep, and different geſtures of the body.

Without entering deeply, I replied, into theſe niceties of diſcrimination; there is evidently ſuch a thing as a voice, that betokens deceit; or, that indicates pomp: or, that beſpeaks ſincerity.

Certainly, ſays he. And it is remarkable, that not only men, can judge of the paſſions of their fellow men, by the tones of the ſpeaker; but that brutes diſplay great ſagacity on this head. It is aſſerted, though I know not, with what truth, that the fierceſt animals, are alarmed at the voice of a man, uttered with violence, and vociferation; and we know, that dogs can diſtinguiſh, between the ſound of their maſter's voice, and that of a ſtranger.

Here the converſation (by one of thoſe tranſitions, ſo frequent in active minds, but which are not without connecting ideas, if properly examined;) took a turn to Literature, and works of Taſte. My friend inveighed bitterly againſt the ſpirit of the times.

He aſſerted, that the greateſt pleaſure to be derived from a modern publication, conſiſted in cutting the folds of the leaves, when the work came *new* from the bookſeller. Whilſt you are purſuing this employment, ſays he, expectation is alive; when you have finiſhed it, and ſit down to read, diſappointment begins.

I obſerved to him, that this indulgence, ſingular as it might appear, was as natural, and certainly as rational, as that of thoſe Politicians, whoſe principal delight in receiving a Newspaper, aroſe, not from peruſing it, but from placing the ſheets of it, wet from the preſs, to air before the fire; whilſt they themſeves drank their wine, and formed conjectures on its contents. This taſte, or rather this diſeaſe, was a peculiarity inſpired by the tone of Novelty; and Novelty was unfriendly to ſolid attainment. The evil was encreaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed.

The love of Novelty, my friend admitted, was a powerful paſſion in the human breaſt; but, that giving this motive its juſt weight, there were, beſides, other circumſtances, that might characterize the ſpirit of the times.

In the firſt place, he contended, that all reliſh for the ſublime, or the ſimple in writing, was gone. That writers beſtowed more pains upon the word than the thought. That nothing would now be received, but a pompous dialect, abounding in antitheſes, and ſounding phraſes. He further obſerved, that there could be no chance of ſtriking into any new path in Literature, our anceſtors having occupied all the avenues to originality. And yet, ſays he, we go on making books, as if *we* lived in the days when Cadmus introduced letters into Europe.

I replied, that, to me, he appeared ſomewhat cynical in his remarks on the ſpirit of the age. That we had ſtill many excellent writers; and an hoſt of candid, and judicious readers. That the practice of making books, to which he alluded ſo ſarcaſtically, was a great ſecret, and ſhewed an highly cultivated ſtate of the art; inaſmuch as we manufactured the ſame article, with leſs materials than our predeceſſors. And that, touching the difficulty of attaining to any thing new in Literature,—if our anceſtors had foreſtalled us here, we were quits with them, by borrowing their ideas, and putting them off as our own.

To this he made no direct reply; but referring to his former remarks on compoſition, went on.

I intended myſelf, obſerved he, to have publiſhed a ſhort Eſſay on *Retirement*, if I could have found time to prepare it for the preſs. Rather, I rejoined, if you could have found application; for, as to time, you can ſcarcely want that, having little elſe to do, but

but to amuſe yourſelf in your ſtudy.

Here, ſays he, is the outline of the Piece; give me your opinion of it freely.

It is dangerous, I replied, to criticiſe the work of a friend minutely; but a few general obſervations, I may with ſafety offer.

Retirement then, is certainly an intereſting topic, and ſuch as a claſſical pen might well ſelect for inveſtigation; but, as it is an abſtract ſubject, and has frequently been diſcuſſed by other writers; it will, of courſe, be difficult to ſay any thing new upon it. Zimmerman has already drawn it out to the dregs.

Nothing however, can ſhew more clearly, how congenial retirement is to the human mind, than the pleaſure men take in talking on this ſubject. All men propoſe to themſelves a time when they intend to retire; although but few poſſeſs the means to make retirement eligible.

Perhaps therefore, if you wrote upon the nature of Society; and of the duties men owe to each other in that ſtate, you would lay a greater obligation on the publick.

With reſpect to the obligations, reſumed my friend, which writers impoſe upon the publick, when they lay their thoughts before them; I think the expreſſion ſhould be received "cum grano ſalis."

Nothing certainly can be a ſource of more rational delight, than a well-executed literary compoſition. We feel grateful for the pleaſure ſuch a work affords; and are ready, with Mopſus, to exclaim,

"Quæ tibi, quæ tali reddam pro carmine dona?" VIRG.

But with many men, writing is a paſſion, in which they conſider nothing but their own gratification. This, though it may not diſſolve, evidently diminiſhes the obligation.

The remainder of this Dialogue, I reſerve to a future opportunity.

Yours, &c. AUSONIUS.

Mr URBAN, *April* 20.

I SHALL be obliged to your correſpondents if they will inform me how it happens that ſo many Clergy are preferred to livings whoſe names do not occur in the Liſt of Graduates of the Univerſities. It is true, that of Oxford, abſurdly enough in my opinion, does not record the firſt or Batchelor's degree of her ſons; but Cambridge has printed them down to the beginning of this century. As Oxford has her A. M.'s, I do not ſuppoſe that every *curate* ſhould have taken a degree, though I think it very proper, and very much to his credit that he ſhould; nor would I inſinuate that he has not been regularly ordained. To give one inſtance out of many, your Correſpondent G. B. in his account of Axbridge, p. 203, mentions with honour Mr. B. Cattle, as curate there, and yet I do not find his name in either Graduate book; and the obſervation holds true, of many enrolled in your Obituary, and the liſt of your Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, who die, or are promoted, without their academical honours making part of their memoirs.

The Critical Review of laſt month, containing Burdon's Life of Buonaparte, ſays, "He talks of the luſt of concupiſcence. We ſuſpected the words 'luſt' and 'concupiſcence' to be ſynonymous, and found our ſuſpicions confirmed by Dr. Johnſon. The Reviewer forgets that "the luſt of concupiſcence" is the language of our tranſlators of 1 Theſſalonians ch. iv. v. 5. ΠΑΘΕΙ ΕΠΙΘΥΜΙΑΣ, which might, perhaps be better rendered the *paſſion* of concupiſcence. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, May* 1.

I HAVE little wiſh to revive, and certainly no intention to engage in, any controverſy concerning the celebrated text of 1 John, v. 7. As however one ſtrong argument againſt its authenticity has always been the ſuppoſed total abſence of all antient Greek authority in ſupport of it, the curioſity of ſome of your literary readers may, perhaps, be gratified by the production of two paſſages, which ſeem to have eſcaped the obſervation of thoſe gentlemen who have ſo much diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon the queſtion. And, firſt, for the lateſt of them.

This is from Suidas, in voce Διόδωρος, vol. I. p. 593, ed. Kuſt. He was a monk, and biſhop of Tarſus in the times of Julian and Valens; and is ſpoken of by Socrates, Hiſt. Eccl. lib. vi. c. 8, as a conſiderable and reſpectable writer. He wrote Commentaries upon ſeveral parts of Scripture; among others, "εἰς τὴν ἀπόστολον Ἰωάννου τοῦ Εὐαγγελιστοῦ· καὶ περὶ τοῦ, εἷς Θεὸς ἐν τρισὶ."

He may probably be referred to about the year 380.

The

The other is from the ἐκλογαὶ of Clement of Alexandria, and at leaſt as antient as the cloſe of the ſecond century; and if, as I think there is ſome reaſon to ſuſpect, but which I have not here the opportunity of tracing, this tract was written by Pantænus his preceptor, muſt be ſomewhat earlier. It will be found in the Leyden edition of 1616, which is the only one at hand: p. 575, firſt column, "πᾶν ῥῆμα ἵσταται ἐπὶ δύο καὶ τριῶν μαρτύρων, ἐπὶ παιδὸς, καὶ υἱοῦ, καὶ ἁγίου πνεύματος, ἐφ' ὧν μαρτύρων καὶ βοηθῶν αἱ ἐντολαὶ λεγόμεναι φυλάσσισθαι ὀφείλουσιν."

As Grieſbach, upon the ground of this text not being found in any Greek MS. now extant, ſtrongly contends for its being an interpolation from the Latin, I add a quotation from his Symb. Crit. vol. I. clxx, where, in ſupport of a reading in Matt. vii. 21, which has only one Greek MS. he ſays:

"Quod in nullo codice Græco hodie ſuperſtite reperitur additamentum, extiterat in eo exemplari, è quo Latina verſio, quâ jam Cyprianus utebatur, confecta eſt. Si quis vero ex hoc loco effici poſſe exiſtimet, codicem noſtrum è Latinâ verſione interpolatum eſſe, eum cauſas exponere decet, quare in Latinâ tranſlatione aſſumentum hoc prius extitiſſe, quam in Græco aliquo exemplari, ſtatuere oporteat."

But, my good Mr. Urban, Critics are not always conſiſtent, nor Correſpondents reaſonable, I therefore haſten to conclude. γ.

Mr. Urban, *May* 13.

PIRANESI notices the diſcovery alluded to by Mr Dutens, p. 8. "In the mean time they went on diſcovering many valuable ſepulchral monuments, all of Piperino marble, among which the principal was the ſuperb cheſt or coffin (*caſſa*) of Scipio Barbatus. They found alſo ſome fragments of ſculpture, and a gold ring with a gem, on which was cut a Victory; which was given by the holy father to the reſpectable Sign. Dutens. Nevertheleſs, it was referred confidently *, or may be ſuppoſed to belong, to the Cornelian family. Other ſtones and fragments were alſo occaſionally found. It was determined to remove them all to the Muſeo Pio Clementino, though not without different opinions; and the oppoſition of Ab. Morcelli, who, in a good Latin poem in the Giornale de Piſa, 1782, deſcribed the diſcovery, and lamented the removal. The prietor of the ſite had copies of epitaphs placed there, and, as n as poſſible, reſtored the antient a of this tomb. The entrance to tomb was by an *arch* of *Piperino* ble, formed ſomewhat like a horſe turned inward at the baſe [as is ſervable in the arch of Pleſhey brid In it were found ten marble co *(caſſa)* of Lucius Scipio, ſon of ticus; M. Julius Silanus; Lucius pio, ſon of Barbatus; Lucius Sci jun. ſon of Cnæus, and grandſon Cnæus; Scipio Barbatus; Annia C nelia; Scipio Aſiagenus Cornat Scipio Hiſpanicus; Cornelia Getuli Publius Scipio flamen dialis; beſi threewithout inſcriptions, and fragm of others. The inſcriptions on all t are given in Piraneſi's fifth plate; in the ſixth fragments of various o inſcriptions, which belonged to various branches or dependants of ſame family. The tomb had b opened in the preceding century (16 and the inſcription on Lucius Sci ſon of Barbatus, taken out and pla in the Barberini library. Sylla be the firſt who introduced into the C nelian family the cuſtom of burn the body, the bodies here depoſi were not whole; and accordingly th is but one cheſt, too little to cont a body, but rather aſhes; but neit bones nor aſhes were remaining in a Mr. Dutens preſented to the Society Antiquaries a genealogical table of family of the Scipios.

In the January Magazine, p. col. 2, l. 25, for "Celeni" *read* Cell

Yours, &c. D.

* *Tuttacosa ſi ripete ſicuramente.*

Mr. Urban, *April* 1

HAVING lately covered a l. building with brick tile, wh looks unpleaſant to the eye from bright red colour, I am deſirous ſtaining it in imitation of ſlate. A w or colour for ſuch a purpoſe, I mentioned ſomewhere within the year or two: it was deſcribed as v laſting, though not abſolutely perm nent. I ſhall be greatly obliged your early inſertion of my requeſt your numerous correſpondents, to re me to the publication in which above-mentioned waſh or colour ſpoken of, or to favour me with receipt for making any other ſim one with which they may be quainted. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, March* 4.

THE inclosed (*Plate* II. *fig.* 1,) is a drawing from a sword which was shown me by Mr. Hollis, of Mackley, in Derbyshire. Mr. H. who is now in possession of it, wishes to know to what family it has formerly belonged, which he thinks may be done by the ornaments in *fig.* 2.

The hilt is 6¾ inches long, very curiously cast, of mixed metal or brass. The arms are on both sides the shell, and on the pommel; the blade is 3 feet long, and the breadth at the hilt 1¾ inch.

Mr. Hollis has two curious spurs of the same kind of metal as the hilt of the sword, which were ploughed up on a late inclosed common near his house. JOS. PATRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, April* 7.

THE inclosed (*fig.* 3.) is on a broken stone, inserted in the outside of Wells Cathedral, near the West door. It commemorates John Benet, Rector of Pitney, co. Somerset; and may be read *Pur l'alme Johan de Puttedie pries et trese jurs de—.*

Collinson (Hist. of Somerset, vol. III. p. 398) prints it in Black letter, and gives the name of the place Puttenie; but the D in Puttedie is too plain to admit of any other reading. The Itinerary of William de Worcestre, page 132, informs us that in "1438, Die Jovis voc. Maundy-Thursday magister Johannes Benet Rector de Pytney obiit."

The characters (*fig.* 4.) are engraven on the inside of an ornamented gold ring, now in the possession of the Rev. James Middleton, of Ringwood, Hants. It was found about 150 years ago in a chalk-pit on Salisbury Plain; a labourer having driven the point of his pickaxe so violently through it, that it was with difficulty taken off. The motto has lately exercised the ingenuity of several Antiquaries at Bath; and one of no small celebrity thinks it may be read Pil. Cv. lxviii, or 1568, the date of its formation. It is submitted to Mr. Urban's learned correspondents, whose opinions on the subject will oblige

Yours, &c. WM. HAMPER.

*** We do not recollect the note Mr. H. mentions of "March 7, 1802." EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

THE following motto (*fig.* 5.) is in a very old gold ring; and may be thus decyphered:

de cuer entiez.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Tytherly, May* 1.

FIG. 6. is copied from a board which is placed over the gallery in the church at Tytherly in Hants. I could not learn from any of the inhabitants of the village, when, or why it was placed there. Some of your numerous readers may, perhaps, be able to explain the use of it. A. P.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

THE instrument (*fig.* 7.) was found in a natural cavern, 28 feet below the surface, on a ledge in the rock at Burrington Coomb, in Somersetshire, about five miles from Stanton-Drew.

Within 50 yards of it, in 1796, was found in another natural cavern, 30 feet deep, an antient catacomb or interment of the dead, consisting of near 50 perfect skeletons lying parallel to each other, some of whose bones were petrified.

It is of fine Corinthian brass, and weighs full 8¾ times its bulk in water, and I apprehend was an instrument of war. In your volume for 1789* there is an account of another catacomb discovered within half a mile of this, which contained near a hundred of these skeletons, not indeed petrified.

Yours, &c. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

FULLY as I accord with *Olim Fumigabundus*, that smoaky chimneys are an evil of no small magnitude, and an heavy drawback on the comforts of life, even where affluence spreads its boundless stores; and cordially as I should wish to further every rational attempt to remedy such an unpleasant, and almost an unbearable inconvenience; yet, to prevent the disappointment and expence which must attend the adoption of the plan as recommended by him, and illustrated by *Fumifugandus*, in your Magazine for January, p. 18, I cannot help saying, the

* Vol. LIX. p 393.

the plan will certainly prove abortive. But far be it from me, Mr. Urban, thus, in the aggregate, to condemn the well-meant deſign of your correſpondent, without particularly pointing out its deficiencies, and the certain cauſe of its failure.

An inſpection of *Fumifugandus'* diagram, as repreſented in *fig.* 8. will immediately point out its defects. Suppoſe the wind to blow from the Weſt; conſequently, as he obſerves, the door marked D will be ſhut, and that marked C will be opened to its fulleſt extent; but that the doors lettered A and B will be at reſt in the poſition drawn, is a manifeſt miſtake; for as that marked A will catch the full current of air, and the ſame wind will act toward the cloſing that marked B, the conſequence muſt be, that A will be forced open, quite back, and by ſtopping the wind will force it down the funnel of the chimney. Again, it might be remarked, ſhould the wind veer to the N. W. nay, even to within one point of due North, it is impoſſible the door A can ſhut, but muſt admit the whole current of air down the chimney; and likewiſe, it is too probable, that with the wind at N. W. and by N. the door D will be opened alſo; and the inſtrument thereby form a complete funnel for carrying the air down the flue of the chimney.

Though I have thus abſolutely condemned the inſtrument as recommended by your correſpondents, I do think it is capable of an improvement, ſo as to make it fully anſwer the end deſigned. Inſtead of the doors being hung by hinges at their ſides, let them revolve on a pivot affixed at their centre, as in *fig.* 9. Though it is impoſſible my plan can be clearly ſhown by an ichnography, I truſt the two elevations will make it ſufficiently apparent: the doors are to be connected by rods, as in *Olim Fumigabunda's* plan, and being hung in the middle will require very little force to open or ſhut them, as part of their upper ſurfaces will be ſheltered from the wind by the bar which croſſes the frame juſt above their centres. With the wind at Weſt, as in the foregoing ſuppoſition, the door on the Weſt ſide will be ſhut cloſe, that on the Eaſt open to its full extent, and thoſe at the North and South ſides will hang as in *fig.* 10, and by oppoſing their edges only to the wind, cannot prove any obſtruction; and ſhould the wind vary, ſo as to act on the ſurface of either of them, it muſt immediately cloſe. Again; ſhould there not be a ſtrength of wind ſufficient to cloſe any of the doors, the current of air, with this machine, cannot deſcend the chimney, being admitted at the top of the inſtrument only; but in ſimilar circumſtances with one on O. F.'s plan, it would have immediate acceſs to the funnel, and probably increaſe, inſtead of curing the diſeaſe.

Truſting that no apology is neceſſary for theſe free remarks, and the intended improvement, I remain,

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F. S. M.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLIV.

NOTANDI ſunt tibi mores.
HOR. ART. POET.

IT has been remarked, that moſt of the great projects by which mankind have been benefited, were owing rather to accident than deſign, a circumſtance which the enemies of our art have ſomewhat impertinently advanced, in order to leſſen the credit of Projectors, and repreſent them as a ſet of men who are more indebted to chance than to ability. I am willing to confeſs, indeed, that in my own caſe, I am frequently indebted to what men call chance, for the topics of theſe my lucubrations; but I hope I may be allowed ſome ſmall ſhare of merit in turning to advantage what in other hands might have remained entirely unproductive. Of this my preſent Paper will furniſh an inſtance, for its birth and being were owing to an accidental viſit to an eminent merchant in the city, whoſe ſervant requeſting me to *ſit down* in the parlour until his maſter ſhould be dreſſed, I was under the neceſſity of amuſing a longer time than I at firſt wiſhed, by looking into the gentleman's library. In this I happened to take up a Dictionary of Commerce, and there, under the article BOOK-KEEPING, found it ſtated that, "Book-keeping is the art by which mercantile tranſactions are ſo recorded in an accurate and uniform manner, and afterwards arranged in ſuch a regular and ſyſtematic mode, as to enable the details and reſult of the tranſactions, jointly and ſeparately, to be aſcertained with eaſe and accuracy." It was farther ſaid, that "The books of a merchant ſhould contain every

every particular relative to his tranſactions, and the ſtate of his affairs: they ſhould ſhow the profit or loſs on each particular tranſaction, as well as the general reſult of the whole;" and the paſſage concluded with the following panegyric upon the art of BOOK-KEEPING: "An art which accompliſhes ſo neceſſary an object will certainly be allowed to be of the firſt importance to the mercantile world in general, and of courſe, muſt engage their particular attention; for it may truly from experience be ſaid, that the property of a merchant or trader reſts greatly on the regularity and correctneſs of his accounts; it is from ſuch regularity he is enabled to aſcertain how far the buſineſs he is engaged in is advantageous, at the ſame time that it is an aſſiſtant to his prudence in his various tranſactions; for, if a merchant cannot daily ſee the ſtate of his ſeveral accounts, does he not expoſe his credit and capital at a venture? and may it not be aſſerted, that from ſuch negligence or inattention the firſt characters have been ruined?" The Author afterwards proceeds to inſtruct his readers in all the details of the art of Book-keeping, and explains the nature and uſes of the ſeveral books to be kept; particularly the three principal ones, the Waſte-book, Journal, and Ledger. But as theſe are matters with which, perhaps, moſt of my readers are better acquainted than myſelf, I ſhall tranſcribe no further on the ſubject; but as after my interview with the merchant it occupied my attention, I have built thereon a Project, which appears to me of great importance.

After conſidering the wiſdom, accuracy, and correctneſs, by which mercantile concerns are arranged, and that it is by means of this art of Book-keeping that credit, reputation and opulence are acquired, and that the want of it implies danger, and moſt frequently ends in bankruptcy; it occurred to me that much miſchief had ariſen in the world from confining ſuch a ſyſtem of correctneſs and precition to one claſs of men, while others, to whom it might be eaſily acceſſible, were going on every day, and in various ways, to abſolute ruin for want of it. From ſuch premiſes I ſhould have ill deſerved the name of Projector, had I delayed a moment in recommending my preſent plan, which is ſimply, that all claſſes of men, however diſtinct in popular opinion, ſhould borrow from each other what appears to be mutually advantageous. And puſhing this idea a little farther, it occured to me that one of the beſt Projects ever deviſed, would be to perſuade MEN of PLEASURE to ſtudy the art of Book-keeping, as practiſed by MEN of BUSINESS.

That this Project was not ſooner announced, and that it was reſerved for me to be its Author, are circumſtances on which I might, perhaps, dilate with a proliſity tending to vanity, a thing very unbecoming in Projectors. I ſhall rather, therefore, wave for a moment the conſideration of what may be due to myſelf on this occaſion, and obſerve, that perhaps in former times ſuch a Project might be leſs neceſſary. There is ſome reaſon to think that in former times pleaſure was conſidered by very few as buſineſs, and that the Men of pleaſure in theſe days tranſacted ſo little that the accuracy of books might not be neceſſary to ſupport their reputation, and that the few matters of the kind in which they were engaged might be ſafely truſted to the memory. But in our days circumſtances are conſiderably altered; and as it is notorious that pleaſure is not only followed as a diſtinct and independent buſineſs, but is alſo become a buſineſs which has its "warm men" and its "bankrupts" as regularly and frequently as merchandiſe, I hope it will be at leaſt allowed that my plan is well-timed; while the adoption of it will not allow of much longer delay without involving the affairs of pleaſure in that moſt terrible of all national proſpects, a general ſtoppage.

Now, whoever conſiders the advantages derived to buſineſs from the art of Book-keeping, and which are ſo well explained in the paſſages I have above tranſcribed, muſt ſee at one glance, that the ſame advantages might be enjoyed by perſons engaged in carrying on large concerns of pleaſure. If it be from negligence or inattention that the firſt characters in *trade* have been ruined, how much more obvious is it that negligence and inattention have been the ruin of the firſt characters in the *beau monde*? Men, indeed, who deal only a little in articles of pleaſure, who may be ſaid to go to the chandlers-ſhops of amuſement, but never embark on the high-change of faſhion; they may avoid a failure, as other

other poor adventurers in trade, by their inſignificance; and of them it were as unreaſonable to expect a regular ſet of books, as from the itinerants who vend matches or toothpicks. But others who employ their whole lives and their whole capital in the purchaſe and ſale of articles of pleaſure, and who mind no other earthly calling, who riſk thouſands on a ſingle ſpeculation, and even trade with foreign nations for an exchange of commodities ſuitable to the conſumption of time, and the manufacture of that ſpecies of happineſs in which they profeſſedly deal, it muſt be obvious that the frequent ſtoppages and bankruptcies among perſons of this claſs can be owing to nothing elſe than inaccuracy in their accounts, and particularly their neglect of making the proper entries in the Waſte-book.

It would, in truth, be trifling with the patience of my mercantile readers were I to enter minutely into this ſubject, as they can ſo eaſily comprehend the whole advantages of my plan by merely tranſfering the buſineſs of the counting-houſe to the parlour; and ſuppoſing that men of pleaſure kept their accounts with as much regularity as men of buſineſs. The faſhionable world has, indeed, in ſome branches of their trade, already adopted my plan; I have ſeen a publication called a "Racing Calendar," and of late, a little annual book is printed which, if I remember right, is called the "Card Account." But in the "Racing Calendar" I ſee no account of profit and loſs; and if that be neglected, every ſhop-keeper knows that a man may very ſoon ſpeculate beyond his capital. As for the "Card Book," having had the honour of peruſing two or three belonging to ladies of my acquaintance, I am ſorry to obſerve that the lines "Amount per month," and "Amount at the end of the year," are invariably left blank, ſo that all the advantages of calculation are conſigned to memory, which, I am confidently aſſured never concerns itſelf in ſuch [illegible] matters.

With all the reſpect, therefore, due to [illegible] and cards, it is evident that [illegible] is nothing, if it be not extended [illegible] every article in which the [illegible] world deals, and that a commercial [illegible] ks ought to be provided, [illegible] ies ſhould be regularly [illegible] k itſelf, its real value, [illegible] profit and loſs upon it. It is wonderful how much damage is done to the reputation of a great houſe, by neglecting ſuch items. In particular, we often find, that they are quite unprepared to anſwer any ſudden demand made upon them. They are totally unable to ſuſtain any ſudden loſs; and as unable, ſometimes, of laying hold of any ſudden advantage which may preſent itſelf. Thus, it was remarked, at the concluſion of the laſt war, when the Continent became open, and the trade of pleaſure, long interrupted by battles and bloodſhed, began to lift its head, very few houſes were in a condition to viſit their old connexions in France; and ſome found it neceſſary to take ſuch a long time in fitting out for the continental market, that a new war was declared before they were ready. This is miſerable work, and can never raiſe any houſe to a great eminence in the *line* of pleaſure. The continental trade has ever been conſidered as the moſt honourable and extenſive; but thoſe whoſe capital is inſufficient, through neglect or otherwiſe, are obliged, as we frequently ſee, to put up with the inferior coaſting trade carried on during the Summer months, in Kent and Suſſex.

It is well known that in trade, partnerſhip accounts, although for that reaſon the moſt important, are yet the moſt complex. What confuſion then muſt prevail in a houſe of pleaſure where no ſuch accounts are preſerved, where there is neither Waſte-book, Journal, nor Ledger, where bills are not duly entered, and the days of payment foreſeen! In that ſpecies of partnerſhip which is uſually called matrimony, we every day hear of the miſchief occaſioned by ſuch neglect. The two principal partners, inſtead of trading in a common ſtock, engage in ſeparate concerns unknown to each other, and owing to the want of regular books, unknown almoſt to themſelves. This, ſurely, is not conducting buſineſs in a buſineſs-like manner, and it is to this abſurdity that we owe what our anceſtors appear to have been very little acquainted with, frequent *diſſolutions* of partnerſhip, firſt, ſometimes at Guildhall, and ſometimes at Weſtminſter-hall, and afterwards in a certain great aſſembly, where the commiſſioners are remarkably ſtrict in examining the friends of the bankrupt as well as the ſolvent partner. Now, although theſe diſſolutions are occaſioned

tioned in houſes of pleaſure by the ſame cauſes as in houſes of buſineſs, yet the mode of conducting, and the circumſtances attending them are ſomewhat different. With reſpect to the cauſes, they are principally engaging in ſeparate ſpeculations with other houſes, unknown to the principal partner, who is often robbed, and for a long time injured, without his knowing it; but the proceſs of diſſolution is not, as often in buſineſs, by mutual conſent, but by an action in the courts of law. And theſe actions very decidedly prove the miſchiefs ariſing from neglecting the plan I recommend, and from conflicted notions of property; but moſt of all from the offending party taking no account of what is *due to herſelf*.

Indeed this laſt piece of neglect ſo generally runs through all pleaſurable concerns, that if there were no other reaſon, it might form a very powerful argument in favour of a plan which recommends frequent and accurate ſtatements of profit and loſs. It may ſeem to ſome very ſurpriſing, and to others very good-natured, that perſons engaged in the traffic of pleaſure, ſhould be ſo averſe to make memorandums of what is *due to themſelves*, and even ſo averſe to recollect, or pay any attention to the ſubject. I own, however, that the recommendation of ſuch attention is a part of my plan, in which I have been anticipated in the writings of every moral Projector, from the firſt æra of books and precepts. But as the effect of ſuch recommendation is not yet very ſtrikingly obvious, I hope it will not be ſaid that I have over-burthened my plan by including it, nor by adding one other advantage reſulting from it, which will form no improper concluſion to this Paper.

What I allude to is, that a regular account of the profit and loſs in affairs of pleaſure, and eſpecially accurate ſtatements of what is due to themſelves, may enable men engaged in this commerce, firſt, to *retire* much ſooner than is uſually done, and, ſecondly, to retire with much more credit and reputation than are generally attached to ſuch purſuits. It is univerſally acknowledged that the proper period of retirement, and the nature of retirement, are often ſtrangely miſunderſtood even by men of buſineſs who do keep regular books, and can demonſtratively ſhew what they have gained and what they have loſt; and we may readily ſuppoſe that the nature and purpoſes of retirement will be yet more miſunderſtood by men who keep no accounts, and who not only are unable to anſwer the queſtions of others, but are afraid to aſk themſelves what has been the gain and loſs of their long toil and induſtry, their perpetual fatigues and ſleepleſs nights.

By keeping ſuch accounts, therefore, as are here recommended, they would infallibly be enabled to retire much ſooner; and it is peculiar to this ſpecies of retirement, that ſo far from being at a loſs what to do with their time, they generally allow that they never before knew the proper uſes to which time might be put. They would alſo be enabled to retire with credit and reputation unſullied, or at leaſt ſo little injured as to be eaſily repaired; whereas, in the common way of neglecting accounts, and keeping neither Day-books nor Night-books, it may be ſaid of them, as in common language, that "they did not leave buſineſs until buſineſs left them." There is, indeed, no more deplorable object than an aged perſon carrying on the traffic of pleaſure, without profit, and without encouragement, and prating of the *items* on his liſt of goods, although he has forgot their uſe and quality, and retains ſcarcely an idea of either *duties* or *cuſtoms*. Perhaps, ſhould my plan not be adopted, the charitable and humane may think of erecting an hoſpital for decayed Men and Women of Pleaſure, who have "loſt their all, by bad debts and unfortunate ſpeculations, and have no friends left." Such an inſtitution might, among other valuable purpoſes, prepare ſome of them for the day that ſo ſeldom enters into their thoughts, when *all muſt render an account*.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

I WAS ſtruck by the obſervation of a correſpondent in your laſt number, who ſigns himſelf *Melanchon*, p. 219, not indeed with ſurprize, but with a melancholy certitude of its truth. I have too frequently witneſſed the effect which has been produced in a country pariſh by the lax conduct and irreligious indifference of the pariſh prieſt, and with a grief too poignant to be deſcribed, have I beheld the multitude running to places of worſhip where doctrines the moſt repugnant to the eſtabliſh-

establishment and government of this country are frequently propagated. Before however I proceed farther, I must notice that the respectable title of *Mother Church* is not the property, in every instance, of the Established church of England: it belongs rather to the original Lutherans, or perhaps the Papists.

It is needless to add to the description given by Melanethon: I will rather weep over the disorders in private, attempt to point out the cause, and prescribe a remedy.

A very superficial survey of the Universities will disclose the cause. The young, the dissipated Nobility, are there confusedly mixed with the Candidates for the Priesthood: the patronage which they possess has an irresistible influence over the Sons of the Clergy, whose chief hope of preferment and comfort in this life depends on the intimacy which they shall form with one or more of these advocates of libertinism and debauchery. This intimacy can be acquired, not by exhibiting before their eyes the austere, the condemning example of Christian piety, but by adopting their maxims and habits, by forming a convivial and depraved member of all their parties of riot and dissipation, and becoming in every respect like unto them. By these means are their morals and habits formed, by these means is the spirit of prodigality and dissipation acquired, and the love of the world and worldly enjoyments gains an ascendancy in their breasts over the love both of God and their flock. This remark, however, is not applicable to the whole body of the Priesthood; but they to whom it is applicable shall be indebted not to me, but to their public conduct, for the manifestation of their crimes. I will therefore weep in silence over the consequences of their irregularities, and lament that any should be found to follow our Saviour merely for the loaves. The duties of the priest and the gentleman (by which I mean the state of independence and ease, contrasted with the opposite state) have no connexion with each other; they form two distinct members of the Christian body. The priest, I allow, is not the hands, nor the feet, neither is he the belly, therefore ease and sensuality are pleasures to which he has no title. Properly speaking, he is the interior monitor, *i. e.* conscience. It is his duty to admonish his fellow mem their faults, and to applaud th their virtues: to comfort the s member by displaying before h the future rewards of patience, repress the audaciousness of the by exposing the dreadful flames vine vengeance. This is the p of the priest: this is his situatio Christian body. But when th the dignified, the independ science reduces itself, or a reduce itself, to the state of the parts, a dissolution of morals ably takes place in all the m To this unfortunate cause mu tributed the declining state Church of England, and the ing increase of the Sectaries.

A remedy perhaps could easily found; and if it were could not be easily applied. scription from an obscure in may perhaps be treated wi ence, but I trust that the pu views will screen him from th attacks of criticism. It is my therefore, that the most effect of restoring the Church of En its primitive splendor is to re Universities, by dissolving the ion which subsists between the nobility and the candidates priesthood. This can be on either by allotting one Unive clusively to the Clergy, and th to the Nobility, or by form parate university for the Nobili and leaving the other two Clergy. I will not expatiate him at present, but leave it to amination of the publick. If be found deserving of notice, a with approbation, I then perh enlarge upon it, unless the s taken up by an abler pen. I

Mr. Urban,

I WAS present at the Anni the Royal Humane Society in p. 377; and felt highly gr the sight of an assembly con the most respectable and phil characters. The procession of objects restored to society by mitting efforts of the Medical excited in the breast the most sensations. Baron de Robeck nobly exerted himself in prese life of an unfortunate female peculiarly impressed with a

eminently calculated to call
ery benevolent principle.
incessant, the unwearied atten-
one individual in particular to
ength and stability to a Society
l upon the most enlarged prin-
of humanity, naturally directed
ntion of the Noble Chairman
Henniker) to the very appro-
notio in the Annual Report:

autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos
, ut ab nullius unquam me tem-
ut commodum, aut otium meum
rit, aut voluptas avocarit, aut
somnus retardarit."

CICERO *pro* ARCHIA.

Lordship, after having read this
al sentence in the original, very
translated it, for the benefit of
merous hearers, in the following

t why should I be ashamed, who
many years have never been pre-
by interest or indolence, seduced
sure, nor diverted by sleep, from
ood offices to others?"

Noble Chairman, who so ably
l during the festivity, was un-
to lose the opportunity of bear-
most honourable testimony to
ts of a Gentleman * who has
ated a long life to the most va-
purposes of existence.

ngratulate you, Mr. Urban, on
asing prospect of our Society.
the din and tumult of War, we
withstanding enlarging the circle
evolence; we are demonstrating
World that Britons are eminently
ished for those actions which
a peculiar lustre upon our spe-
Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

URBAN, *Kirk Oswald, Cumberland, May* 19.

hoped the new Archbishop will
into consideration the dispensa-
r non-residence granted to the
for, with all due reverence
ect to the memory and cha-
the late amiable and venerable
it was surely rather a mistaken
and too great an [illegible]
, nay must, if [illegible]
ve of great mischief [illegible]
generation. [illegible]
are too [illegible]
, and [illegible]
of this world. [illegible]
[illegible]

* Dr. HAW[illegible]

from the restraint and retirement of a college life (which, by the bye, ought to be a pleasing life to them, as it used to be to their forefathers; their studies and pursuits there ought to be enjoyed as pleasing recreations); however, these young men, when they have taken orders, and gone through all the solemn service of the ordination, think no more of the matter; and, if they happen to have the good fortune, through their interest and connexions, to be early presented to a living, instead of going to reside upon it, and taking care of their parish and the flock under their direction, as used to be thought a duty in good old times now past and gone, they only take out a licence, and live at large wherever they please, enjoying themselves, and taking their share of dissipation, going to balls, plays, and card parties, every evening, and spending all the profits of their living: which living, if it happens to be in a country village (which is sometimes the case), and a house not very large or very grand belonging it, which may possibly be; and it may be old, and not very fashionable or elegant—things that are not to be expected in general in country livings; if these things are the case, they despise the house and situation, and cry it down without mercy, and would think it a dreadful penance to be obliged to reside in such a place, and to fit up the house by degrees every year out of the profits of the living, instead of spending it all, and perhaps more too, in card-playing, dress, &c. How much more respectable and honourable were their ancestors in former times estimated, who resided upon their livings, visited the sick and poor of their parish, and relieved their necessities; who were looked up to and beloved as the fathers of their parishes, whose doctrines were listened to on a Sunday with attention and admiration, and whose lives and practice did credit to their profession! But now these young upstart men think nothing of all these things; and, only laugh at these old-fashioned notions, and seem to think it all a disgrace. They never pretend to make their own sermons nor enter into any [illegible] of their profession, [illegible] the garb for the [illegible] that would [illegible] ed upon the [illegible] us are the [illegible], being left

ſo entirely at their own diſpoſal, it entails upon them the love of pleaſure and idleneſs, which, when once taken in early at firſt ſetting out, becomes ſo rooted in them, that it cannot eaſily be ſhaken off. And if they happen to have a wife and family early, gadding about in ſuch a round of pleaſure is deſtruction to them all; inſtead of conſidering what the duty of a clergyman is, and living in a quiet domeſtic way. Not that I mean to ſay they need to be quite ſecluded from ſociety, like the antient monks in cloiſtered abbeys; but ſtill the greateſt part of the year ought to be paſſed at their livings; and, if their fortunes are but ſmall at firſt ſetting out in life, as is very often the caſe, they ought to be contented to paſs the whole year there, as their fathers have done before them, and never thought it poſſible to do otherwiſe. A living, therefore, beſtowed in theſe times is quite thrown away; for they only repine at the dullneſs of the place, if in retirement, and the want of a neighbourhood, and diſparage the houſe and every thing belonging it; and get a licence immediately to diſpenſe with reſidence, that they may be quite free and at eaſe, and quit of all burthen and confinement. But I ſhould only be laughed at, and incur ridicule, for enforcing theſe old-faſhioned doctrines, ſo long out of date and laid aſide, in theſe enlightened times; therefore I haſten to conclude. Though far from a Methodiſt, or enthuſiaſt of any kind, and loving cards and plays as much as any body can do in a reaſonable way; and far from a foe to innocent mirth and pleaſantry; yet I own thoſe good old times that are gone pleaſed me far better than the preſent new ways: and if this important matter could be taken into conſideration, and rectified, it might be a great benefit to the riſing generation. KEZIA.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. N° XXII.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 2.

AT the revival of the Grecian Architecture under the Medici, the moſt learned and competent judges ſought not models for imitation among the remains of the Roman antique. They clearly diſcerned the ſuperiority of the true Attic ſtyle preſerved in the documents of Vitruvius. The great Lorenzo ſtudiouſly inveſtigated thoſe Athenian ſources, and recommended them as the true ſtandard of architectural propriety. * And the cenſure paſſed by that illuſtrious promoter and patron of the liberal arts, againſt the raſh and ill-judged attempts of ſome in his days, who vainly preferred their own half-formed ideas of plans to the ſafe and genuine rules of the art found in the books of Vitruvius, may juſtly be extended to ſome in this age, who combining their efforts to promote the inventions of the barbarous deſpoiler of the pureſt remains of Grecian magnificence, affect to diſdain what they are indiſpoſed to promote. And though the commendable labours of Commentators to ſupply, from the uncertainty of verbal deſcription, the loſs of the deſigns of Vitruvius, have left to ſucceeding enterprize ſufficient room for farther inveſtigation; yet all who have a true Attic taſte will ever revere the labours by which, in every age, this art has been brought to a greater degree of reſtoration. The firſt eſſayers had not the advantage that we moderns have, of previous hints from other commentators; and though with theſe helps a Perrault was encouraged, from the diſcovery of ſome of their miſconceptions, to undertake a reviſion of the text, he had probably never though of ſuch a deſign, had their comment never appeared. But although we are indebted to Perrault for ſome ingenious diſcoveries, particularly in the doctrine of Optics, as erroneouſly ſet forth in the text, he has, however, through too great a confidence in his own penetration, been betrayed into many too haſty deciſions, proclaiming obſcurity, deficiency, and corruption of the text, when only intricacies have required a ſcrutinizing patience. Thus too often has he delivered his own ideas inſtead of the documents of Vitruvius; and left as ample room for others to detect his miſapprehenſions, as he found to correct the miſtakes of his predeceſſors.

Theſe conſiderations, Mr. Urban, have induced your Correſpondent to give an aſſiduous attention to the text of Vitruvius, convinced that from this ſource is to be drawn ſuch deciſions as may eſtabliſh once more among us the ſtandard of Grecian Architecture, and may one day extirpate the abuſes introduced by modern Innovators; not that P—t— has reached the *non plus ultra*.

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* Life of Lorenzo de Medici by Roſcoe 4th Edit. vol. II. p. 294.

The rules of ſymmetry compriſed in his third book have been carefully inveſtigated, and the erroneous expoſitions of them detected; they are to ſerve as canons of ſymmetry, to which frequent reference will be made in the ſequel of the work. It is now intended to follow up our maſter's deſcription of the Corinthian and Doric ſtyles, and Tuſcan temples, from his fourth book: after this the farther conſideration of the diſpoſition of Grecian temples, of theatres, both Greek and Roman; of baſilicas and ſome other ſtructures, which diſcuſſions will be cloſed with your Correſpondent's 44th or 45th letter; the remaining topics on materials, mechanic engines, &c. will engage an indefinite number of letters, *pro re natâ*.

Vitruvius' ſcope, in the work he compiled, was not to diſplay the elegances and refinements of the art in a profuſion of exquiſite and exuberant ſculpture, and other enrichments of ſculpture, with which Rome at his time abounded, as well as Athens; but to reform the bad taſte of his countrymen, more intent on ornament than ſymmetry, more ſtudious of figure than of ſymmetry. Eaſy in his private circumſtances through the bounty of Octavia, he wrote without reſtraint, or any deſire of being aſſociated with the moſt favoured Architects of Rome; free alſo from every kind of ſhackle, and at a time of life when ambition uſually yields to principle, he threw down the gauntlet before the Architects in power, by an unreſerved compliant, that not the moſt ſkilful but the moſt politic and mercenary Architects were employed in the public works. No wonder, after this cenſure, that his drawings were ſuppreſſed, ſince only profeſſional men could be tranſmitted them to poſterity, though any amanuenſis could multiply copies of his writings.

We have ſeen that in his third book he has been principally attentive to the meaſures of ſymmetries, but has not given the contour of any mouldings; the cima reverſa is uſually ſeen in the cornice of the epiſtyle, of the denticule, and of the corona; yet for variety the cymatium of the frieze had better take the ovolo: their enrichments alſo he has left to the diſcretion of the architect. The characteriſtic of the Corinthian manner Vitruvius has confined to the capital. The entire height with its abacus he makes equal to one diameter. The diagonal of the abacus two diameters, which gives to each front 84 minutes and nearly 6-7ths: one ninth of this = 9 minutes and 3-7ths for the depth of the creſcent between the horns of the abacus, the bottom of the capital to be equal to the upper part of the ſhaft of column. The height of the abacus one ſeventh of the height of the capital = 8 4-7 minutes. The remainder to be divided into three parts each = 17 1-7 minutes, one ſuch to the under row of leaves, one to the upper row, the third to the caulicoles, è quibus, goes on Vitruvius,

Folia naſcuntur projecta, uti abacûm ex cipiant, quæ ex cauliculorum foliis natæ procurrunt ad extremos angulos volutæ, minoreſque helices intra ſuum medium qui ſunt in abaco, floribus ſubjecti ſcalpantur.

This paſſage, Perrault ſays, is corrupted, and that he has followed the correction of Philander. But why he or Philander imagined a correction neceſſary appears not. The paſſage, beginning with *volutæ quæ*, in Engliſh literally is, The volutes which ſpringing from the leaves of the caulicoles extend to the outward angles and the ſmaller volutes (helices) are carved with flowers between them, that are underhanging from the abacus. This is the true conſtruction of the words, is very intelligible, and conveys the intended well-known document; nor does there appear any other correction in Perrault's French verſion, than the ſuppreſſion of the verb ſcalpantur. The flowers in the four fronts are as large as the height of the abacus admits, are uſually carved overhanging, following the oblique direction of the profile of the abacus; hence Vitruvius deſcribes them floribus qui ſunt in abaco ſubjecti. The profile of the abacus differs from that of the Ionic in this only; that the fillet is between the round and the hollow; in general, the ſharp-pointed corners of the abacus are taken off, but the text has no ſuch precept. In the Roman antique, except in the temple of Veſta at Tivoli, this capital is nearly a diameter high without the abacus, or about 70 minutes high including it.

The incomparable beauty of this capital cannot be diſplayed by a verbal deſcription, its ſymmetries only can be

be herein given; to the draughtſman and carver muſt be left the expreſſion of raffles, of the acanthus leaves, the delicacy of volutes and helices, wherein the compaſſes aſſiſt not, as in the Ionic, in all which his ſkill and taſte are put to a decided teſt; all in this paragon of art muſt be guided by experience in foliage-drawing, and habits acquired by long-continued exertions of a good natural genius and refined taſte. In a word, a man muſt be born a carver, as well as a muſician or painter. It may be obſerved, that the lower ſymmetry of Vitruvius is beſt ſuited to the acanthus leaf, which he certainly intended, which Callimachus adopted, and no doubt was practiſed by the Athenian Architects. The olive and laurel leaves appear beſt in the Roman ſymmetry. Now, though the Architect may not be required to know the uſe of the chiſel in ſtone, nor of the flat and quick tools for carving in wood, he ought to be well acquainted with the principles of foliage, and able to delineate this capital, that he may reſtrain the injudicious ſlights of ill-trained carvers, who oftener excel in the exquiſite touch of the tool than in the knowledge of ſymmetry.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 14.

OBSERVING in your laſt Magazine, p. 311, the enquiry of your Correſpondent *Clericus*, with reſpect to a failure of ſight, I beg your permiſſion to ſubmit, through the medium of your Miſcellany, the following remarks on the ſubject. Although I am unable to ſatisfy your Correſpondent by the communication of any remedy which may remove the defect he complains of, yet I will endeavour to explain the the nature and cauſe of it.

It is a ſubject of general obſervation, that perſons, as they grow in years, are frequently moleſted by the appearance of thoſe ſingular *maculæ* before the eyes, which your Correſpondent deſcribes. They are for the moſt part of two ſorts, permanent and changeable. The firſt are thoſe which always appear fixed on the point of an object to which the eye is directed, while the laſt are continually floating, although the organ be fixed, and generally occur upon looking at any bright object, ſuch as white paper and the light of the ſky. The former ſort, which appear fixed, are indiſputably occa by ſome diſorder in the correſpo fixed part of the *retinæ*, or in part of the vitreous humour lyin to the *retinæ*; for an opacity humours more remote from the by intercepting ſome part of th of every pencil, would only uniform obſcurity or faintneſs in every part of the *retinæ*, an total defect in any particular is conſequently evident, that th ure of ſight muſt originate fro partial diſorder of the *retinæ*, p from ſome ſmall drops of extra blood lodged in their membran latter or volatile ſpots are not t counted for with ſo much fa the former. They can not from any diſorder in the *ret* being moveable with reſpect *axis* of the eye. However, the ing experiment may, in ſome ſerve to explain their nature and Let the rays of the Sun, tran through bad glaſs, be receive white paper, and it will ſoon ceived that the ſhadows of fin ticles of ſand, veins, and oth gularities in the glaſs, bear a c ſemblance to theſe volatile ſpo eye. It is therefore not unre to ſuppoſe, that the aqueous of the eye is ſometimes diſturb ſome little mothery ſtringy ſub ſome parts of which, by the fi their diminutive ſurfaces, or telling refractive qualities differe thoſe of the humour itſelf, their diſtinct images upon th I imagine the cauſe to lie in t ous rather than in the vitreous because the fluidity of the greater than that of the lat conſequently the ſpots, after motion of the head, will app dually to deſcend; whereas if poſe them to conſiſt in the fort muſt be lighter than the humo and conſequently, after a ſudd of the head, would deſcend firſt, and riſe gradually again; is contrary to their general app

Particles therefore of ſome the aqueous humour of the to be the real cauſe of theſe v floating ſpots, which are ob change their appearance, ſom two or three hours, at other t in two or three days, and to ſe numerous at one time than ano cording as theſe particles are

leſs numerous, and according to their different degrees of priority.

If this attempt at an explanation of the deſect which *Clericus* complains of may be thought worthy of an appearance in your Magazine, the inſertion of it, Mr. Urban, is much at your ſervice, and will greatly oblige

HIERONYMUS HARPRYFF.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

ANOTHER Royal Preſent! As "An Occaſional Viſitor," p. 27, to the Society of Antiquaries has come forward to announce to the publick the three pictures already beſtowed by our moſt gracious Sovereign; ſurely it is highly incumbent that a member of this aſſociated body ſhould do the office of intelligencer with regard to the fourth picture, rather than leave it to the chance deſcription of a meer looker-in among men who I confeſs are not, on the preſſure of the moment, the moſt alert. That ſupineneſs or indifference may not be laid to our charge, I among the many of my fellow profeſſors will attempt to illuſtrate this fourth painting, from obſervations made when attending thoſe ſmall parties who ſeem to take a ſort of intereſt in looking over its curious particulars.

The ſubject of the picture is "The Batile of Spvrrs, anno 1513 *," fought between the Engliſh and French near "Terwaen †" in Artois, early in the reign of Henry VIII. that monarch being preſent in the hoſtile ſtrife. The received opinion why the conflict obtained its name of "Spvrrs" is, the champions of France made more uſe of their ſpurs than their ſwords; that is, the "*univerſal conquerors*" ran away! This circumſtance, when alluding to the "*Great Nation*," cannot create much ſurprize; for, at what period have they remained maſters of the field, except when treachery on the adverſe part invited them on, or when their numbers trebled that of their opponents; or when they could renew the battle with "three freſh armies in one day" againſt a brave, loyal, and unconquered ſingle force, who yielded but in death?

General obſervations on the picture.

"A prodigious deal of ſtrong colouring." "Have ſeen this handy work before." "Comes from Windſor." "Will it be engraved?" "Mr. —— you are a judge in theſe matters, is it a Holbein?" "Hey, the fighting gentlemen are in ſtrange confuſion; is this a leg of a horſe, or his tail?" "You ſay right; and is this the back of a man's head, or is it the face of a black-a-moor warrior?" "What is this, and this?" "Horſes, to be ſure! do not you ſee the animals are covered over with trappings; here however is the head of one, and the hoofs of another, peeping out from under their load of coverings." "Can make nothing of who is who, no armorial bearings." "Do not tell me, the painter could never ſee men and horſes in a low horizon, and buildings and mountains in a high horizon, at one and the ſame time, as here ſhewn; and did we not by a very painful examination trace out the lines of the different objects, all would be an incoherent jumble, to little has been done by ſhadowing, or diſpoſure of tints, to give effect, and make every part clear and diſtinct at one view." "You muſt allow notwithſtanding ſome merit in the drawing; look at the head of this white horſe, and pray obſerve the ſhoulders of this diſmounted knight." "The painting was not done at the time; ſome later hand, when we began to hear of foreign artiſts among us; here are too many fine touches for the pencil of any Engliſh retainer of the arts in the train of Henry." "Tell me what modern pencil has been repairing here and there: if we muſt have an old picture, let it come unreſtored, unimproved, even with all the wounds Time has given; for what has eſcaped his fangs will then be pure, and of the original maſter."

The above Antiquarian "talk" comprehends the ſubſtance of nearly all the good hints that have been thrown out on the picture, without a ſyllable uttered relative to the important information, and extreme ſatisfaction to be derived from the view of buildings, armours, warlike inſtruments; the decoration of the helmets, the houſings of the horſes, the mode of attack and reſiſtance: in ſhort, the very ſoul of the picture, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, ſeems loſt in that national prejudice which hangs over every early work of our ingenious countrymen; unleſs the attachment to the painting creates

* Painted in gold letters in the left corner of the canvaſs.

† This name painted in gold near the city in the back ground.

creates nothing but dumb admiration and unmoved delight!

Leaving my learned brethren to their torpid enthuſiaſm, I now ſubmit my own feelings on the buſineſs; and let my pen do duty for my tongue, as I am a "ſilenced" member of this Honourable Society.

In the fore ground of the picture is the ſcene of action, conſiſting entirely of cavalry, where in the centre is the principal perſonage in exceſſive rich armour, appearing of ſteel gilded and profuſely decked with ornaments: his vizor up. This warrior I conceive by the royal arms embroidered on the houſings of his horſe (which horſe wears moſt ſumptuous armour correſpondent to that of his rider) to be our Henry. He is receiving the homage of a diſmounted and kneeling knight, who is bare-headed, his helmet lying near him on the ground: the armour he has on is very ſplendid, being enriched with gold, &c. This figure no doubt is intended for the French commander, who thus owns Henry as his conqueror. Although theſe two perſonages are thus circumſtanced paying and receiving homage, without any weapons in their hands, or ſhewing the leaſt concern for the perils that ſurround them, Death every where preſents itſelf, in pairs of knights, Engliſh and French, engaging one another hand to hand, with ſword, lance, battle-ax, and long-bow. On the left of the picture the main body of the Engliſh horſe are advancing, accompanied by trumpets hung with the royal banners, ſounding to a moſt tremendous charge: thoſe in the van are in the act of preſenting their arms ready for the attack. On the right of the picture are the French ſquadrons in full retreat, purſued by a few determined Engliſh, who ſeem to threaten deſtruction to the fugitive heroes. Though many of the moſt conſpicuous knights have various kinds of rich armour, ſtill they are of inferior make to the two great men already ſpecified; yet properly expreſſed, in order to ſhew their different degrees of conſequence. As many diſtinguiſhed names met on both ſides in this memorable conflict, it may be conſidered as rather extraordinary that not one of them (excepting our Henry as before noted) bears any device or inſignia to mark their perſons, or the poſt held by them as officers or commanders. This is a circumſtance to be regretted, as this picture is generally unde to be the only penciled memor a tranſaction reflecting ſo much on Britiſh proweſs at that ti day. However, there is a very priate diſtinguiſhment to point o Engliſh victors and theſe Frenchmen; the former havin Red Croſs on their breaſt and ba mour and on the houſings of horſes; and the latter people the Croſs on the like particulars. I indulge an idea. May not theſe white tinctures have been handed to our own times? Do not B dare the enemy in red; and di Frenchmen, until horrid ret overthrew both throne and ſtate, forth in military pride wearing uniforms?

Among the intereſting groupe us, there are ſome in ſituations are moſt admirably repreſented. ſee an Engliſh knight ſeizing the banner of France from a knight nation. An Engliſh knight pu with his bow bent a French k A French knight having had his killed under him, who while h beſtrides the fallen animal is uſi lance in manner like thoſe ſoldie fight on foot. A French knig the laſt ſtruggle of reſiſtance, lays him with a ſword in his lef a battle-ax in his right hand French knight being wounded i rying off the field by another and his page. Indeed the tri ſkill evinced by theſe combatan ſo diverſified, ſo full of energ martial daring, that to us at th it ſhould ſeem the whole art fence and defence in practice i ſixteenth century was here b forward in one point of obſer Taking the knights individuall in pairs, who are thus their death-like blows, the dr is excellent, and as much a dowing goes to each figure, f we perceive in objects when th does not ſhine on them, is well ged; ſo much ſo that each n fairly inferred to have been painted from a then living cha The horſes, ſpeaking of them their riders, are equally deſerv notice. It is extremely ſatisfac obſerve the houſings and quarti the horſes, how coſily and bri The ſhew they preſent are chiefl mental, other than the white a

and the royal arms as before

One remarkable circumcurs on the houſings of a belonging to a French knight, is, that among the foliage partments wherein are given mus de Medici, Jupiter and , Perſeus and Andromeda, &c. ſe ſort of Pagan ſtories were at riod we are commenting on place of Chriſtian legends intro- on ſuch ſort of warlike furniture, as in all architectural decora- it may not be a thought far- to ſuppoſe the owner of the ms arrayed to have been ſome d amateur in the new Italian f embelliſhment, then becoming e, and which not long after- was univerſally adopted.

diſtant part of the field are other of horſe coming up in order to a battle. In the main body of liſh is a banner with the red a white ground: in like man- French carry a banner with the roſs on a red ground. Beyond ne of action, in different parts picture, are ſeparate camps; ſtration has been made from neral form even to our day; rangements are notwithſtanding ing different from our preſent re, as many of them are found ther in the manner of a caſtle; o give parallel walls, flanking , and towers at the angles. ſtill further into the view, is ed a large pile of buildings, ly ſome monaſtery. On either and at certain diſtances, are of different deſigns and different s of grandeur. Our eyes ſtill to the more diſtant objects, the Terwaen is ſeen, where are out the fortified walls of the houſes of every deſcription; and ming their maſs riſes in mag- ſtate a large and ſplendid ca- The elevation is of the North d not unlike our Abbey church ſminſter, except that there is very lofty tower ſtanding in the of the two tranſepts. The ſur- ng country carries on the ſcene; the utmoſt point of the horizon a ſingle tower, concluding the ſes of this moſt valuable and le performance.

n the whole, taking the picture ſeveral parts under the heads of rawings, chaſte coſtume, faithful hiſtoric information, architectural diſ- play, and numerous other deſiderata, I muſt, and ſo ſhould every brothe Antiquary, eſteem it as a jewel of the firſt water, beſtowed from the hand of Royalty to embelliſh the lamp of Anti- quarian ſcience, which the gracious giver no doubt imagines burns *clear* in its ſeveral tapers and *undivided!*

A Member of the Society of Antiqua- ries, and one of thoſe Artiſts who are permitted to ſit among them.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

THE following letter, written, it is believed, either by Mr. Samuel or Mr. Roger Gale, may not be thought unworthy a place in your Magazine.

"Sir, I was extremely well pleaſed with the peruſal of your book againſt that long, though pernicious, cuſtom of burying the dead in churches and church-yards, which, indeed, you have very learnedly and clearly diſcuſſed, as well from the practice of the moſt an- tient nations of the world, the Scrip- tures, the writings of the Fathers, and the eccleſiaſtical canons; but give me leave, ſir, with all reſpect, to ſay, that your argument might have been brought lower; not to inſiſt farther upon the ſubtle ſuperſtitions of monk- ery, which introduced this cadaverous uſage into the Engliſh church. Thus was the body of St. Cuthbert firſt brought into the church of Durham after ann. 687. To this many ſtately and rich offerings were made, at divers times, by ſeveral of our kings and no- bility; all which, no doubt, were well applied by thoſe who knew how to make right uſe of them. In proceſs of time, the reputation and ſanctity of Cuthbert grew ſo great, that the ſhrine where he lay was thought to diffuſe a miraculous and divine virtue all around it. Then William de Car- lipho, Biſhop of Durham, deſirous to partake of the hidden bleſſings of the ſaint, ordered himſelf to be buried near him, who, as the writer of the Hiſtory of the Church of Durham ob- ſerves, was the firſt that preſumed to lie ſo near the body of the holy St. Cuthbert. In proceſs of time others were fond of the ſame relative honours, and had peculiar chapels and altars near their tombs, endowed with ſtipends for the perpetual maintenance of prieſts to celebrate maſſes for the repoſe of the deceaſed. As to the practice of our times, ſo long ſince the Reformation

I could

I could wiſh it were altogether as free from the remains of ſuperſtition as abuſe; *ſed dulcis odor lucri ex re qualibet.* Do we not find a ſtrange prevalency of humour in ſome to be buried under the communion-table, or in the Doctor's vault, as it is uſually termed (in ſeveral of our pariſh churches, eſpecially in the great metropolis of London); which, as it is looked upon to be a more ſacred part of the church, or that they lie longer undiſturbed, the charges are proportionably enhanced; but, alas! how frequent the removes are from this ſanctuary, to make room for new tenants, the ſubterraneous prowling ſexton and his midnight caravan can beſt inform us. I am told that, in a certain pariſh in the Weſtern part of the city, it is cuſtomary once in ſeven years to ranſack the vaults under the church, and ſhake all the bones out of the coffins into one large, promiſcuous, and more remote charnary; ſo that a *Hic jacet* upon the tomb-ſtone would be but a very uncertain notice where to find the honoured remains of our anceſtors. What you have farther hinted concerning the danger of infection proceeding from the corrupt effluvia of dead bodies exhaled by the ſun, or otherwiſe ſubtilely incorporating themſelves with the air, I can give you ſome inſtances.

"In the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent Garden (which is a very large pariſh), the burials are ſo frequent, that the place is not capacious enough decently to contain the crowds of dead there interred; ſo that ſome of them are not laid above a foot under the looſe earth. The cemetery is ſurrounded every way with cloſe buildings; and an acquaintance of mine, an inhabitant there, whoſe apartments look into that church-yard, hath averred to me, that the houſe hath been ſo often annoyed with a putrefying ſtench from the graves, that the family have often riſen in the night time, and have been forced to burn frankincenſe and other perfumes, to diſſipate and break the contagious vapour. Another very odd accident lately happened in a church about four miles from London, where a perſon of a groſs conſtitution was brought into the body of the church on the Sunday morning before the Divine ſervice began; but, by miſtake of the grave-digger, the grave was not made large enough, ſo that the body remained above ground unin-terred all that day; and many congregation declared, that th cency of the ſight and the il deterred them from reſorting church in the afternoon. Man inſtances might daily be found like nature; but theſe are ſ enough.

"Another pernicious conſequ burying in churches is the d not only of the floor or paven the fabrick; but very often the w and arches of theſe ſacred edif ſo filled up with odd monume trifling inſcriptions, that the re of architecture and the light i too frequently impaired and obſ and, what is worſe, I have kno whole building demoliſhed, and into a heap of rubbiſh, by the a grave too near the foundati pillar; ſo that, being undermine hath been the fall thereof. T the antient church of Greenwic years ſince*; but, by the pro of Heaven, no perſon was t and thus fell the antient Saxon adjoining to the great church o ſton upon Thames in the ye

"I remember to have ſeen u cieling of the choir of this ch little before its deſtruction, t traiture of queen Elizabeth, pa colours, and under her the ſo diſtich, which, having never m any where elſe, I ſhall here ſet

Olim parva fuit Grenovicum villa
Virginis Elizæ clarior urbe mi

Mr. URBAN,

THE following letter from t brother of Sir William Bl to a very learned Author will af readers in appreciating his w viewed vol. LXXIV. p. 1041.

"Winchelſea, Dec. 1

"Dear Sir, I commit your luable work to the care of my Samuel Cooth, whoſe ſteadineſ I can depend on for the ſafe de

---

* "In proceſs of time the ch came ſo ruinous, that, about n Tueſday, Nov. 28, 1710, the roo Soon after which the inhabita tioned the Houſe of Commons to re-build it; and it was expre vided, 9 Anne, that one of churches to be built in London ſuburbs ſhould be in the pariſh c wich." Haſted, I. 33. It was co by Biſhop Atterbury in 1718.

it at your houſe at Pimperne. I am much indebted to you for the inſtruction and pleaſure it has afforded me. In the very contexture of it I find an apology ready to my hand for detaining it ſo long. It is ſo elaborate and profound, that I could not, with my poor abilities, get through it ſooner. But I find my labour amply compenſated; and though there is room to ſay much on the purity of ſtyle, the critical ſkill, and the honeſt freedom of thought, all which are very conſpicuous in this work; yet, I own, I honour the author moſt for the true Chriſtian ſpirit that breathes through the whole, and ſhews him to be a ſincere believer: an encomium which I moſt heartily wiſh were equally merited by ſome of our preſent bright geniuſes in the church.

Our good friend Dr. Shipman* has received ſome little benefit from Bath water. His intellects are ſomewhat clearer, and his ſpeech leſs embarraſſed. He meditates another trip thither next ſpring; and we truſt, if pleaſe God, with farther ſucceſs. His brother is complaining, but not materially ill.

I hear your old fellow-collegian, Mr. Taylor†, is lately dead. He looked poorly and drooping in September laſt, at our college election. His ſon is a very deſerving youth, and is, I believe, ſure of ſucceeding to New College.

With Mrs. Blackſtone's and my own beſt reſpects to yourſelf and Miſs Bingham, I remain, dear ſir, your affectionate humble ſervant,

CHA. BLACKSTONE‡."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

IS not the ſpeech of the Empreſs Maria Thereſa, enquired after by your correſpondent J. W. vol. LXXIV. p. 205, that given by Voltaire in his hiſtory of the War of 1741, p. 47? "In her diſtreſs ſhe left Vienna, and threw herſelf into the arms of the Hungarians, who had been ſo ill-treated by her father, and by her anceſtors. Having convened the four orders of the ſtate at Peterſburg (qu. Preſburgh), ſhe appeared in the aſſembly, holding her eldeſt ſon in her arms, almoſt yet in his cradle; and, addreſſing herſelf to them in Latin, a language in which ſhe expreſſed herſelf extremely well, ſhe ſpoke to them almoſt in theſe words: 'Abandoned by my friends, perſecuted by my enemies, attacked by my neareſt relations, I have no reſource left but in your fidelity, your courage, and my conſtancy. I commit to your hands the daughter and the ſon of your king, who expect of you their ſafety.'

At this ſpeech the Palatines were greatly moved; and, drawing their ſabres, they all cried out, *Moriamur pro rege noſtro Maria Thereſa.*—"Let us die for our King, Mary Tereſa." They alſo give the title of *King* to their queen, and never was there a princeſs more deſerving of this title. They wept when they took the oath to defend her: ſhe alone appeared unconcerned; but, as ſoon as ſhe retired with her maids of honour, the tears ran plentifully down her cheeks."

Vol. LXXIV. p. 305. Seal 1. S. curie de itat, *or* irar. vicar. noibtru. The figure is St. Andrew; and, by the fix fleurs de lis, it ſeems a French ſeal.

Seal 2. S. Joh'is Perignohisgano.

Seal 3 ſeems of rude workmanſhip, after the Roman time: the *temple* being the Weſt front of a *church*.

Fig. 12 is the initial I under a coronet.

P. 317. A. B. commenting on Shakſpeare leſs ſatisfactorily than his predeceſſors, has introduced a line about *procraſtination*, that one would take *at firſt ſight* for Shakſpeare, though really not ſo.

P. 348. The price of *both* Timomachus's pictures, *Ajax* and Medea, is given by Pliny. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

AMONG the numerous benevolent inſtitutions which adorn the Britiſh Empire, I have often wiſhed to ſee an eſtabliſhment "For the Relief of Clergymen who through age or other infirmities are deſirous of retiring from the Miniſterial Function." Surely ſuch an eſtabliſhment would be beneficial for them, and I ſhould think there are many who no doubt would benefit by it, could the ſame be formed upon a liberal plan; I do not ſay how far a reſidence, as a College or Hoſpital, might be congenial to their ſituation under ſuch circumſtances; but if the aged and infirm Clergy had ſome compenſation allowed to induce them to reſign

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* Robert S. of All Souls, D.C.L. 1746.

† Query, John Tayler, of All Souls, B.D. vicar of Blidlow, and rector of Weſton-Turville, Bucks.

‡ He was 50 years fellow of New College, rector of Wyche and Wadley, and vicar of Wimerſing, Hants, in the gift of the College; and died May 1801, aged 85.

reſign their livings, it would, I think, tend very much to ameliorate the condition of the inferior Clergy, and to the promotion of Religion in this country. Many claſſes of men have ſome reſource in ſickneſs or declining years; the army and military officers have their half-pay; many ſocieties have relief among themſelves in ſickneſs or age, and numerous are the penſions beſtowed by our beloved Sovereign for long and faithful ſervices; therefore, ſuch an eſtabliſhment as I have pointed out would, as I have before obſerved, be the means of bettering the condition of the Clergy. An interference of the Legiſlature would very much aſſiſt ſuch an inſtitution, by enacting, that whenever an incumbent is deſirous of retiring on account of age or other infirmities, the ſucceſſor ſhould be obliged to allow him a certain portion of the net income of the living for his life. I am no advocate for the Roman Catholic Religion, but think their monaſtic inſtitutions in their primitive purity excellent, as a fine aſylum for Religion and old age; but, like moſt other inſtitutions, very much abuſed. Indeed, where is the charitable foundation which has not deviated from the plan of its original Donator?

I have often thought, if "Benefit Societies" could be formed upon an extenſive foundation, as *reſidence* for decayed houſe-keepers and others, whoſe property or income are too ſmall to admit of a comfortable ſubſiſtence when living ſeparately; ſuch inſtitutions would be the means of keeping very many upright honeſt individuals from poverty and diſtreſs, and very much relieve the poor-rates (which are ſquandered upon the idle and diſſolute) in this country. Every ſociety or claſs of people, when united, live cheaper and better than when each individual is ſeparated. *To retire upon a moderate competency*, without any proſpect of its increaſe, is now become almoſt impoſſible; for, however well concerted the plan, the calls of Government, together with the increaſe of every article in life occaſioned thereby, for all eventually falls upon the conſumer, frequently fruſtrates every deſign of that nature. Many perſons there are of both ſexes, who, having ſome few years ago retired upon their incomes of 200 of 300l. a year, ariſing from their property in the *funds*, never imagined the increaſe in the ſupport of life would have been ſo much at this period, and that Go would call upon them for *per annum* out of ſuch their ſi ed income. If ſuch perſons w ed into large ſocieties, th ſcarcely, if at all, for the have before ſtated, experienc ference in their ſupport an ſtances in life. Suppoſe an i of this nature conſiſted of on perſons, each of them payin *annum* during their lives (or a adequate to it) which would low people from uniting wi the annual income or prod be 3000l. *per annum*, whic enable them to live very co a building having been previo ed for the purpoſe.

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CHOROGR

Meteorological Diary for April 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

	At 8 A.M.							At 2 P.M.								
	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month
1	R	47	46	2			2	V.L.	29.56	R	58	55	2			2	V.L.	
2	R	45	41.5	2			2	No.	.74	R	55	56				4	No.	
3	S	47	46				4	No.	.73	St	52	53	2			2	V.L.	☽ in perigee.
4	S	45	42			2	2	R.B.	.21	St	44	42	1			3	B.	☽ gr. D. N.
5	S	40	39				4	R.B.	.33	S	42	41				4	R.B.	
6	R	41	39	3			1	L.	.61	R	47	44	3	1			L.	☽
7	R	43	41	3	1			V.L.	30.00	R	45	50.5	3	1			L.	☌ ☽ ♂, ☽ in ♉
8	R	41	34	4				No.	.12	St	56	51	3	1			V.L.	
9	S	44	41			4		No.	.12	St	58	55			3	1	V.L.	
10	S	45	41.5			4		No.	29.94	S	59	60				4	No.	
11	S	47	43				4	No.	.72	S	61	60				4	No.	☽ in Eq. D.
12	S	47	43			3	1	No.	.55	S	61	60.5			3	1	V.L.	
13	S	45	45		1	3		No.	.42	S	60	62		1	3		L.	☉, ☌ ☽ ♄, ☽
14	S	50	50		2	2		L.	.25	St	60	59		3	1		B.	[gr. Lat. S.
15	S	47	44	3	1			L.	.22	St	51	49.5	4				L.	
16	R	45	41			2	2	L.	.29	R	45	44	1			3	L.	
17	R	43	41	4				R.B.	.38	R	46	47	2	2			R.B.	☌ ☽ ♃
18	R	45	44	3			1	L.	.71	R	54	52	2			2	V.L.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
19	R	48	44	3			1	No.	.82	R	57	54	2			2	V.L.	☽ in apogee
20	St	47	45			4		No.	.96	R	62	59	3			1	No.	
21	St	48	45	1			3	No.	.91	S	56	59.5	2	2			V.L.	☽ in ♉
22	St	48	44		2	2		V.L.	.86	S	59	55			3	1	V.L.	☾
23	St	43	40	1	3			V.L.	.81	S	53	50	1	3			L.	
24	S	41	39		2	2		V.L.	.29	S	46	47		2	2		L.	
25	R	45	44.5		4			L.	.16	R	48	49		3	1		L.	☽ in eq. A.
26	R	46	45	4				V.L.	.24	St	50	53		3	1		V.L.	
27	R	46	42	3			1	L.	.50	R	48	49	2			2	L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
28	R	42	36	2	2			No.	.56	R	46	44.5	1			3	V.L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☌ ☽ ♀
29	S	41	34		3	1		L.	.17	S	46	36	2	2			L.	●
30	R	39	36	4				V.L.	.46	St	49	48				4	V.L.	☽ in perigee
		44.70	41.88	42	21	29	28		29.62		51.63	51.52	36	27	15	42		

the 7th of this month I again saw the large ſpot which traverſed the Sun's face ...ed the appearance of the Solar diſk was not much different from that of the 11th ...en a drawing of the *maculæ* was taken on the 9th, I found the large ſpot very ...ded, a ſegment of which is broken into ſeveral very ſmall ones; a *penumbra* ſtill ...s it. Several ſpots, though but ſmall, were ſeen toward the end of the month.

Yours, &c. T. S.

...MAN, *May* 10.

...NCTHON, p. 219, has aimed a ... wound at the Eſtabliſhed Church ...e ſides of the Clergy. As I enter- ...t regard for that highly-reſpectable ... cannot but feel very ſenſibly the ...ſed inſinuations which it has of ... ſo much the faſhion to throw out ...

That, from ſome cauſes or other, our Churches have been much deſerted, is a melancholy truth, which can neither be evaded or denied. In this point I perfectly agree with Melancthon. But I by no means agree with him in the reaſons he aſſigns for ſuch deſertion. His firſt charge againſt the Clergy is their "bad reading," which, he ſays, "in

...ge. *May*, 1805.

reſign their livings, it would, I think, tend very much to ameliorate the condition of the inferior Clergy, and to the promotion of Religion in this country. Many claſſes of men have ſome reſource in ſickneſs or declining years; the army and military officers have their half-pay; many ſocieties have relief among themſelves in ſickneſs or age, and numerous are the penſions beſtowed by our beloved Sovereign for long and faithful ſervices; therefore, ſuch an eſtabliſhment as I have pointed out would, as I have before obſerved, be the means of bettering the condition of the Clergy. An interference of the Legiſlature would very much aſſiſt ſuch an inſtitution, by enacting, that whenever an incumbent is deſirous of retiring on account of age or other infirmities, the ſucceſſor ſhould be obliged to allow him a certain portion of the net income of the living for his life. I am no advocate for the Roman Catholic Religion, but think their monaſtic inſtitutions in their primitive purity excellent, as a fine aſylum for Religion and old age; but, like moſt other inſtitutions, very much abuſed. Indeed, where is the charitable foundation which has not deviated from the plan of its original Donator?

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	41			4		No.	.12	St	58	55			3	1	V.L.	
	41.5			4		No.	29.94	S	59	60				4	No.	
	43				4	No.	.72	S	61	60				4	No.	☽ in Eq. D.
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	50		2	2		L.	.25	St	60	59		3	1		B.	[gr. Lat. S.
	44	3	1			L.	.22	St	51	49.5	4				L.	
	41			2	2	L.	.29	R	45	44	1			3	L.	
	41	4				R.B.	.58	R	46	47	2	2			R.B.	☌ ☽ ♃
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	39		2	2		V.L.	.29	S	46	47		2	2		L.	
	44.5		4			L.	.16	R	48	49		3	1		L.	☽ in eq. A.
	45	4				V.L.	.24	St	50	53		3	1		V.L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
	42	3			1	L.	.50	R	48	49	2			2	L.	
	36	2	2			No.	.56	R	46	44.5	1			3	V.L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☌ ☽ ♀
	34		3	1		L.	.17	S	46	36	2	2			L.	●
	36	4				V.L.	.46	St	49	48				4	V.L.	☽ in perigee
4.70	41.88	42	21	29	28		29.62		51.63	51.52	36	27	15	42		

7th of this month I again ſaw the large ſpot which traverſed the Sun's face the appearance of the Solar diſk was not much different from that of the 11th a drawing of the *maculæ* was taken on the 9th, I found the large ſpot very ed, a ſegment of which is broken into ſeveral very ſmall ones; a *penumbra* ſtill t. Several ſpots, though but ſmall, were ſeen toward the end of the month.

Yours, &c. T. S.

AN.

CTHON, p. 219, has aimed a wound at the Eſtabliſhed Church e ſides of the Clergy. As I enter- egard for that highly-reſpectable not but feel very ſenſibly the ſt inſinuations which it has of much the faſhion to throw out

May 10.

That, from ſome cauſes or other, our Churches have been much deſerted, is a melancholy truth, which can neither be evaded or denied. In this point I perfectly agree with Melanchthon. But I by no means agree with him in the reaſons he aſſigns for ſuch deſertion. His firſt charge againſt the Clergy is their "bad reading," which, he ſays, "in

"in the opinion of many obſervers, is the means of driving away its hearers from the Eſtabliſhed Church." And he "*willingly* admits that the illiterate utterance of ſome Preachers, the dull monotonous tones of many, and the indifferent haſty habits of the generality, are diſguſting to the congregation, and diſgraceful to the profeſſion." Now, Mr. Urban, accuſations of this general nature are much more eaſily made than ſubſtantiated. And though, doubtleſs, there may be many inſtances where they but too juſtly apply, yet I can by no means admit that they are chargeable upon the *generality* of the Clergy, or that Divine Service is not, generally ſpeaking, performed in our Churches with as much ſolemnity and decorum as in any Places of Worſhip whatever. But, Sir, the attack does not reſt here; and from irreverence in the performance of the ſervice of the Church, we are now led on to "the indecent practices of her Preachers without her walls," as the principal cauſe of theſe deplorable deſertions. The ſame kind of anſwer which I have given to the firſt part of the accuſation will, I conceive, apply more forcibly here. It is certainly greatly to be lamented that there ſhould be *any perſons* amongſt the Clergy who, by the immorality of their lives, and total diſregard of their ſacred function, ſhould give juſt cauſe of offence to ſerious and well-diſpoſed Chriſtians. Wherever theſe inſtances occur, I join with Melancthon in his reprobation of ſuch characters, and in a hope that our Biſhops will exert the authority with which they are inveſted, to rid the Church of ſuch noxious weeds. But, Mr. Urban, I contend, and I hope with truth and reaſon on my ſide, that ſuch *general charges* as theſe by no means apply to the *great Body* of the Clergy; and that it is uncandid and illiberal in the higheſt degree to throw out ſuch general invectives againſt a very large and reſpectable Body of men, without even a ſhadow of proof being adduced in ſupport of them. Such a conduct as this ſurely does not ſavour much of that charity which "thinketh no evil, which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." In one reſpect, indeed, it partakes of this deſcription, but not in the ſenſe deſigned by the Apoſtle; for it *believeth all things*, not in the charitable ſenſe intended by him; but is ever ready to give credit to every idle malevolent report injurious to the character of a Clergyman, which is ſoon worked up into general reflections upon the whole order.

When it is conſidered what a large Body of men the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhment conſiſt of, it would indeed be ſomewhat extraordinary if, among ſuch a number, there were none who, by their evil practices, brought diſgrace upon their profeſſion. Such perſons, wherever they are to be found, it is by no means my wiſh to ſcreen from the contempt and puniſhment they ſo juſtly deſerve. But I would charitably hope ſuch inſtances are not ſo frequent as the Writer would inſinuate; and ſurely the whole Body ought not to be held up to public contempt on account of the miſconduct of a few individuals.

But, Mr. Urban, if I might be allowed to hazard a conjecture, it is not in reality a regard for, but a ſecret enmity to the Eſtabliſhment, which lurks at the bottom of theſe repeated attacks upon its Miniſters. It is, in my opinion, Melancthon and ſuch writers as he, who, in his own language, "ulcerate the boſom of our Church," by cauſing ſchiſms and diviſions within her, and, under the ſpecious guiſe of regard for her intereſts, are ſecretly but inceſſantly labouring to ſubvert and deſtroy her. And it appears to me that the greateſt danger ſhe has to fear, ariſes not ſo much from our open and avowed Enemies, as from a formidable party within ourſelves, who eagerly lay hold of every opportunity to draw away the people from their regular Miniſters, and induce them to deſert their Pariſh Church, to attend what they fanatically term the more *evangelical Doctrines* of the Conventicle. This is a well-known fact; and it behoves every friend of the Eſtabliſhed Church, but more eſpecially her Miniſters, to be ever on their guard, and to endeavour both by their life and doctrine, to convince ſuch gainſayers, and repel their attacks, of whom it ſurely is not too harſh to pronounce that they are deficient in that true Chriſtian Charity which St. Paul ſo beautifully deſcribes: and of all pretences to Religion devoid of this ſpirit, I would ſay in the words of the ſame Apoſtle, that they are no better than "ſounding braſs, or a tinkling cymbal."

A CHURCHMAN.

The

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. N° LXXXIV.

WE have, it may be recollected, throughout theſe eſſays, conſtantly endeavoured to prove that the Pointed Style of Architecture owed its origin to this country; and ever combated the odious and opprobrious name "Gothic" in all its ſtrong-holds, in order to conſign a term of ſuch a degrading tendency to oblivion. Yet the hints given were not introduced in that regular way which was neceſſary to ſtrike conviction on the minds of thoſe who are not inſenſible to the merits of our old artiſts, or ſo given up to habit, but upon mature demonſtration might be induced to own they have encouraged an unjuſt diſtinction, which the ſooner got rid of the better. Under theſe circumſtances, the following ideas are ſubmitted to general conſideration, previous to the account of our ſurvey of an ancient pile long under the power of modern improvement, and which, it appears, will be ſubmitted to farther trials of Taſte and Genius.

Among the original inhabitants of this Iſland we find the Architecture was compoſed of long ſtones ſet up in perpendicular poſitions, thereby to ſupport other oblong ſtones laid on them for the purpoſe of coverings, to keep out the weather. Reflecting on the length of time ſince the people governed the land, it is natural to be wondered at that there are ſo few examples of the above kind to be ſeen, even that there ſhould be ſo few to go by for opinion in this reſpect. The workmanſhip of theſe erections ſeems at firſt ſight, or from a ſuperficial examination, rude; the ſtones of unequal ſizes, and irregular in their ſhape in general, but by a critical and nice inveſtigation, it is evident that the maſonry originally was correct and uniform. Of all the remaining erections of this ſort, at once a deſign of great magnitude, ſublime in its arrangement, and awefully grand in the whole compoſition, *Stonehenge* affords the moſt certain proofs of my poſition. Here, it is apparent, the working was complete to the higheſt degree: and, to give an impreſſion of ſuperior dignity, each part of the building conſiſted of one entire ſtone, from thoſe of a common ſize to others of prodigious dimenſions. Whatever the lines of this, and inferior performances of the like caſt, now preſent as being imperfect, the cauſe muſt have ariſen from the effect of the rain, and other elementary deſcending force, acting on the upper parts of the ſtones, and againſt certain angles, rendering them even ſuch as we at preſent behold.

The *Roman* ſojourners in our kingdom brought, beyond diſpute, models of their fineſt edifices; and England, no doubt, ſoon ſhone with a new architectural diſplay of temples, palaces, and noble manſions. Acquainted as we all are, in the completeſt manner, with every mode of their art, it becomes no difficult taſk to conceive what a ſcene of proteſſional pride beamed from one end of the land to the other. And although fewer ſpecimens of their labours are found than thoſe of the Aborigines whom they ſubjugated, ſtill, by what we have ſeen, as the portico's of the temple at *Bath*, the Palace in *Gloucerſterſhire*, Gate at *Lincoln*, Wall and Pavement at *Leiceſter*, veſtiges of buildings at *Caerwent* and *Caerleon*, Monmouthſhire, &c. the imagination reſts ſatisfied that thoſe works ſet up by them in ſome degree rivaled their boaſted building in realms which they had left, to ſeek perhaps a more genial clime in this our "ſea-girt Iſle."

The *Saxon* interlopers ſoon changed the face of the Architectural hemiſphere, by altering the principal proportions of the Roman deſigns, and varying the characters of the decorations, mouldings, and ornaments. Though the Roman principle was thus broke in upon, it was not ſet aſide: indeed it may be ſaid to be Roman Architecture *improved*, according to the acceptation of the ſenſe when any of our Cathedrals are ſubjected to the power of modern "Taſte," exemplified in *Salisbury*, *Lichfield*, and *Hereford* Cathedrals. Theſe Saxon innovators going on with their employ, we find a new feature in architecture ſtruck out, a new genus in ſcience made manifeſt; this was a "POINTED ARCH," formed by the interſection of two ſemicircular arches, which ſemicircular form was the great mark of theſe maſter workmen, and the ſtill greater adepts in the noble art, who had left Albion's fair fields for them to ſet forth thereon their changeful modes of building. Theſe Saxon Architects, pleaſed we may conceive, at the novelty accruing from this important diſcovery, ſo far ſurpaſſing all the little efforts done by them before, went on erecting large

piles,

piles, ſometimes with whole ranges of interſecting Arches [Weſt front of *St. Botolph's* Church, *Colcheſter*, *Malmeſbury* Abbey Church, &c.], and at other times with the Pointed Arch, either alternately with the ſemicircular Arch in one range [Choir of *Canterbury* Cathedral; &c.], or, in the different ſtories of a building, a Pointed arch over a ſemicircular Arch [*Landaff* Cathedral, &c. &c.] or a ſemicircular Arch over a Pointed arch [*Malmeſbury* Abbey Church, &c.]. It was now the true Saxon mode began to ſubmit, like the ſtyle that had gone before, to a new order of conſtruction, yet ſtill kept poſſeſſion of the main body of deſign; for it is not perceptible that the mouldings and ornaments had in the leaſt been touched upon, ſuch detail continuing in uſe for centuries, as though all future chance of ſubverſion was as improbable as impracticable.

The *Normans* came; they ſaw, and took poſſeſſion. For a while the architectural ſtream flowed on in the ſame courſe the old Saxons had traced out. At length the Pointed Arch began to gain an aſcendancy over the ſemicircular Arch; and, in the interior of the great Church, *Hexham*, Northumberland, we find in the three ſtories the latter arch occupies but one range, and that in the gallery, while the other arches of the fabrick are all pointed. The mouldings and ornaments alſo evinced ſome varieties. The next ſtep ſeems to have been, to reduce the conſequence of the ſemicircular arch, by aſſigning it very inferior ſtations, as in receſſes of the baſements of ſtructures, or their arched interſections ſtuck in the like places; a ſort of laſt ſtruggle before their final exclusion. A rare example of this occurs in the *Temple* Church, London, where, in the elevation of the circular nave, the Pointed ſtyle carries its triumph with a high hand over the Saxon mode: yet, notwithſtanding this parade of victory, the Saxon peculiarities retain a conſiderable ſhare of their original dominion, and, though reſtricted into the vale of duſkineſs, retires with dignity and reſpect. Taking the maſs of decorations from our various edifices, the conflict between the new and old work is very conſpicuous. A column for inſtance, with a Saxon baſe, and capital in the new or bell ſhape; and with a baſe and capital of the ſame conjunctive kind, ſupporting a Saxon capital [*Canterbury* Cathedral]: theſe ſort of ſpecimens denoting the final cloſe between the two contending ſtyles. Among other examples of the like nature, and ſet up, it might be inferred, to paſs the ordeal of public criticiſm at this period of our antient art, is a Pointed arch in the Weſt front of *Dunſtable* Church, where, on the right half of the Architrave, are the Saxon diagonals or zig-zags, and on the left half are mouldings only of the new make. Indeed, the precedents in every part of the kingdom are ſo infinite, which exhibit the gradual ſpringing-up of the Pointed Style out of its parent ſtock the Saxon, that all doubt as to the accidental produce of this Order among us muſt, or ought to be, relinquiſhed, when confirmations ſo ſtrong remain on walls which have borne through the lapſe of ages, and now ſerve to confirm theſe our remarks*. Nay, the Weſt front of *Dunſtable* church (already alluded to) carries on its face the whole ſyſtem of our antient Architecture from the pure Saxon, its intermediate changes, the introduction of the Pointed mode, the conflict between them for preference, the entire emancipation of the latter to a full and beauteous diſplay, its decline alſo in perfection, and near extinction, even ſo low as the Sixteenth Century. So complete a ſchool of information brought into one point on the preſent ſubject is really extraordinary, and cannot otherwiſe be accounted for than by inferring ſuch an object had formation, as the work, at every particular epoch of architectural change, underwent ſome material repair or alteration.

Reverting to the progreſs of the Pointed Style, we find, after a run of three or four centuries, wherein the features of this and the Saxon method maintained ſuch conſpicuous parts, the new Order gained a complete eſtabliſhment in its own native and elegant form, as is ſo majeſtically preſented to the world in *Salisbury* and *Wells* cathedrals, interior of *Weſtminſter* Abbey church, &c. &c. The Pointed ſtyle thus fixed on a ſeeming permanent baſis, we here diſmiſs the argument; and by way of reſult to what we have advanced, ſubmit the two following queſtions:

* See a delineatory attempt to prove this theory in Carter's Antient Architecture of England.

I. Is

I. Is it conſiſtent to imagine, according to common opinion, that what is vulgarly calle "G ic," and by us termed the " u Style of Architecture," ſhould have been imported from foreign lands (when it is evident, from exiſting documents, it *had* its riſe and progreſs among us); and that, if ſuch an Order had been an exotic production, the whole body of deſign would have burſt forth in ſome particular buildings without our witneſſing thoſe innumerable buddings and bloſſomings of the art on almoſt every antient edifice throughout the country?

II. If we allow the Pointed Style to be of native growth, if we affect to be enraptured with its excellences, if we are making a ſhew of bringing it once more into practice, why ſtigmatize its glories with the barbarous name *Gothic?*

AN ARCHITECT.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS,

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 228.)

ONE of my fellow-travellers from Bruſſels to Ghent was an intelligent tradeſman of the former place, who was bound for London, and to whom, among other civilities, I owed my introduction to an Inn where the bill of fare was good, and the bill of coſts reaſonable. This gentleman accompanied me in a ramble through Ghent, and, with all the pride of a Fleming, pointed out the curioſities of that once celebrated place. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Bavon, a wealthy lord of Flanders, who lived in the 7th century; and whoſe great liberality in building churches and monaſteries gained him a place in the Catalogue of Saints. This noble edifice ſtands in the middle of the city. The Choir is peculiarly magnificent, and highly ornamented. Some of the epiſcopal monuments were very ſplendid, and there were ſeveral exquiſite marble ſtatues. The pulpit, or, to uſe the language of my popiſh guide, the *chair of Truth*, was a noble piece of marble workmanſhip. Beſides the cathedral there are ſix pariſh churches in Ghent; and a great many churches and chapels belonging to the numerous monaſtic inſtitutions in this city; among them the abbey of St. Pierre ſtands conſpicuous; *velut inter ignes Luna minores.* Mr. Peckham's deſcription of it ſuperſedes any thing that could come from my pen.

"The Abbey of St. Pierre is infinitely beyond any thing in Ghent. It is ſituated on a riſing ground at the extremity of the town; and conſiſts of an Abbot and thirty-ſeven Benedictine Monks. The refectory is fitter for a palace than a convent; it is paved with black and white marble, and painted throughout in a very maſterly manner. The library is equally magnificent; the ceiling is painted in freſco by Simmonds, and the walls over the bookcaſes are painted in imitation of baſſo-relievo by Gerard of Antwerp. From the windows you have a moſt delightful as well as extenſive view of the country. In the church is ſome tapeſtry held in great eſtimation, which has been there upward of two centuries. It contains the Hiſtory of St. Peter and Paul, in diverſe compartments, moſt admirably finiſhed; it was the work of Croyer of Bruſſels. The horſe, in the Converſion of St. Paul, is the fineſt animal I ever beheld. Our Saviour ſtanding on tiptoe on a wave is the true ſublime; and is moſt happily executed. Elymas ſtruck with blindneſs, has much merit; and a marble floor is as nicely imitated in the tapeſtry as I have ever ſeen in a picture!"

This monaſtery is, or *was*, the richeſt in Flanders. The Abbot had the title of Prince of Camphin, or Primate of Flanders; his temporal juriſdiction in Ghent was very conſiderable, and he poſſeſſed an extenſive eccleſiaſtical patronage. There was a large and numerous *Beguinage* at Ghent. To explain the meaning of this term fully to your readers, I beg leave to tranſcribe a paſſage from Shaw's Sketches of the Hiſtory of the Auſtrian Netherlands: 'An inſtitution of the religious kind, which took its riſe in theſe provinces, and is peculiar to them, is the female community named the Beguines. They dwell together in the ſame quarter of the city, wear the ſame ſimple habit, profeſs obedience to a ſuperior, and dedicate a part of the day to devotion; but they ſeclude not themſelves like the nuns, from the world, and they retain the liberty of quitting the profeſſion of Beguines, and entering into the married ſtate when they think fit. The Beguines, when they are admitted into this community, are required to bring with them a ſmall ſum of money, and employ their leiſure

ſure in needle-work, and other female occupations; ſo that their maintenance lays no burthen upon the publick. St. Begga, whoſe name is retained by the Beguines, is ſaid to have founded this inſtitution, which yields a reſpectable retreat to women that poſſeſs a ſlender income, or that may chance to be left without protector or guide. A great number of women in theſe lands take the profeſſion of Beguines. A *Beguinage* is found in every great city, and ſurrounded with walls, and laid out into neat ſtreets and buildings, the dwellings of the Beguines, reſembles itſelf a ſmall city.'

The Beguine nuns are clothed in black, and wear cambrick head dreſſes; when they appear in the ſtreets they wear deep black veils. Their movements indicate great ſofineſs and gentleneſs of ſpirit, and with the aid of a graceful form, often excite a wiſh in the ſpectator to view the countenance unveiled. The following quotation from Prior's Alma frequently occurred to me among the nunneries of Flanders.

And ſoftly drawing back the veil,
The God ſhall to his Vot'ries tell
Each conſcious tear, each bluſhing grace,
That deck'd dear Eloiſa's face.

All the time which the Beguine nuns can ſpare from their feminine occupations and the duties of private and ſocial devotion, is dedicated to attendance on the ſick in hoſpitals and private houſes. The author of a charming Poem lately publiſhed, entitled The Sabbath *, thus conſecrates his genius in praiſe of the Beguines:

" Bleſt be the female Votaries whoſe days
No Sabbath of their pious labours prove,
Whoſe lives are conſecrated to the toil
Of miniſt'ring around th' uncurtain'd couch
Of pain and poverty: bleſt be the hands,
The lovely hands (for beauty, youth and grace
Are oft conceal'd by Pity's cloſeſt veil)
That mix the cup medicinal, that bind
The wounds which ruthleſs warfare and diſeaſe
Have to the Lazar-houſe conſigned.
Fierce ſuperſtition of the mitred King!
Almoſt I could forget thy torch and ſtake,
When I this bleſſed Siſterhood ſurvey;
Compaſſion's Prieſteſſes, diſciples true,
Of him whoſe touch was health, whoſe ſingle word
Electrified with life the palſied arm;
Of him who ſaid, *Take up thy bed and walk!*
Of him who cried to Lazarus, *Come forth!*

Ye female votaries of the inſip
and of the aſſembly-room; ye
of morning ſcandal, who poſſ
means "To eaſe the oppreſſe
raiſe the ſinking heart;" can yo
traſt yourſelves with the pious
nevolent Beguines without a
yea, rather without painful ap
ſions of what may be your doom
ſolemn day of viſitation, when y
be called upon to give an acc
your ſtewardſhip?

I have often wiſhed, Mr.
that we had ſome public inſtitut
this country for the ſupport and
tion of well-educated females wh
the misfortune to be either
money or without friends. Th
ductors of the Lutheran refor
in this reſpect, I think, ſhewe
wiſdom than thoſe who were co
in the ſuppreſſion of religious ho
England; and in ſo ſaying, I h
doubt, that you, Friend Urbar
quired, would be my compurgat
I have no hankering after Pope

In the ſpacious ſquare at
called *le Marché du Vendredi*,
ſtatue of Charles V. in his
robes, an object which the citi
Ghent cannot regard with e
either of reſpect or gratitude; in
as it can only ſerve to remind
the degradation to which his pr
vindictive ſpirit had reduced th
great and flouriſhing place. I
another large ſquare, of which
the name, which has a charmi
menade ſhaded by rows of tre
may be called the *Bond-ſtreet* o

On one of the bridges of thi
an object which has been not
almoſt every touriſt, namely, a
in bronze of a ſon in the act of
with a ſabre the blow which
cut off his father's head. The
ſtory, as every *valet de place* h
by heart, runs thus: The fat
ſon had been condemned f
offence againſt the ſtate; and
tence was, that one of them
by the hand of the other. Aft
painful ſtruggles between th
and the ſon, the conteſt was
by the judges, who ordered th
be the executioner; and the ſt
that, in attempting to ſtrike
blow, the blade broke, leaving
in his hand; which circumſtan
regarded as an interpoſition o
dence, they were both pardon
this incident, which is ſaid

* See our laſt Review, p. 354.

taken place in 1371, there is a picture in the *Hotel de Ville*; which building, to borrow the words of Mr. Peckham, "has two fronts, the one in the Gothic, the other in the Grecian ſtyle, of three ſtories, adorned with Attic, Ionic, and Corinthian columns." Near the town-houſe ſtands the *Belfry*, which is an elevated tower, with 300 ſteps, adorned with a fine clock, a chime of muſical bells, and one large bell in particular called *Roeland*, of the enormous weight of eleven thouſand pounds. The tower is ſurmounted by a dragon of gilt braſs, which, tradition ſays, was conveyed from Conſtantinople by Baldwin the 9th Count of Flanders, and Emperor of the Eaſt. The citadel is a regular fortification, erected in 1584 under the auſpices of the Duke of Parma.

The palace called the Cour du Prince, in which Charles V. was born, was built in the fourteenth century by Count Louis of Male.

There are two canals at Ghent deſerving of particular notice; one for Bruges, the work of the 17th century, extending eight leagues; the other for *Sas de Gand*, whence it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, which was finiſhed in 1561. There are alſo two beautiful paved roads; one towards Bruſſels, conſtructed in 1765; and the other towards Courtray, which was completed in 1722.

I remember being conducted by my guide to a quay, where I ſaw numbers of people diſembark, who looked like our common day-labourers, each man being equipped with a ſpade and a wallet. I was told that the place of their deſtination was Maubeuge, where they were to be employed in digging the trenches for the ſiege of that town; and I was moreover informed, that the Emperor obliged every pariſh to furniſh certain quotas for digging lines of circumvallation about beſieged places. I could not help feeling for the poor fellows, at being thus dragged from the peaceful and innocent uſe of their ſpades at home to the ſervice on which they were bound.

I took my paſſage from Ghent to Bruges in a large and commodious veſſel, vaſtly ſuperior in elegance and comfort to any of the treckſchuyes that I had ſeen in Holland. In fact, this boat might be called a floating tavern, which furniſhed moſt excellent entertainment. I ſat down at noon with a genteel party to a handſome, or rather ſumptuous dinner, conſiſting of three courſes, a good deſert, and delicious wines. The veſſel glided along the canal with a motion ſo imperceptible, that I ſat as much at my eaſe as if I had been in a houſe on *terra firma*. The weather was uncommonly fine; the company very agreeable; and the voyage in all reſpects was ſo pleaſant, that I could not help feeling ſome regret when the pilot announced our arrival at Bruges; my adventures at which place muſt be poſtponed to a future letter. CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE MR. FORSYTH.

"Be thou as pure as ſnow, thou ſhalt not eſcape Calumny." SHAKSPEARE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

IN vol. LXXIV. p. 787, you paid a ſlight, but very juſt tribute of reſpect to the memory of as worthy and unoffending a man as, I believe, ever lived: I mean the late William Forſyth, eſq. of Kenſington; and, from an intimation toward the end of your paragraph, I was led to expect that long ere this, ſome one of my worthy friend's numerous acquaintance would have furniſhed you with a biographical account of him. As, however, no one has yet ſtepped forward, perhaps the very few data ſubjoined may not (in the abſence of a more detailed memoir) be unacceptable from your conſtant reader, S. J.

MR. FORSYTH was born at Old Meldrum, in the County of Aberdeen, in 1737. He was early initiated in Horticulture; came to London in the Spring of the year 1763, and ſhortly afterward became a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at their Phyſic-garden in Chelſea; and whom he ſucceeded in that ſituation in 1771. Here he remained till the beginning of the year 1784, when he was appointed by his Majeſty chief ſuperintendant of the Royal Gardens at Kenſington and St. James's; which employments he held until his death, July 25, 1804.

About the year 1768, Mr. Forſyth paid particular attention to the cultivation of Fruit and Foreſt Trees, and turned his thoughts more eſpecially toward the diſcovery of a compoſition to remedy the diſeaſes and injuries incident to them. After repeated trials, he at length ſucceeded in preparing one which

which fully anſwered his expectation; and in the year 1789, the ſucceſs of his experiments attracted the notice of the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue, upon whoſe recommendation a Committee of both Houſes of Parliament was appointed to report upon the merits of his diſcovery. The reſult of their enquiries was, a perfect conviction of its utility*; and in conſequence, an Addreſs was voted by the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty, praying that a reward might be granted to Mr. Forſyth, upon his diſcloſing the ſecret of his Compoſition to the publick; which was accordingly done; and in 1791, Mr. Forſyth publiſhed his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes, Defects, and Injuries of Fruit and Foreſt Trees;" to which he added the whole of the Correſpondence between the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue, the Committee of Parliament, and himſelf.

In 1802, Mr. Forſyth publiſhed the final reſult of his labours, in "A Treatiſe on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees," &c. in a 4to volume, with many plates; the value of which work has been duly appreciated by the Publick, three editions having been ſold in a very ſhort time.

Mr. Forſyth was a Member of the Antiquarian, Linnæan, and other Societies both at home and abroad. S. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

IN addition to the many benefits we have derived from that humble animal the Cow, we are now indebted to her for a mitigation of one of the greateſt calamities and moſt loathſome diſeaſes that has afflicted mankind. We indeed have greater reaſon for revering that animal than even the Hindoos. By the bye, Mr. Urban, we owe to the Hindoos the practice of inoculation; for to this day the Bramins alone inoculate all caſts of their own people as well as Mahomedans; and even the native born Chriſtians; and I have no doubt the Turks received the from them. In India, part Bengal, it is the cuſtom whe tient recovers from the Small make *poojah*, that is, to pray, a offerings of rice, flour, fruits, &c. and, which is ſingular, t ticles are placed in the high be eaten ſolely by aſſes. Comb with the accidental diſcovery Vaccine matter; and may we dulge a conjecture that their to this animal may have bee ſome conviction or perſuaſion diſeaſe had been mitigated, b means or other, through this a

Yours, &c. A Pt

Mr. URBAN, A

I AM at a loſs to know, why lic Foreſts are ſo much neglec every ambitious man ſhould, ac to his own fancy, ſeize, and co his own uſe, ſuch parts as his avarice points out as ſuitable to ſituation. This ſeems an eaſy m obtaining or enlarging an eſtat as it appears to be an iniquitous of robbing the publick, why the poor man's cow have her ac ed food? and why ſhould hi neighbour ſwallow all the com reſt rights? And yet this ſeems fact, to which many a Fore teſtimony; where the great ma burſts beyond its own bounds, defiance to all limitation, and dire oppreſſion, he enlargeth by frequent and continued e ments.—Look at Epping Foreſt havock made there by wanton ſion! and even now increaſi ruin, unleſs ſome ſpeedy ſtop be which, though in every one's ſeems totally neglected. Thu ſeems that the beſt paſturage of was ſubmitted to the giant hand and avarice to inevitable deſtruct leſs any or every man will ſta firm, and oppoſe the tyranny.

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* Let his calumniator (for on the xxiid page of the Preface to his ſecond the "Treatiſe on Fruit Trees," we perceive that he has "not eſcaped Calu told, that the following perſons compoſed the Board of Land Revenue, and t mentary Committee of Inſpection:

Commiſſioners of Land Revenue:

Sir Charles Middleton (now Lord Barham, First Lord of the Admiralty,
Sir John Call, *John Pardoe, Eſq.*

Committee of Inquiry and Examination:

The Marquis of Abercorn,	*Sir George Yonge,*	*William Pulteney,*
Earl of Upper Oſſory,	*John Rose, Eſq.*	*Robert Barclay, E*
Viſcount Barrington,	*Philip Stephens, Eſq.*	*Hans Sloane, Eſq.*
Lord Frederick Campbell,	*C. M. Pepys, Eſq.*	*William Manning*

[*** The Letter addreſſed by the above Noble and Honourable Committee to Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury ſhall be given in our next. EDIT.]

95. *The History of* Chichester; *interspersed with various Notes and Observations on the early and present State of the City, the most remarkable Places in its Vicinity and the County of* Sussex *in general; with an Appendix, containing the Charters of the City at Three different Times: also, an Account of all the Parishes in the County, their Names, Patronage, Appropriation, Value in the King's Books, First Fruits, &c. Dedicated, by Permission, to* William Hayley, *Esq. By* Alexander Hey, *M. A. Vicar of* Wisborough Green, *and Chaplain of* St. Mary's *Chapel, in this City.* Chichester, 1804. 8vo.

WE have found so much satisfaction in perusing this History, that, if we did not know the fallibility to which the best works are liable, we should regret that it had any imperfection. A proper compliment is paid, in the dedication, to Mr. Hayley, a native of Chichester; and the preface informs us that the author wrote "The Chichester Guide" about 20 years ago, which he has in this work corrected and enlarged, and intends an account of the privileges of Boscham manor. Like Dr. Henry, he has described the manners of the people, and the process of agriculture, trade, science, and art, in the several periods, with a degree of discussion not usually met with in modern works of this kind, without their superficial flippancy, which our duty as Reviewers obliges us to point out. There is, in p. 40, a fragment of Cædmon's poem on Creation, mentioned by Bede, E. H. IV. 22, done into English by Ar. H. perhaps Arthur Hall, a person of fortune, a member of parliament, a poet and antiquary, in the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. of whom we should be glad to know more.

The names of authors cited in the notes are too *short*, except Pontop*opi*dan, p. 159, too *long*.—P. 270. Bishop Grosted's name is spelt Grou*th*ead; a variety different from all the varieties in Dr. Pegge's Life of him, p. 298; and we are sorry to see that the *c* is not omitted in *sciles*, when we have so often protested against it.

The "Pipes made of pottery, of different lengths, the interior diameter about three inches, and having the end of one inserted into the other," p. 175, are not of *Roman* but of English manufacture, about the reign of Elizabeth or Henry VIII. A quantity of them, as if in the place of manufacture, was found some years ago in the fields between Islington and Highbury.

Of doubtful authority appears to us the *Letter written* to Sir *John* Ashburnham by King *Harold*, to come and meet him with troops; which, Mr. H. is "credibly informed, is still in the possession of his descendants." (p. 192.) Sir *John*, after Harold's defeat, defended Dover castle against the Invader, who caused him to be beheaded, or, as Mr. H. says, *put to the sword*. The first of this family mentioned in our Peerages is named *Bertram*, sheriff of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, and constable of Dover castle, beheaded by the Conqueror.

"The whole of the Conqueror's tract from Hastings to Dover, and from Dover to London, is in Domesday marked by the commissioners with the significant word *devastated*. So that a person, with the maps of these before him, and the Domesday-book in his hand, may trace the route of the Norman army with the greatest precision to the borough of Southwark, to which they set fire, and reduced it to ashes. They are said to have tarried a week at Hastings, to bury their dead, and to recover of a dysentery. The truth is, the time was spent in ravaging the country, as may be collected from the above record. At Dover William likewise halted some days, which were employed in chastising the inhabitants of Romney, and desolating the country, as it was pretended they had insulted and otherwise maltreated his soldiers." (p. 193.) This devastation of Romney does not appear in the record. The filling-up the port occasioned the decay of Old Romney; and the new town was very flourishing in the Conqueror's time.

"It may be worth remarking here, because I believe it is not generally known, that at this time (*temp.* Eliz. [Hen V.]) none of the dwelling-houses, the castles only excepted, had any chimneys belonging to them; the smoke went out at the door, or windows, or where it found vent. This was the case for a succession of many years. In time, as an improvement, or rather corrective, of that inconvenient method, they made an opening in the roof, directly over the fire-place, in which they placed a wooden frame, nearly square, reaching from the roof above

above the houſe, of no determinate height. This inconvenient method continued all the time that building of wood alone did; when the mixed building (part wood and part brick) took place, then, and not before, the uſe of chimneys was adopted. It is known that neither the Greeks nor Romans had chimneys in their houſes of any deſcription. The firſt accounts which we have of their introduction into Italy is in 1347, when ſome and but few perſons in Venice and Padua adopted that mode of building, which at this day is not uſed in the Highlands and many other parts of Scotland. I know that the memory of William is loaded with the imputation of having introduced the curfew-bell into England as a badge of ſlavery on the inhabitants; but I think this charge is laid upon him, in ſome meaſure, unjuſtly; for, ſufficient evidence might be adduced that the ſame regulation prevailed, and had long prevailed, in France, Spain, Italy, Scotland, and, moſt probably, in every other country of Europe, as a neceſſary precaution againſt fires, which were very fatal when houſes were built of wood. Yet ſo great and ſo general an imputation attaches to his memory, on this ſcore, even to this day, that it can hardly be ſuppoſed to be unfounded at firſt: it is probable, then, that the tyranny conſiſted in the manner of enforcing the regulation." (pp. 215, 216.) It is very natural to ſuppoſe that the Conqueror at firſt found it adviſeable to uſe great ſtrictneſs towards his new ſubjects.

"Henry VIII. a man of great pomp and oſtentation, gave a releaſe or manumiſſion to two of his ſlaves, 1514, for which he aſſigned this reaſon in the preamble: "that God had at firſt created all men equally free by nature, but many had been reduced to ſlavery by the laws of men. We believe it, therefore, to be a pious act, and meritorious in the ſight of God, to ſe TAIN of our ſlaves at liberty fror bondage." Rymer, XIII. p. (p. 284.)

Of the Arundelian marbles obſerves, p. 301, "Some of th particularly intereſting, in havi hiſtory of Athens inſcribed on in the iſland of Paros, 360 ye fore the Chriſtian æra. The phy of Greece is to be found itſelf; but the beſt monument hiſtory, by the unwearied reſea munificent ſpirit of this man [t of Arundel], are to be found land. To the ſearchers into hiſtory theſe marbles are of ir ble value, as the beams of light they throw on the hiſtory of th age may be diverted to illumina long before, and pierce even *origin of time.*"

"In the copy of the Mo belonging to the Dean and C there is written, III. 117, ap by the late learned Mr. Clarke, reſidentiary, "It is plain the be great miſtakes in theſe char tranſcribed and ſent up to M dale." (p. 321.) "*Numa*, Re ſæx" grants ſeveral charters; chronology of ſome is contradi that of others.

P. 336. It does not ſeem a n ſuppoſition that Mr. Cawley's and foundation bear the ſame

"In the year 1772 died M Hardham, tobacconiſt, in Fle London, a native of Chicheſte by his will, dated Feb. 6, in t year, left to the guardians of t the intereſt of all his eſtates few legacies of no great amo eaſe the inhabitants of the ſaid it is expreſſed in the will) poor-rates for ever, and that the Pancraſs that belongs to city.' This valuable legacy ject to the life of Mary Binn houſekeeper, to whom it was

* "The original runs thus: 'Cum ab initio omnes homines naturâ liber Deus, & poſtea *Jus Gentium* quoſdam ſub jugo ſervitutis conſtituit, pium fore & pene Deum meritorium, certos in Villenagio nobis ſubjectos a tali ſervitu penitus facere; ſciatis igitur, Nos de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, & ex certâ ſcienti motu noſtris, *manumiſſ-* & omni jugo ſervitutis liberaſſe, dilectos ſubditos noſ ricum Knyght, de Stoke Clymmyſlonde, in com. Cornubiæ, *taillour*, & Joh. eod. parochiâ, in co. præd.cto, *husbondman*, nativos noſtros ut in manerio Stoke Clymmyſlonde, cum totâ ſequelâ eorum tam procreatâ quam procr cum omnibus bonis, catallis, terris, & tenementis ſuis, perquifitis & perquire &c.' Pat. 6 H. VIII. p. 1. m. 3. This was an act in the early part of the life of one of the greateſt tyrants that filled the throne of England." But it obſerved, that this *ſervitude* was no more than that of copyholders.

ing her natural life, on certain conditions, ſo that the inhabitants did not come to the poſſeſſion of it till the year 1786, to the amount of 663l. per annum. Every man who has acquired property in his life-time has, no doubt, a legal right to diſpoſe of it as he thinks proper after his deceaſe, and the world has a right to judge of the propriety or impropriety of that diſpoſal. The daughters of Mr. Woodroffe Drinkwater, of Chicheſter, were very nearly related to Mr. Hardham; they were perſons of very unexceptionable characters; they fully depended to have come in for the bulk of his fortune after his death; and it was then aſſerted, that he had promiſed one of them to leave her independent of the world. Towards the end of the will he ſays, 'I thought it beſt to leave it as I have done, for now it will be a benefit to the ſaid city for ever. If I had diſpoſed of it in legacies, in a few years the whole would have been annihilated, and come to nothing.' The man who is bleſt with abundance has a right to enjoy his good fortune, as far as reaſon will permit, as long as he lives; but, after he quits this ſcene, the property which did belong to him is no longer his, but devolves, in equity, to his neareſt relations, except in very particular caſes." (p. 376.)

In 1753 an act of Parliament paſſed for uniting the eight pariſhes of the city and the precinct called the Cloſe, for the purpoſe of maintaining the poor of the ſame, under the direction of 30 guardians, choſen annually by the inhabitants of the ſeveral pariſhes and the cloſe: the high ſteward, mayor, recorder, and juſtices, being perpetual guardians, but ſeldom act or attend, but all together form a corporation. The 30 elected guardians meet the firſt Monday of every month, for managing the houſe, and fixing the rates for the ſupport of the poor; and in them alſo is veſted the lighting the city lamps. By the above act Cawley's alms-houſe was appropriated to become the poor-houſe or work-houſe of the united pariſhes, and veſted, with all its appurtenances, in the ſaid Corporation of Guardians; and two fields by the road-ſide were to be mortgaged or ſold, to raiſe money for the benefit of the poor. In conſequence of which, they were diſpoſed of, in 1782, to raiſe money to build the new city-gaol at the Eaſt gate. Cawley's alms-houſe was originally founded for the reſidence and maintenance of 12 decayed tradeſmen of Chicheſter, and the mayor and corporation for the time being were appointed truſtees for ever. Henry Peckham, mayor, and the citizens, 1681, leaſed this alms-houſe to be a poor-houſe, to eſtabliſh a manufactory to ſet the poor to work. (pp. 372—375.)

P. 388. "The wall which ſurrounds the city and the baſtions appear evidently to have been built by the Romans. In the year 1803 ſome coins were found among the rubbiſh dug from under the North wall, inſcribed *Deæ Fauſtine*, the goddeſs of good fortune, expreſſing a wiſh for the future proſperity of the place; and it is known that it was cuſtomary with that people to throw ſuch pieces, together with their lateſt coins, into the foundations of their public works in general." We lament that ſo well-digeſted a hiſtory and the juſtneſs of the preſent remark ſhould be deformed by ſuch a ſpecimen of numiſmatic ignorance. Every ſchoolboy knows that theſe were coins ſtruck in honour of one of the Fauſtinas, wife of Antoninus Pius, or M. Aurelius, ſome time between A. D. 150 and 180, after their deceaſe, which is implied by the female *Deæ*, or, as it ſhould have been, DIVÆ, implying *deification*. We doubt if there be ſuch a word as *Fauſtina* in any other ſenſe than as a proper name. But this, we are ſorry to ſay, is of a piece with (p. 519) the title of Selden's book "De Lacidibus (the *intricacies*) Legum Angliæ;" which, but for the *tranſlation* of the word, we ſhould have thought an error of the compoſer, reading Laci for Lau, there being in no Dictionary that we are acquainted with any ſuch word as *Lacis*; — as certainly was De *Dyſſyris*, for De *Diis Syriis* (p. 521.) We mean not to reflect on Mr. Hey's Latinity.

Biſhop Rickingale's epitaph at Mortlake, p. 456,

"*Tu qualis eris? Quid mundi quæris honores?*"

In Engliſh:

"See what thou ſoon ſhall be! Why doſt thou ſeek [and weep.
Worldly honours? Think on thy ſins,
Behold in me what thou ſhalt ſhortly be;
Death at the doors cries—Come along with me."

Mr. H. (p. 455) ſays, Biſhop Read "procured a croſs of excellent workmanſhip to be ſet up in the market-place;"

place;" and, p. 461, he says, Bishop Story built the cross in the market-place. The truth is with Camden and Godwin, who ascribe it to the latter bishop.

Of the Shirley family in this county and Surrey, see pp. 503, 504; and see also Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*.

We confess ourselves perplexed by the description of the *Broile*, "a camp about *three miles in length*" (p. 53), and "a line carried on through a square of nine or ten miles, and encompassing an area of seven or eight acres" (p. 541). "This sketch, though not complete and full, is the most correct that I could trace of this famous Roman camp." (ibid)

97. *Baptismal Faith explained, in a Sermon preached before the University of* Cambridge. *By the Rev.* Robert Tyrwhit, *M.A. of* Jesus *College*, Cambridge.

FROM the words of our Lord's commission to his disciples, Mr. T. shews that it was to publish in all nations, whether of Jews or Gentiles, that all power was given to him; to baptise, in a particular form, all those who, by acknowledging it, should profess themselves his disciples; and, farther, to instruct them in all Christian doctrines and duties. They, during his personal ministry, made disciples of those who professed their faith in him as the Messiah or Christ then expected, but only among the Jews. No other faith is enjoined by our Saviour, as previously necessary to the baptism of those who believed in one God, besides that of his being the Son of God in the sense of Ruler and King, Saviour and Deliverer of Mankind. Or, as Mr. Locke expresses it, in his "Reasonableness of Christianity," He that believeth one eternal, universal God, his Lord and King, ceases thereby to be an Atheist; and that believes Jesus to be the Messiah, his King ordained by God, thereby becomes a Christian, is delivered from the power of darkness, and is translated into the kingdom of the Son of God, is actually within the covenant of grace, and has that faith which shall be imputed to him for righteousness; and, if he continues in his allegiance to this his King, shall receive the reward of eternal life. We are rather inclined to think there must be implied in these words three persons or three attributes. Mr. T. has not told us what is conveyed in the word Holy Ghost, either as a person or an att

98. *Observations on a Pamphlet, has been privily circulated, fai "A concise Statement of Facts, Treatment experienced by Sir* Popham, *since his Return from* Sea." *To which is added, A the Report made by the Navy B the Admiralty, on investigating count of the Expenditure for th* ney *and* Sensible, *at* Calcutta, *whilst under the Orders of Sir* Popham.

A SPECIFIC answer to the charges in this pamphlet havi given by the subject of it *in hi* and the whole business being r fore a Committee; we forbear more of what has been in priv culation, and is now under public examination.

99. *A few brief Remarks on a P published by some Individuals to be connected with the late Admiralty, intituled, "Observa the concise Statement of Facts circulated by Sir* Home Popha *which the Calumnies of those B examined and exposed: toget Strictures on the Reports of t and Victualling Boards on se ceedings of the late Admiralty, rally promulgated; Hints on th of the late Experiments against my's Flotilla, &c. &c. By A*

THE anonymous author has lowered the strength of guage, and concealed his rel under asterisks—by the advic printer. We do not mean by he has left no spirit in his tion; but we cannot think it the cause it is intended to ser

100. *Anatomical Plates of the various Animals, drawn from by actual Measurement. B* Kirtland. *No I. Containing leton of a Horse; II. those of hound and an Elephant; III. Lion and a Stag.*

OF use in comparative anat the study of natural history, the purposes of drawing.

101. *Reflections on the Neglect o Education, particularly ad Godfathers, Godmothers, Pa Ministers; with a few Though* day *Schools and* Sunday *Dril*

THERE is a great deal of plaint in these reflections.

vol. *A Letter to Dr.* Troy, *Titular Archbiſhop of* Dublin, *on the Coronation of* Bonaparte *by Pope* Pius the Seventh. *By* Melanethon.

THIS ſtrong repreſentation of the "deed without a name," which the Vicar of Chriſt on Earth has tranſacted and conſented to without a reaſon, was firſt publiſhed incorrectly in Ireland. Its "unknown author* has tranſmitted it to the editor, accompanying it with a requeſt that he would reprint it, and give it to the publick here. On a careful peruſal of its contents, the editor is perſuaded that it will excite univerſal attention; and he the more chearfully complies with the author's wiſh, as there is nothing of party virulence to irritate or offend any deſcription of his Majeſty's ſubjects. The conduct of the Pope, in publicly conſecrating the Corſican Uſurper, is certainly arraigned with great force; but all is fact and fair argument, without any aſperity, but what the light in which the author views that extraordinary tranſaction might well excite. The hiſtorical references and diſquiſitions are curious and new to the generality of readers; the comparative view of Catholiciſm in England and Popery in Ireland is highly intereſting; and the many important conſiderations connected with the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation, as it is called, in Ireland, which the author details, and which none but ſo attentive and diſcerning an obſerver as the author appears to be, reſiding in the country, can be acquainted with, are peculiarly deſerving of the attention of all who may be called upon to decide upon that meaſure." *Preface.*

The author thus points out his principal inducements for giving himſelf and the Archbiſhop this trouble:

"I cannot but think that, in the conduct of Pius VII. in this ſtage of the French Revolution, I ſee a chance of recovering the rational and thinking part of the Catholicks of Ireland from the infatuation under which they and their anceſtors have laboured for centuries of trouble and confuſion. I think it muſt excite a ſpirit of aſtoniſhment, ſhame, and indignation among them, that muſt lead to a more minute enquiry, than they have ever yet ſuffered themſelves to inſtitute, into the origin and nature of the power which they have themſelves ſeen perverted to purpoſes ſo ſubverſive of every moral and religious principle by which the world can be ſuppoſed to be governed under the law either of Nature or of the Goſpel. I think it may open their eyes to the difference between *Catholiciſm* (to uſe the word, although with ſomething like a blunder, as it excluſively diſtinguiſhes them from Proteſtants and from the Chriſtians in the Eaſt) and Popery, as it is in force amongſt us; and that their religious tenets, that is, their interpretation of the Scriptures on the ſpeculative points of faith in which they differ from their Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects (ſtanding diſtinct as they do from the encroachments of the Papal power, however it may have ariſen out of ſome of them), are all outraged and diſgraced by the daring and blaſphemous aſſumptions of men indulging their own proſtitute paſſions, and forwarding their own intereſted views, in the name and by the authority of the bleſſed Founder of our religion." (p. 49.)

After diſtinguiſhing the candour of true Catholiciſm, he proceeds,

"But it is to the deadly mixture of Popery, drugged and empoiſoned with ſuch Satanic perſeverance, and ſo inceſſantly infuſed into the conſciences, and the hearts, and the very life-blood of the people of this land (Ireland), as it has been, and ſtill continues to be, that we are to aſcribe the extinction of every charitable feeling one towards another, all the miſeries that we have ſo long ſuffered as a nation, and are yet likely to ſuffer." (p. 51.)

"A gentleman, who, I believe, is an Engliſhman, whatever pains he may have taken to have the honour of paſſing for a native of this country, with thoſe who facetiouſly aſcribe to us a natural propenſity to blunder, and an habitual confuſion of ideas; a gentleman who writes poſtſcript prefaces and prefatory poſtſcripts; who, to extinguiſh a building in flames, ſeizes every firebrand on which he can lay his hand to fling into the conflagration, and treats as fools or knaves all who will not join him in trying this happy experiment; who, after having, of himſelf, produced undeniable teſtimonies to prove that he ſold himſelf to the Miniſter, and that he had actually pocketed a bribe from him to write fact Hiſtory of Ireland as might reconcile the Iriſh Nation to the meaſures of that Miniſter, produces, with an air of triumph, a letter from the immortal Grattan, in which that Arch-patriot of Ireland aſſures him that his Hiſtory carried in it a characteriſtic ſtamp that it was written by a freeman, whilſt his brother-hiſtorians had all ſold themſelves and the country, were all bigots and ſlaves, bought and ſold. This very conſiſtent

* Who is generally ſuppoſed to be the preſent Biſhop of Meath.

conſiſtent gentleman upbraids Ld. Redeſdale with inconſiſtency, for ſeeming to entertain a different opinion of the Catholicks of Ireland from what he profeſſed to entertain of the Catholicks of England. As Sir John Mitford, ſolicitor-general of England, he had approved of the tenets, the principles, and conduct of the Engliſh Catholicks, and was the perſon who brought a bill in their favour into the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. As Lord Redeſdale, chancellor of Ireland, he condemns the principles, the tenets, and the conduct of the Iriſh Catholicks; he brands them, in a lump, with the ſevereſt cenſure; and aſſerts, that, while they maintain ſome of their opinions, they cannot bear true allegiance to their King.——I have not the honour of being in the intimacy or the confidence of Lord Redeſdale. He is univerſally eſteemed to be a man of the moſt poliſhed and liberal mind; of extenſive profeſſional knowledge; of the ſtricteſt integrity; decorous in his deportment; mild in his manners; valued and reſpected in public; reverenced and loved under his domeſtic roof. Such a man, Sir, would have been ſacred againſt every other attack but that of Bigotry; all malignancy, except ſuch as ſeems to rankle in the heart of this poſtliminious prefacer, *bribed* into a *free* and *impartial* Hiſtorian. But, independent of all conſiderations of character, the conduct that appears ſo inconſiſtent to Mr. Plowden is what I would have naturally expected from the knowledge which Lord Redeſdale muſt have acquired, ſince his reſidence in Ireland, of the very wide difference between thoſe of his Majeſty's ſubjects who are known by the general appellation of Catholicks on the different ſides of the Channel. In England they are not Papiſts as they are in Ireland Papiſts. At no period of their hiſtory were they Papiſts as the Iriſh are Papiſts. Prince and people they uniformly reſiſted as well the ſpiritual as the temporal encroachments of the Roman Pontiff. While they profeſſed the ſame religious doctrines with the Church of Rome, they ſteadily perſevered in reſiſting all interference of the Roman Court, not only in their civil concerns, but in the internal regulation of their national church, in the diſpoſal of its dignities and benefices, and the enforcement of its diſcipline.——If at any time, from fomenting rebellion, from ſupporting the intereſts of the ſeveral pretenders to the throne; from ſiding with the prince againſt the people, or with the people againſt the prince, as either ſuited its ſubſerviency to its views; from profiting, in any way, by the internal diviſions of the country, to promote its own aggrandizement, that reſtleſs power gained ſome advantage over this ſpirit of determined reſiſtance, its triumph was but temporary. That great and magnanimous people never failed, with a change of circumſtances, to re-aſſert the privileges and immunities of the Church and Crown." (pp. 53—55.)

The Engliſh, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VIII. declared themſelves, their church and ſtate, independent of the Pope, whom they never ſuffered to interfere. "Every thing in which Popery hatches its miſchief in Ireland at this day was made criminal and puniſhable by various ſtatutes." (p. 57.)

"And is Lord Redeſdale to be charged with inconſiſtency becauſe he does not profeſs himſelf to be the ſame advocate for the Papiſts in Ireland as for the Catholicks in England? Is he to be upbraided with the precipitancy and heat of a recent proſelyte becauſe he expreſſes his conviction that the opinions that conſtitute, not Catholiciſm, as he ſaw it in England, but Popery, as he found it in Ireland, are inconſiſtent with the repoſe of mankind? What a tide of hiſtorians could I not let-in to prove, that, wherever Popery raiſed its ominous ſtandard, as it has unfortunately done in this country, there was no repoſe for man? What teſtimonies could I not produce from Catholic writers, confirming, from the miſeries and ſufferings of their own times, the repreſentations made by the hiſtorians of the age of Pope Hildebrand, all of them Catholicks, when all Europe was convulſed by the ſtruggles of that ambitious Pontiff to eſtabliſh his ſpiritual and temporal uſurpations? Never, according to theſe hiſtorians, "was known ſo diſmal an age as that was for wars and bloodſhed, for murders and parricides, for ſeditions and conſpiracies, for horrible ſchiſms, and ſcandals to religion; the prieſts oppoſing the biſhops, the people the prieſts, and, in ſome places, not only robbing the churches and burning the tithes, but trampling under foot the Holy Euchariſt that had been conſecrated by ſuch as Pope Hildebrand had conſecrated *." (pp. 62, 63.)

"Let them call upon you, Sir, and the other biſhops of your church, with their clergy, to join the ſtandard of all the nobility, all who have a permanent ſtake in

* "Aventin. Annal. Sigeberti Chronic. ad A. D. 1074. Even Father Daniel acknowledges, that, in the numberleſs rebellions excited by this Pope againſt the princes of his day, torrents of blood were ſhed, and that Italy and Germany were utterly deſolated."

the

country, all who ſee the properties
the happineſs of their families float-
at the mercy of a tempeſtuous ſea,
threatens to overwhelm them with
ry breath of wind that blows on our
; all who *really* wiſh to be admit-
into a full and unlimited participation
the Britiſh conſtitution, becauſe they
now how to appreciate its advantages;
becauſe that in it they find ſecurity of
perſon, ſecurity of property, genuine and
rightly-underſtood liberty, an equipoiſe of
power reſulting from the free enjoyment
of their reſpective rights in the ſeveral or-
ders of the ſtate, and operating to the
protection and ſafety of them all, beyond
what any other country ever poſſeſſed.
Let them call upon you, Sir, and the
other biſhops of your church, with their
clergy, to join this ſtandard. Acting in
uniſon with them, and having the appro-
bation of the Government to legalize your
proceedings, aſſemble a national ſynod—
to model your church to ſuit the exiſting
circumſtances of the country in which it
is placed, without touching on any of
the fundamental articles of your religious
creed. See how you can bring it into
contact with the government of the coun-
try, ſo as to ſupport it at once, and to be
protected by it, conformable to the prin-
ciples and ſpirit of genuine Chriſtianity,
wherever it has been eſtabliſhed. There
let it be diſcuſſed in what way the ap-
pointment of your archbiſhops and bi-
ſhops may be brought as near as poſſible
to the practice of the church of England,
when it was yet Catholic, and to the de-
claration of the Legiſlature in the reign of
King Edward the Third, namely, "That
the *congé d'elire*, the election in the chap-
ter, had been originally granted by the
King's progenitors, upon condition that
they ſhould have firſt aſked leave of the
King to chooſe; and, after the election,
alſo requeſted his aſſent, previous to the
perſon's being preſented for conſecration."
(p. 81.) "It might there be ſettled in
what manner the whole body of the Ca-
tholic clergy may be equally connected
with the government and the country;
how they may be brought within the cir-
cle of its influence, ſo as to co-operate
with it in promoting religion and morals
among the people, while, under its pro-
tection, they freely exerciſe their ſpiritual
functions, without claſhing with the in-
tereſts of the national church, and with-
out any rivalſhip with its miniſters in the
diſcharge of their duty to their reſpective
flocks (pp. 83, 84); how the regulations
of the ſtatutes of *proviſors* and *præmunire*
may be preſerved from encroachment;
and no agent employed in the Court of
Rome without expreſs licence from the
King appointing him ſpecifically; in
what way the ſpiritual diſcipline of your
church may be maintained and enforced
without erecting tribunals unknown to
the laws of the land, and juriſdictions
that derive all their authority from the
Court of Rome, operating as a govern-
ment within a government." (p. 84.)
"There let it be diſcuſſed in what manner
the ſplendid eſtabliſhment formed by an
enlightened and generous Legiſlature for
the ſupply of your clergy ſhall be render-
ed ſubſervient to all its wiſe and ſalutary
purpoſes, inſtead of forming a ſeminary
for perpetuating that alienation, that ha-
tred, and that animoſity againſt his Ma-
jeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, which it was
the great object of the gloomy Philip to
foment and to cheriſh when he eſtabliſhed
ſeminaries for the Iriſh miſſion through-
out all his realms; which was the object
chiefly purſued in theſe ſeminaries as long
as they received ſtudents from this coun-
try; too faithfully anſwering the inten-
tions of this ſworn enemy to the Britiſh
nation. Let means be provided to baniſh
from the walls of this great national in-
ſtitution (in itſelf a ſplendid proof of en-
lightened liberality) a ſyſtem of education
that bears every feature of its barbarous
and ignorant origin; enveloping the heads
and minds of its theological and ethic
ſtudents in all the miſts and vapours of
the darkeſt ages of the church, and im-
penetrable to every ray of improvement
from the diſcoveries and the experience of
progreſſive ages. Let it not be ſuffered
to ſearch for its theological profeſſors and
ethic teachers among the natives of a fo-
reign country, who, to ſay the leaſt of
them, can feel no attachment to the con-
ſtitution, the laws, or the intereſts of this
country,—nor among the ſchoolmates
and intimates of the apoſtate clergy who
have now ranged themſelves under the
ſtandard of Bonaparte, and with whom
theſe profeſſors and teachers maintain a
conſtant intercourſe of profeſſional, reli-
gious, and political communication. Let
no doctrines be taught in thoſe ſchools
but in ſome ſuch manner as was preſcri-
bed under the old regime in France, re-
quiring each profeſſor to ſubmit his courſe
of lectures to a cenſor (he might be of
your own perſuaſion) approved by the go-
vernment, and anſwerable for the doc-
trines he reviſes,—anſwerable that they
ſhall inculcate nothing repugnant to the
conſtitution, or the fundamental laws of
the country, or that can have a tendency
to ſubvert or alter the preſent eſtabliſh-
ment. Laſtly, let this inſtitution be con-
fined to its original object, that of furni-
ſhing your church with a perpetual
ſupply of religious, moral, and learned
clergy, untainted by any political preju-
dices againſt the government of their na-
tive

tive country, and adding to the character of worthy ministers of the Gospel that of loyal subjects to the State. Let no excrescence attach to it, such as has been connived at in the establishment of a school for the separate education of the Catholic youth, on the principle of that most pernicious doctrine, first taught and enforced by the turbulent Hussey, and in furtherance of the most fatal device that the bitterest enemy of this country could, in his malignant ingenuity, have devised, for keeping up for ever two distinct descriptions of citizens,—a constant succession of Esaus and Jacobs, bound to each other by none of the endearing ties that unite men most closely together from the connexions and the intimacies of early life, but alienated and estranged, I may say, from the very cradle,—from the first feeling of nature, the first dawn of reason." (pp. 85—87.)

"The Minister who, with these prudent and salutary precautions, this *Concordat* with the King's government entered into by all the Roman Catholic clergy, and approved and sanctioned by the leaders of the Catholic laity, shall finally abolish those civil distinctions and exclusions which a stern necessity, and an instinctive principle of self-preservation, and not any perverted spirit of religion, first created, may boast while he lives, and have it engraved on his tomb when he dies, that he saved his country.—Such a *Concordat* would have received the sanction even of the Holy See, had there been wisdom enough in all the parties that were necessary to its formation to have adopted and pushed such a measure to its conclusion during the pontificate of Pius the Sixth. The existing circumstances of that Pontiff's reign would have rendered it necessary to the interest of the Holy See, and *that* all deciding maxim would have ensured its success.—At present, circumstances are changed. A new order of things has succeeded; other necessities have been created; other protectors secured, at every price and by every sacrifice, than when misfortune and the tyranny of Bonaparte compelled the Roman Pontiff 'to bend towards that power by which some of the most important pretensions of his see are rejected*.' (pp. 88, 89.)

"With us, treason kindles into new hopes at the glorious prospect which this stupendous revolution opens to it. With all its trumpet-tongues it disseminates the happy tidings that the Catholic religion has miraculously emerged from that obscurity in which it had been eclipsed into noon-day splendour; that it has been snatched from the def
it was threatened, an
revolution is the wor
pious, the devout,—
God." (p. 91.)

"A spirit is now o
gable are the pains th
its progress, wilder, a
tendency, than has d
land with blood, fron
of religion was first r
of one hundred year
has never failed to m
into rebellion is now
pitch; it is struck b
that gives it all its fre
your brethren, and th
you preside, of ever
must act a command
repressing or encoura
will bring your princi
sitions to a test that
room for doubt in eit

This well-written
serves the most atte
present crisis.

103. *An Address to*
Nobility and Gent
Tendency and Effec
Doctrines and Fra
logue between a P
erate Roman *Catho*
Subject of the Addr

"THE following
to vindicate Reformi
of Heresy; to exhibi
and evil effects of th
Heresy; and to induc
nounce and abjure it.
Address is reduced to
to prevent controvers
cide it. As Sylveste
fender of Popery, w
the queries affixed t
this Address, he alte
Julius Vindex, revile
queries, charged h
impoliteness to prie
presenting himself re
are curious answers t
depended the truth
Religion. To concea
swer the queries, to
them, he has recou
dients. He represent
speech, perverting S
bing to his present C
mises to his apostles
as if the rational Ron
accept of a speech m
even by the Pope,
tinct, and separate a
queries. He enterta
contrast between the

* "Lord Redesdale's Letter."

and poor; with the ſervitude, oppreſſion, and contempt, endured by Iriſh Catholics; with rack-rents and tithe-jobbing; and with other topicks, as little to the purpoſe of the queries as a treatiſe of algebra. He repreſents Proteſtants as rejecting parts of the New Teſtament, denying the aſſiſtance of the Holy Ghoſt, diſbelieving the communion of Saints and the forgiveneſs of ſins, and as allowing every man to gratify his paſſions without repentance or penance. Surely a man, who is not afraid or aſhamed to calumniate Proteſtants publicly, and to impute to them charges which he knows to be falſe, would not heſitate to ſlander them in his confeſſions, where he is not liable to contradiction." *Pref.*

The *acute* layman ſubmits to the parſon 36 doubts and queries, to be anſwered by him; and, when he urges the old objection, "where was the Proteſtant religion before Luther?" anſwers,

"In the Bible, ſays Luther, where yours is not. The Proteſtant receives no article not recommended there; his Religion is as old as the Apoſtles and the Evangeliſts, and older than the oldeſt of the controverted points by 300 years. Thoſe controverted points were received by the Romiſh Church at different times; hardly any of them before the fourth century; ſo that the Popiſh doctrines are much later than the Religion of the Reformiſts. Surely then the charge of innovation does not attach to the Reformiſt, who allows every ſcriptural article and more; but to the Romaniſt, who believes many points which were new and unheard-of in the third and fourth centuries." (p. 64.)

"Did not Pius V. exhort the ſubjects of Queen Elizabeth to riſe againſt and oppoſe her as a heretick? Did not Gregory XIII. enjoin a jubilee for the maſſacre of Proteſtants? Did not Urban VIII. Primate O'Neil, and others of our Biſhops, promote and applaud the maſſacre of Iriſh Proteſtants in 1641? Did not the Pope and our Iriſh Biſhops exert themſelves to reſtore the Pretender in 1729? Did not Dr. Butler do ſo in 1768? Did not Dr. Caulfield bleſs the rebels who maſſacred the Proteſtants on Wexford bridge? Did not Dr. Bellew encourage his clergy to aſſiſt the French? Is not Dr. Troy, in his exhortation of July 23, 1803, ſilent on the cold-blooded murders of Lord Kilwarden and Mr. Wolfe by Romaniſts?" (Query 34, p. 62.) "Dr. Troy imputes theſe murders to the infidel and ſeditious publications of Frenchmen—publications totally unknown to the pikemen of Ireland." (p. 74.)

"Luther is enraged at the word *emancipation;* a word implying ſervitude where there is perfect liberty; a word introduced after the ſhackles were taken off; a word which excites diſcontent and diſaffection in perſons unconcerned about it. Luther would withhold power from Catholic gentry, becauſe it might in time lead to the eſtabliſhment of Popery, and at preſent offend Proteſtants, who have always been ſuperior in property, and, ſince the Union, more numerous in the empire than Romans. Many gentlemen of the Romiſh communion are indifferent about what is called Emancipation; it would not materially ſerve the ambitious, nor ſatisfy the diſcontented. Every conceſſion to Iriſh Catholicks was followed by new demands, by inſolence, by threats, and by rebellion. Luther would give them almoſt any thing but what they claim; he would not grant what they demand, becauſe they would ſoon aſk for more, and aſcribe what they received to unworthy motives. The King repealed the penal code, and granted them every thing but power; the removal of their ſhackles, the pride of independence, and the ſpeeches of incendiaries, ſoon rendered them ungrateful, inſolent, and rebellious. They falſely and ungratefully imputed Marquis Cornwallis's leniency and mercy to a dread of their numbers!!!" (p. 75.)

Theſe, and many other arguments equally *acute*, muſt recommend this Addreſs (which has gone through two editions, with improvements) to an attentive peruſal by both parties.

104. *Obſervations on the Poor Laws, and on the Management of the Poor, in* Great Britain, *ariſing from a Conſideration of the Returns now before Parliament. By the Right Hon.* George Roſe, *M. P.*

THIS able Stateſman, who has made the ſubject his peculiar ſtudy in his county (Hants), and profeſſes to have read every thing he could meet with on it with the cloſeſt attention, having ſuggeſted the act for theſe returns, 1803, calls the attention of the publick to the principal point contained in that act, under an impreſſion that many of the papers laid before Parliament do not obtain ſo extenſive a circulation in the country as is deſirable on ſuch an occaſion as the preſent. The money expended excluſively on the account of the poor in 1803 amounted to 4,267,000l.; more than double the amount of that expended in 1783, 1784, and 1785, and more than treble that of 1776. Of this ſum, 190,000l. was

was ſpent in *law-ſuits, overſeers expences*, &c. The whole expenditure of money raiſed by rates within the year was 5,348,000l; of which 1,034,000l. was laid out for ſervices unconnected with the poor, ſuch as church-rates, highways, militia, &c. To the money expended for the uſe of the poor ſhould be added the income ariſing from land, and the intereſt of money bequeathed for charitable purpoſes; of which a partial return was made in 1785, amounting to 258,000l. of which 210,000l. aroſe from land; and, if a reaſonable allowance is made for the increaſe of rents ſince that time, the total may now be eſtimated at more than 400,000l. Mr. Malthus propoſes to abolith the whole ſyſtem of poor-laws, and to reſtrain marriage among the poor, as a check to population and raiſing the price of labour. It is not true that in Scotland there is no compulſory rate for the maintenance of the poor; and the management of it is ſuperior to that in England. They are provided for at infinitely leſs expence. There are no workhouſes, except in great towns; nor is it uſual to ſend thither perſons who can find any reſidence for themſelves. Immenſe advantage is derived from the conſtant and active attention of the clergy, who are invariably reſident, and have no intereſt to balance againſt their feelings of humanity. Nor is there any power, at leaſt none that is commonly exerciſed, of removing paupers from the parith where they have not acquired a ſettlement by reſidence to that where the right of ſettlement is; and, when diſputes ariſe concerning the ſettlement of particular paupers, the parith found liable prefer paying a compenſation. In Scotland there is no law of ſettlement. It is, however, eſtabliſhed, that the parith where a man has reſided for three years becomes *bound* to maintain him; but there is no power to remove him before the expiration of that period, in order to prevent his acquiring a ſettlement. There is but too much reaſon to believe that, in many parts of England, the cultivators of the land are more ſolicitous to reſtrain the price of labour than to keep down the poor's rate; in which caſe the latter, in fact, becomes a part of the former.—Mr. R. recites the inconveniences of the law of ſettlement, brought in an act for encouraging friendly ſocieties, 1793; under which, all perſons who ſhould become members being removed til actually chargeal the effect expect after, another a ing that proviſio ever. Whether now be done to be fit for conſid the wiſh of ever neceſſary reſtrai which are as hur preſſive to indivi

It having frequ the poor were p reign of Elizabe ſummary view o

"It ſhould be land aſſeſſments every other mode reign of Henry V tion of monaſteri compelled to beg with giſtrates were dire port them, comin birth, by voluntar and a mode was the ſame alms. Du ward VI. laws w charitable *collecta* ſons refuſing to means were to the miniſter, ar Theſe proviſions ficient, it was, zabeth, enacted ſhould be inſeni epiſcopal admoni be wrought over by th the Quarter Sett again to be adm ſhould continue and churchwarde according to thei not before the 14 that proviſion w ſettlements, and t overſeers was pr the 18th, 20th, from in that re Theſe laws are ſu

— 43 Eliz. c. 2. Hen. V ſ. with and o ‡ 5th El. c. § "It is well w in ſeven years af almoſt a literal paſſed in the Par the ſmall edition vol. I. p. 413, ed and improve down to the end tary."

ıry* contribution was not reſort-
England in that early period
nor without a conviction, in the
men moſt eminently diſtinguiſh-
eir wiſdom, of a poſitive neceſſity
f ſuch a neceſſity really exiſted
ım afraid we ought not to flatter
that there is a leſs urgent one at
(pp. 20—23.)

t. obſerves, that, to render our
ſyſtem leſs burthenſome, and
ame time more effectual, the
on of the poor claims our car-
moſt ſerious attention, as the
obable means of rendering
duſtrious, and their labour
ve.

re were 195,000 children, from
ears of age, of paupers, perma-
lieved in the year 1803; and the
mber of children in ſchools of
were only 21,600; moſt of
here is too much reaſon to be-
re imperfectly taught; but the
of children of perſons occaſion-
ed muſt have been infinitely
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might have prevented themſelves,
ome inſtances, the parents, from
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more effectual and more ex-
mode of inſtructing the poor
s yet been deviſed ſeems an
ighly worthy of conſideration.
he children of the poor, habits of
which at preſent they too rarely
would be of ineſtimable value;
ıts only can enable them to be
themſelves and to the commu-
well inſtructed and informed,
chance would be enſured for
oming good Chriſtians, and loyal
s uſeful ſubjects. In ſuch caſe,
: they ſhall be enabled, as they
to compare their ſituation with
he poor in other countries, the
y would love and revere the laws
olicy of their own. Without an
to thoſe objects, it is but too
hat public workhouſes, or even
ies of the poor, muſt be, what it
o certain they have often been,
ries of the moſt pernicious of-
fenders againſt the laws of their country. Nor does it appear leſs evident that there has been, for want of ſuch attention, an equal defect in their management, in a political as in a moral point of view; the commiſſion of offences with impunity in early ages, too trivial then for puniſhment, very frequently leads to the perpetration of crimes of greater magnitude in more advanced periods of life; and much uſeful labour is loſt to the publick by the want of proper means of exciting the induſtry of the poor. Such means, then, appear to be highly worthy of the moſt diligent and attentive inveſtigation." (pp. 25, 26.)

Mr. R. anſwers the erroneous inference drawn from employing individuals, ſingly or in workhouſes, in manufactures, as prejudicial to our manufactories and commerce in general. Theſe obſervations are applicable only to goods for *home conſumption*. The ſtraw manufactory for hats, &c. affected the labour of perſons in *Italy* only. It is true the faſhion may be only temporary, and the manufacture carried to no great extent*.

"As a proof that employment cannot be furniſhed to the poor, we are told that the proviſions of the laws of Queen Elizabeth for that purpoſe have not been acted upon. The fact of their non-execution, with the evidence before us, collected from every pariſh in the kingdom, cannot be denied; as it appears, from the returns, that the total ſum expended in purchaſing materials for employing the poor in 1803 out of workhouſes was 7,597l. and in workhouſes 39,925l.; making a total of 47,522l.; and that the whole profit derived from the labour of thoſe receiving permanent relief in England and Wales in 1803, and accounted for to the pariſh, was, for the work of thoſe not in workhouſes 22,254l. and of thoſe in workhouſes 71,079l.; making a total of 93,333l. though the whole numbers were 721,000; from which, deducting 119,975 children under five years of age, and 163,633 perſons above ſixty years of age, the earnings of the remaining 437,534 average but a ſmall fraction

r. Malthus, p. 417, in ſupport of his opinion againſt the ſyſtem of our poor-
otes Sir Frederick Eden, with a juſt eulogium on him for the indefatigabl-
had taken in collecting information about the poor: 'Upon the whole, the-
re ſeems to be juſt ground for concluding that the ſum of good to be expe-
mpulſory maintenance of the poor will be far out-balanced by the ſum of
will inevitably create.' Eden, vol. I. p. 407."
are ſorry to add, that it is, while it laſts, attended with worſe conſequen-
ſtry of the female poor than can be imagined; many uſeful ſervants bein-
rmer and his landlord, while girls and women can earn a better, thou-
ay, livelihood; and the produce of their labour is too frequently ex-
ne elder ſort in ſpirituous liquors, among the younger in fine cloaths.

that

above 4s. 1d. each. It muſt not, however, be ſuppoſed that no more than the abovementioned ſum of 22,254l. was earned in the year by permanent paupers out of workhouſes, becauſe, in many caſes, the money given to them by the pariſh was in addition to what they gained by their own labour; but, making the largeſt allowance for that, the earnings of the poor, permanently relieved, muſt have been infinitely ſhort of what they ought to have been: which is to be accounted for by the notoriety that the trial has not been extenſively or fairly made. The carrying theſe laws into effect has, indeed, depended on the pariſh-officers, who are, perhaps, not the fitteſt perſons who could have been ſelected for the purpoſe *." (pp. 28—30.)

The laudable exertions of the inhabitants of large diſtricts in Lincoln and Rutland ſhires, with the perſuaſion and co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Bouyer, for inſtructing and employing the children of the poor, though it has probably fallen ſhort, for want of funds, ſhould at leaſt ſtimulate our exertions, and affords a proof that nothing but legiſlative authority can render ſuch plans extenſively uſeful. Another propoſal of Mr. R. is, the abolition of workhouſes, by the repeal or material alteration of the 9th of Geo. I. which was the firſt deviation from the principles of the laws of Elizabeth.

"If proper employment ſhall be found for the poor at their own homes, workhouſes will, but in a few inſtances, be neceſſary; nothing of the ſort will be wanted, but places of retreat for ſuch of the aged, the infirm, or infant poor, who are ſo utterly friendleſs as to have no relations or other perſons who will take care of them; and even for thoſe, cottagers will in the country often be met with, who will receive and provide for them at a moderate expence, in addition to what, in moſt inſtances, would be earned by the paupers; whereas, from there being no means of ſetting at work at home, the children certain age, and perſons whoſe has to a conſiderable degree faile are in one caſe taken from their and in the other from their grandchildren, or relations, an into the workhouſe, removed dwelling in which, perhaps, t born, and ſeparated (in inſtance perſons) for ever from every on them, either as relations or frie which, miſery and wretchedne tailed on the individuals, the r ſtrength left to them is loſt to lick, as before obſerved, and expence frequently incurred maintenance than the allowanc the unfortunate creatures would tent to receive at home. How happens is well known, and has peatedly obſerved upon; it has fallen under my own immediate tion, in a very extenſive pariſ the concerns of the poor are reg tended to weekly, by as highly ble and as worthy a ſet of in men as are to be found in any p kingdom. If I ſhould be aſk do not interpoſe as a magiſtrat der relief for ſuch perſons at h anſwer would be, that I have confined myſelf to remonſtra perſuaſion, by which I have ſ though with difficulty, ſucceede ing that it is, on the whole, mo intereſt of the poor, as well as ſonant to my own feelings, to other courſe till the laſt extrem 34, 35.)

"It appears, by the returns, pers in workhouſes coſt about 12l each annually throughout Eng other pariſhioners relieved out houſes about 3l. 3s. 7d.½ †. riſhes, therefore, do compel cants for relief to go into the the loſs to the publick may be at about 9l. per head on the ſhut up, creating an augmentat poor's rate to a very large amoun

* "In a report from the Board of Trade, drawn up by Mr. Locke, in ſtated, 'We have reaſon to think that the greateſt part of the overſeers of every where, are wholly ignorant, and never ſo much as think it is the gre or ſo much as any part, of their duty to ſet the people to work.' Subſequen tion will not be found likely to change this opinion materially." (p. 30.)

† "There is reaſon to believe this is much below the true average, as aces, there are perſons reſiding in tenements erected by, or the property h, called workhouſes, who do not live under the diſcipline of ſuch ho rely reſide therein, rent free, and are relieved as other paupers are ou ſes. This may ſerve to explain the apparent diſparity of expenditure p ons in workhouſes in ſeveral counties, and will make the general rate c ſtate, ſtated in the abſtract, greatly below the truth."

‡ "This ſuppoſes about 2s. a head to be given to the paupers, not pu uſt have been chiefly vagrants."

Mr. R. concludes with a recommendation of friendly ſocieties, ſo highly uſeful when under *proper regulations*; and a wiſh to ſee an improvement in the execution of our poor-laws (aided by farther legiſlative proviſions), inſtead of an annihilation of their powers.

105. *A Sequel or Continuation of the Memoirs prefixed to the Works of the late Reverend and learned* George Bingham, *B. D.; or, A Defence of the Conduct of his Succeſſor, the preſent Incumbent of* Long Critchill with More Critchill, *annexed, againſt the unfounded Inſinuations conveyed to the Publick through the Channel of theſe Memoirs. Addreſſed to the Clergy of the County of* Dorſet, *by the Succeſſor.*

106. *An Anſwer to the Reply or Defence of the Rector of* Critchil. *By the Rev.* P. Bingham, *LL.D. Rector of* Enſham, *in the County of* Dorſet.

THE Editor of Mr. Bingham's Works, reviewed vol. LXXIV. p. 1041, in the Memoirs of his father, prefixed to them, was led to take notice of the preſent occupancy of his rectory of More and Long Critchil, which he had been concerned in the conſolidation of, and on the manſion-houſe of which the patron had expended above 1000l. intending it for the reſidence of one of his numerous family. On the day of Mr. B's death the curate applied firſt; and knowing that the ſon of his patroneſs, the intended rector, was then 23 years of age, ſtipulated to hold the living two years, promiſing to reſign, if called on, at the expiration of that period. He was inſtituted accordingly, and no bond of reſignation was required. The young clergyman, the intended rector, was ordained prieſt on Trinity Sunday, 1803; but it does not appear that he is in poſſeſſion of the rectory, though preſented by his own mother, and though the time ſtipulated for by the preſent incumbent has been ſo long expired. The preſent incumbent of the two Critchils had circulated a kind of vindication of his conduct *; and the diocеſan has been indirectly influenced againſt the intended rector, who is highly to be pitied. Mr. B. concludes with a pleaſant application of Horace's ſeventh epiſtle, the advice of the lean weaſel to the fat fox. He wiſhes not to ſee the Defence incorporated with the work of his late father; "a work in which there is no falſe doctrine; a work that breathes nothing but the ſound principles of the Chriſtian religion."—We ſhould be ſorry to tranſgreſs this injunction; but, as we ſhall bind the works of the ſon with thoſe of the father, to the "Anſwer" we muſt ſubjoin the "Defence"—which is delivered gratis by the bookſellers at Blandford and London.

The ſubſtance of it is, that, after tendering to the biſhop of Briſtol a reſignation executed before a notary public, not hearing of the inſtitution of the perſon intended, he wrote to the biſhop's ſecretary, and received for anſwer, that his Lordſhip "ſhould not think of accepting his reſignation till he fully approved of the papers which it would be neceſſary for Mr. Sturt to produce." On the publication of the Memoirs of Mr. Bingham, he wrote to the Biſhop himſelf; who returned for anſwer, that "his conduct had been perfectly honourable in itſelf, and ſatisfactory to him, in the whole of the tranſaction; that no repreſentation of his had had the leaſt influence whatever in the line his Lordſhip purſued reſpecting Mr. S.; and that he is at any time ready, but from feelings of delicacy towards Mr. Sturt and his family unwilling, to declare the motives which alone guided him in the conduct he felt it his duty to adopt."

107. *A Letter to the Hon.* Charles-James Fox, *on his Conduct upon Mr.* Creevey's *Motion reſpecting Mr.* Fordyce, *on* March 19, 1805. *By an* Engliſhman.

EXPOSES the inconſiſtency of vindicating Mr. Fordyce's appointment to the office of a reformer of abuſes, and deeming him merely unfortunate as receiver-general of Scotland, with a debt of 80,000l. to Government.

* "I do not pretend to inſtruct any clergyman ſo much older than myſelf what part he might or ought honourably to have acted; but I have great pleaſure in relating the following circumſtances, to prove that all men are not alike. The Rev. Mr. Ruſs, who reſided many years at Eaſt Knoyle, Wilts, held a living for a minor in the dioceſe of Exeter; when the young gentleman was in prieſt's orders, the biſhop refuſed to accept the reſignation; it was accepted, 20 years after, by Biſhop Buller. Mr. R. during all the time, appointed his intended ſucceſſor to be his reſident curate, and gave him up all the profits of the living. I muſt add, Mr. R. continued to be a curate himſelf to the day of his death."

that

108. *Observations on the* South Carolina *Memorial upon the Subject of Duelling, in a Letter to a Friend. By* Postumus.

UPON the fatal catastrophe of the late duel between Col. Burr and Gen. Hamilton, "a memorial was presented to the Legislature of South Carolina, by certain respectable gentlemen of that state, with a view to impress upon its government the necessity of enacting such severe regulations as may altogether suppress the practice of dueling, and which doubtless is intended, and will be attempted to be made, an example for other states, and comprises all the motives and pleas in common use, or which, indeed, can be urged in favour of its object." The author of these "Observations" takes the liberty of examining that document, according to the course in which its arguments present themselves; and the result of these observations is, that Col. B. "sought satisfaction for his own injured honour in a case where all men of honourable sentiments allow that he had a perfect right to demand it, and according to rules fully sanctioned by the usages of all polished societies." *Vive le Duel!*

109. *The* Manchester *Guide. A brief historical Description of the Towns of* Manchester *and* Salford, *the public Buildings, and the Charities, and Literary Institutions. Illustrated by a Map, exhibiting the Improvements and Additions made since the Year* 1770. 1801.

WE recommend this as superior to the books usually published under this title, being, as generally said by Mr. Joseph Aston, the printer of it, drawn up with correctness, and containing much agreeable information and selection of historical anecdote. Without following the dreams of Mr. Whitaker, however, the writer is pleased to think, p. 9, "it is not possible to quote better authority." He confines to four pages the early history of this "second town in the kingdom, whether it be considered in a commercial or (contribution to the public revenue being taken as the criterion) in a political point of view." Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, founded the grammar-school in the beginning of the 16th century, and the college, founded in 1442, by Thomas West, Lord Delaware, rector of the church, and afterwards bishop of Durham, was re-founded as Christ's college in March, 1578, 20 Elizabeth.

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Its government is
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LXII. p. 241.
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* The graves in
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1800, to this day
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e is again lamented in p. 221.
n hoſpital; an houſe of reco-
atients afflicted with fevers of
ous kind; the ſtranger's friend
founded by Methodiſts, 1791,
2 years 6403l. have been diſtri-
ong 60,000 perſons. "Man-
was in the foremoſt rank of
hich adopted the plan of the
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antidotes of licentiouſneſs and
e, Sunday-ſchools. Since their
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the united towns of Man-
nd Salford have been inſtruct-
ie rudiments of learning and
to virtue and religion. Di-
l moral duties have, by their
been impreſſed on the minds
who, from the poverty and ig-
of their parents, would other-
re been totally uninformed of
and they have been placed in
of farther improvement, if
ll be careful to cultivate the
ich the charity has ſown." (p.
."The fear of undue influence
art of the Methodiſts over the
f the children in the formation
religious opinions cauſed a ſe-
of the managers of the Sun-
ols, which are now under the
of two diſtinct committees,
ported by two ſeparate ſub-
s, one for children whoſe pa-
ong to the Eſtabliſhed Church,
other for children of all denom-
ns. Near 8000 children are
s of theſe ſchools; and on
londay may be ſeen near 5000
nd, in many inſtances, neatly
boys and girls, of various ages,
d in St. Anne's Square, at-
by the clergy of the Eſtabliſhed
and the acting committee, in
o proceed to the collegiate
to hear the annual ſermon
is preached to them. Such a
this will of neceſſity give birth
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f human energies, if it did not
ith pleaſure at the ſight of ſo
f the riſing generation reſcued
from ignorance and its too often conſequent depravity by the hand of Charity." (p. 189.) The Boroughreeve charity ariſes from lands and money left by different perſons to be diſtributed to the poor, aged, needy, and impotent inhabitants of Mancheſter. The poor-houſe is a large, ſpacious, elegant building, erected in 1792, with a cotton-manufactory. There is another poor-houſe in Salford.

Literary inſtitutions are, the Grammar-ſchool, "long celebrated for the ſound claſſical ſcholars it has ſent to the Univerſities*. The great celebrity this ſchool hath acquired has been owing, not only to the liberality of the foundation, but alſo, in a ſtill greater degree, to the highly-poliſhed minds poſſeſſed by the head-maſters, in whom the ſchool has been ſingularly fortunate, in the preſent highly-reſpected and venerable head-maſter, Mr. Charles Lawſon, M. A. He became ſecond maſter in 1749, and ſucceeded the Rev. William Purnell, M. A. as head-maſter, in 1764. In theſe ſituations he has been the ornament of the ſchool for 55 years, and has, perhaps, ſent more good ſcholars into the world than any individual in it. In 1790 a number of his pupils ſubſcribed to have his portrait, painted by Craig, engraved by Heath, in his beſt manner." (p. 218.)

The Mancheſter Literary and Philoſophical Society, eſtabliſhed in 1781, is well known from its very intereſting Memoirs, of which five volumes have been publiſhed (and a ſixth is in the preſs), and tranſlated into the French and German languages. This ſociety has reflected much credit on the town of Mancheſter, and has brought it almoſt as much into the notice of philoſophers and men of letters as its manufactures have into that of merchants and financiers. (p. 220.) The Philoſophical Society was inſtituted, 1803, on the model of a ſimilar one at Liverpool, 1801, with which a literary intercourſe is kept up. There are alſo two good circulating libraries, of 1757 and 1797; a new library and news-room; and an Agricultural Society.

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t was founded by Biſhop Oldham, a native of Oldham in Lancaſhire, who 520, and, being (in conſequence of not abiding by the deciſion of the Pope, nte with the Abbot of Taviſtock excommunicated, at his death was buried ill of a chapel he had himſelf built, and annexed to the cathedral of Exeter."

We wiſh this fact to be aſcertained, as we have ſeen the monument of an op of York as much within the North wall of the nave of his cathedral; and ay be more inſtances. EDIT.

"The

"The Repoſitory is an inſtitution which deſerves notice, being a depôt for works of female induſtry and taſte, inſtituted by a ſociety of ladies of the firſt reſpectability, who wiſhed (without wounding ſenſibility by a ſhew of pity) to aſſiſt ſuch of their own ſex whoſe ſituation and early proſpects had given gay hope a birth, but which had been unfortunately blaſted by diſappointment. Into this repoſitory articles of dreſs for ladies and children, ſhirts, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. for gentlemen, fire-ſcreens, caddies, quadrille-boxes, ornaments for toilets, and a variety of other articles, which diſplay ingenuity and taſte, are ſent. Every poſſible delicacy is obſerved; and, in many caſes, the names of the fabricators are concealed, not only from the purchaſers, but even from the ladies who patroniſe the inſtitution. A ticket, with the price expected for it, a number and mark of reference, is affixed to each article; 1d. from the ſhilling is deducted from the amount of ſales, for the purpoſe of paying rent, taxes, ſaleſwoman's ſalary, &c. Beſides thoſe perſons who make uſe of this laudable inſtitution as the means of adding to their own perſonal comforts, many ladies, whoſe fortunes ſuperſede the neceſſity of ſuch an application of their powers (in order to encourage others who are not ſo happily ſituated in life), moſt generouſly exerciſe their taſte and ingenuity in the production of elegant trifles, or uſeful and ornamental needle-work, which they alſo ſend to the Repoſitory for ſale, applying the proceeds to the augmentation of that part of their incomes which they have appropriated to charitable purpoſes. Theſe are truly the labour of love: the applauſe of the virtuous will be theirs; and the bleſſings of the poor, who enjoy the profits, will reſt on them. Much good has been already done by this amiable inſtitution; indeed much more than will ever come to the knowledge of the world. It deſerves every poſſible ſupport from the inhabitants of Mancheſter, and is worthy of the attention of curious and philoſophic ſtrangers; the former will find many ingenious articles in the Repoſitory to admire; and the latter, in all probability, will carry home, and, if their influence will ſupport, they will prove themſelves really friends to the fair ſex by the eſtabliſhment of ſimilar inſtitutions."

110. *Outlines of a Plan calculate a Stop to the Progreſs of the Contagion which rages on the the* Mediterranean, *if, notwith every Precaution to the con ſhould unfortunately make its this Country. By* Richard Pearſc

DEAR-BOUGHT experie tanght this country a ſyſtem of tion, which, one would ima quired only to be known to b ced with ſucceſs. Our medi ters are ſufficiently aware of th and effect of contagion. "The of the non-contagious nature plague has lately been revived Aſſalini, one of the phyſicians ed to the French army which Egypt. This doctrine, ſo with miſchief to commercial reſts on no other ſupport th negative facts, oppoſed to wh have the poſitive, accumulated of a ſucceſſion of ages." (p. Among the meaſures adopte ſociety for preventing fevers, taking the poor out of their and placing them in a new ho *neighbourhood contiguous to oth row*, and actually diſtinguiſhed netian blinds as the *Fever-h* which the ſubjects are conv *open day* in a particular kind *riage*, is a very different plan fr of Dr. P. who remarks, that th ing or buildings hired as a re houſe or houſes, according number of the infected, ſhou tuated in *open* and, if poſſible, ſituations, at the extremity town, or rather *entirely out of* would have three diſtinct ra apartments, for the *ſick*, the *cent*, and the *ſuſpected*.

Dr. P. recommends ordering ſels from infected places to nient ſtation, at a diſtance fro port, there to remain two, thre weeks, under the ſtricteſt pro of communication with the cc frequent unpacking and fumig the goods and apparel, whic often done in a ſlight man *Board of Health* ſhould be eſt in all the principal ſea-ports t out the kingdom, compoſed of quate number of phyſicians geons, aſſiſted, according to ſtances, by the magiſtrates an and keeping a regular journal proceedings, and tranſmitting vernment a ſtatement of them.

neral *Board of Health* in London, to communicate with the provincial ones, and draw up inſtructions for them. This might not to be deemed an unneceſſary alarm, when we conſider that, in our preſent ſituation, theſe arrangements are indiſpenſably neceſſary, by way of precaution. Dr. P. conceives, that not the antient buildings and narrow ſtreets alone produced the contagion, but that it was imported, and, in 1665 particularly, by cotton-goods from the Levant. Nor is it altogether true that malignant contagions are enfeebled and ſuppreſſed by great degrees of cold. "There is, let it be repeated, nothing in our improved mode of living, nor in our ſuperior degree of cleanlineſs, nor in the ſpaciouſneſs of modern-built houſes, nor in the greater cleanlineſs and width of our ſtreets, nor in the ſeaſon of the year, that ſhould induce us to neglect, in addition to quarantine, ſuch other precautions as appear calculated to ſave us from the dreadful calamity of a peſtilence, and are found available, under ſimilar circumſtances, in other countries." (p. 21.) . . . "At the beginning, and during the height, of a peſtilential epidemick, it has often happened that more than two-thirds of the infected have periſhed. A diſorder is rapid in its courſe if it terminates fatally before the fifth day. In the worſt forms of the plague and yellow fever many of the infected die on or before the third day. A diſorder is contagious when it ſpreads in the manner abovementioned." (p. 6, n.)

111. *The Houſe of Mourning, and the Houſe of Feaſting: A Sermon, preached at the* Hinxton *Friendly Society, in the Pariſh Church of* Hinxton, Cambridgeſhire, *on* Sunday, September 30, 1804, *being the Anniverſary. To which are added, Pſalm* CXXXIII. *and Hymns to be ſung at the Funeral of deceaſed Members. By the Rev.* James Plumptre, *M. A. Fellow of* Clare-hall, *and Sequeſtrator of* Hinxton.

MR. P. improves the different characters in the words of Solomon, Eccl. vii. 2, ſuitably to the purpoſes of the inſtitution, which was eſtabliſhed at Michaelmas 1801, under ſtrict and appropriate rules.

112. *Report of a Medical Committee on the Caſes of ſuppoſed Small-Pox after Vaccination, which occurred in* Full-

wood's Rents, Holborn, *in* Auguſt *and* September, 1804; *with an Account of ſome ſubſequent Inoculations.*

"AFTER having faithfully reported the particulars of the inveſtigation propoſed, the Committee begs leave to obſerve, that there ſeems no reaſon to queſtion the regular progreſs of the Vaccine in Nancy and Mary Hodges, nor the exiſtence of the Small-pox, two years afterward, in the latter, there being no material variation from the uſual courſe of ſymptoms either in the diſeaſe of Mary Hodges, or in the caſes of inoculation with matter taken from her puſtules. The Committee, however, feels it a duty to remark, that the above facts appear as militating againſt the general practice of Vaccination. Some well-authenticated though rare caſes have been ſtated, in which the natural Small-pox occurred twice in the ſame perſon. A few other inſtances are recorded of perſons who, after having undergone the inoculated Small-pox, nevertheleſs took the diſeaſe by infection; yet theſe caſes were not deemed concluſive againſt the advantages of Variolous inoculation, nor do they even ſeem to have impeded its progreſs. In every country where European ſcience is diffuſed, the general preventive power of Vaccine Inoculation with regard to the Small-pox has been fully aſcertained, and cannot now be affected by the reſult of a few detached caſes, which, by future obſervations and experiments, may be accounted for ſatisfactorily. The Committee, therefore, with one accord, ſubſcribes to the eſtabliſhed opinion, that, if Vaccination were univerſally adopted, it would afford the means of *finally exterminating the Small-pox.*"

113. *Addreſſed to the ſerious Conſideration of the Peers. No Slaves, No Sugar! Containing irreſiſtible Arguments in favour of the* African *Trade. By a* Liverpool *Merchant.*

THE Liverpool Merchant anſwers the objection, from the nature and principles of the trade itſelf, by inſtances of other trades in human fleſh carried on with ſoldiers, and innocent women for proſtitutes, and by the obſervation of Lord Kaimes, that the Negroes are of a diſtinct family from ourſelves. Againſt the ſecond objection, to the mode of procuring them in

in Africa, he ſhews that men are in Africa ſuperabundant, and therefore of leſs value than the trinkets with which they are purchaſed; and, by the ſame rule, would be more cruelly treated in their own country, and more frequently maſſacred. "Mr. Park is a profeſſed enemy to the meaſure of abolition; a convincing proof that, from experience and an actual inveſtigation of the interior of Africa, he was led to form a concluſion regarding the real effects of the ſlave-trade, contrary to that which the Abolitioniſts infer from an hypotheſis founded on a miſconception of obſervations which proceeded from his own pen. When a liberal and intelligent traveller, like Mr. Park, who has penetrated farther into the African continent than any of his predeceſſors, and has acquired an intimate knowledge of its intereſts, and a perſonal acquaintance with its inhabitants, decides deliberately againſt the abolition; can we allow ourſelves to be perſuaded to an oppoſite opinion by the whining effuſions of ſentimental philanthropiſts, who know nothing of Africa or the ſlave-trade but the name?" (p. 24.) The writer ſhews that the ſyſtem of *kidnapping*, as it has been denominated, is not worſe than the mode of preſſing to man our fleets on emergencies, or at the beginning of a war. The African ſyſtem is milder, becauſe it carries off the whole family; while the Engliſh ſeparates the principal from his family, without, however, either party regretting the ſeparation, when glory or gain are the object. The criminal pimps of Africa is another ſource of domeſtic ſlavery; and who can deny that it is a juſt one? or, we may ſay, leſs juſt than our tranſportation to Botany-bay? Certainly more ſo than the American traffick in our countrymen who fooliſhly emigrate to them. Without a ſlave-trade, all confidence in commerce or in money-lending muſt be extinguiſhed, with the want of penalty for breach of ſuch confidence. Not to mention the miſeries of famine; to obviate which, either bread muſt be carried to the mouths which want it, or thoſe mouths muſt be tranſported to where there is bread to fill them. In the ſudden deſtruction of the country by locuſts, the inhabitants muſt be reduced to devour one another. So much attention is paid to the Negroes on their paſſage, that, "on the whole, if any one was deſired to chooſe a veſſel in wh would prefer to circumnaviga globe, he could not fix upon convenient one than a Guinea (p. 37.) The commerce has be proving by a progreſſive melio The preſent ſituation of the I the Weſt Indies cannot be ſaid truly repreſented in the "Evide the Slave-trade," which is now a mere hiſtory, as it is a comb of all that is horrid or enormou miſcellaneous farrago, by whi Abolitioniſts endeavour to clo judgment by exciting the feelin is contrary to the intereſt of th ter to work his ſlaves to death without flogging, it is well men of their ſullen and indole pers would not work.

Theſe arguments of our au gainſt the *injuſtice* of the ſlave-t ing admitted, the arguments aga impolicy follow in courſe.

114. *A general Itinerary of* Engl Wales, *with Part of* Scotlan *taining all the direct and princi Roads to every City and Mark with the Market Days*, &c. *With copious Indexes. The Wh piled and arranged by* David *jun.*

WE have road-books in ſ numbers at leaſt, if not of accuracy; and our readers m have been familiar with P Roads, Kearſley's Guide, Cary rary, and Ogilvy's Itinerary. borrow, of courſe, from one but we have always been acc to conſider Paterſon's as of the thority and excellence. Wit to this before us, it evidently to have been made up from th ding publications, and that, cular, the errors of Cary's boo pied with little or no variation pears evidently, from the App the twelfth edition of Paterſon that Cary's book is greatly ind Paterſon's edition of 1796.

Mr. Ogilvy, in his turn, ac predeceſſors of confuſion, o expreſſion denominates it, of names together at the end route. Yet from this confi himſelf is far from exempted he certainly has adopted one ment from Paterſon, namely, troduction of the diſtances to ell market-towns or remarkabl

ight and left of the roads. In
ok of Ogilvy's the roads are of-
neously described, and the seats
nings frequently misplaced, as,
articularly, in pp. 289, 306, 307,
. These mistakes also Ogilvy
pied from Cary; and they arise
he compilers of both not having
that the mile-stones were num-
from Hicks's hall.

Peterborough, p. 306, the tra-
is told that the distance is 77
; but the mile-stone informs
at the distance is 81. Again, at
n, see p. 307, this book calls
tance 128 miles and ¾; but the
one in the city tells us the dis-
is 133. The seats also are
ly confounded. Hayes place,
Bromley, is called the seat of
Lewisham, whereas it is the seat
lip Dehaney, esq. Major Rhode,
called Major Rhodes; &c. &c.
description of the circuitous
of the kingdom, as it occurs at
7 to 414, cannot fail of exciting
. Who indeed, for amusement,
think of traversing the fens of
nshire? or who would ride a-
the coast from Bridlington to
where no object can possibly
to excite agreeable sensations,
no inn presents itself to solace
hausted traveller, with no com-
ion for his fatigues, nor any
to satisfy his hunger?

his work be intended to enter in-
petition with that of Paterson,
st necessarily and altogether fail.
re enabled to pronounce, from
l and frequent examination, that
on's is by far the most copious as
as the most correct. The first
of Roads ever published in this
ry, with any pretensions to ac-
, was by a Mr. Ogilby, in the
f Charles the Second. His book
illed "The Britannia," and was
d in 1675. It was afterwards re-
d, in 1720, with the new title of
annia Depicta." The name pre-
to *this book* is David Ogilvy,
; which differs only in a letter
the Surveyor of Roads in Charles
econd's time; but whether any
y is claimed no where appears.

The Domestic Medical Guide; in Parts. Part I. The Family Dispensatory; or, a complete Companion to Family Medicine Chest, &c. Part II. Modern Domestic Medicine: comprehending the most approved Methods of treating and obviating the different Diseases that assail the Human Frame; with the most important Information relative to the Cure of those Chronic Diseases which have been generally considered incurable. Third Edition, considerably enlarged and corrected. By Richard Reece, *M. D. late of* St. Bartholomew's *Hospital, and the General Infirmary at* Hereford, *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in* London, &c. &c.

IN this work it seems to have been the author's endeavour to comprise every information that is likely to prove useful to families remote from medical advice; such as the treatment of poisons, cases of strangulation, the means of checking the progress of contagion, &c. &c. &c.; and through the whole are interspersed such cautions as may prevent the misapplication of the means suggested.

Domestic Medicine being now so well established in this country, a work calculated to render it more safe as well as efficacious deserves encouragement.

The baneful practice of Empiricism is manfully exposed, and happily elucidated by the following appolite quotation from one of Sterne's sermons:

"So great are the difficulties of tracing out the hidden causes of the evils to which this frame of ours is subject—that the most candid of the profession have ever allowed and lamented how unavoidably they are in the dark. So that the best medicines, administered by the wisest heads, shall often do the mischief they were intended to prevent. These are misfortunes to which we are subject in this state of darkness; but when men without skill—without education—without knowledge either of the distemper, or even of what they sell—make merchandize of the miserable—and, from a dishonest principle—trifle with the pains of the unfortunate—too often with their lives—and from the mere motive of a dishonest gain—every such instance of a person bereft of life by the hand of Ignorance, can be considered in no other light than a branch of the same root. It is murder in the true sense; which, though not cognizable by our laws—by the laws of right, every man's own mind and conscience, must appear equally black and detestable."

To this *third* edition are added the more recent discoveries in Medicine; and the treatment of Chronic Diseases in particular, by Distilled Water, pp. 175, &c. we cannot but consider to be of very considerable importance, and a striking feature in Domestic Medicine.

THE

THE MAGAZINE;
or, First Day *of the* Month:
A Familiar Epistle, *respectfully inscribed to the* Editor.

FRIEND URBAN, thou doſt well remember, [ber!
When boys at ſchool, we hail'd Decem-
For then, vacation days were coming,
And all our thoughts on home were running.
Anticipation fled before,
Exhaling Chriſtmas pies in ſtore;
When New-year's gifts and Twelfthday fun,
Should equal with our wiſhes run;
With all the pleaſure that attends
On parents' feaſts, or treats of friends.
But, when the breaking-up was paſt,
The welcome morn ſhone forth at laſt;
Our boxes pack'd, our parcels ready,
We waited only for old Steady
With ſtage and four, to whirl us home;
Say how we long'd the hour to come?
Which when arriv'd, can words repeat
How high our youthful paſſions beat?

Something like this, my boſom's feeling,
As tow'rd its vane the Month is ſtealing,
I ruminate on what your Sages
Are writing then for future ages;
Comparing oft my laſt Month's reading,
And thence conjecture the ſucceeding;
Whilſt Expectation riſes higher,
As lapſing Time draws moments nigher;
Till, like the Schoolboy for his home,
So longs my heart the hour to come,
When with delight my eyes ſhall greet
Friend Urban's monthly, mental treat.

See it arriv'd—the Newſman's been,
And now we've got the Magazine
I part the pages with my knife;
My Sons, my Daughter, and my Wife,
All eager round about me preſſing,
Each for their fav'rite Writers gueſſing.

Spouſy ſpeaks firſt, and, with reſpect,
Begs me to read *The Architect*;
For ſhe takes pleaſure to explore,
Your fund of old hiſtoric lore:
My eldeſt boy then longs to chuſe,
And hopes I'll ſtop at the *Reviews*;
For *Ben* loves books; and his ſelection
Is influenc'd much by Urb's direction:
The youngeſt, he's a Non-conformiſt,
And on likes the *Southern Faunift*;
Becauſe he writes of Shrubs and Trees,
Of Rural Gypſies, Birds, and Bees:
Whilſt little *Lucy* plainly hints
She only wants to ſee the *Prints*;
But ſoon ſhe'll learn, there is no doubt,
What all the Prints have been about.
'Tis thus a ſeed of Knowledge's ſown,
Takes root, expands, becomes full blown,
And ſhines in radiance all her own.

Now to proceed:—as Lord Protector,
I firſt peruſe the learn'd *Projector*;
Then, I conform to their requeſt,
And read in turn what each likes beſt.

At night I join a ſocial ſet
Of bookiſh friends; and when we're met,
We ſcan the work from end to end,
As each one's different motives tend.
This aſks who's married, and who's dead?
And that the price of *Grain* and *Bread*?
Another *Coals*, and *Soap* and *Tallow*?
Or what's become of *Maſter Shallow*?
Whether the *Stocks* are high or low?
And if the French will come or no?
What fetches *Beef*, and *Pork*, and *Mutton*?
Others enquire for *Mr. Hutton*;
Whoſe droll eſſays and merry jokes,
So much regale us village folks?
With *Neild* and *Lettſom*, each bewails
The fate of men confin'd in gaols;
And all declare their great regard
For Poems by the *Infant Bard** *?*.
Hafiz, and *Cumberland*, and *Scott*,
J. Malcolm, *Langton*, and *T. Mott*,
Have all in praiſe and favour got;
With many more, whoſe names to tell,
Would much too long this letter ſwell,
And ſo, Friend Urban, fare you well.
But yet, before I ſign and ſeal,
There's one thing more I muſt reveal;
The thanks of all my friends and neighbours,
For Your and Correſpondents' labours,
On which, for thirty days at leaſt,
With much delight we gladly feaſt;
And, where ſo various are the diſhes,
Each pàlate meets with what it wiſhes.
Thus long we hope you will abide,
To cheer our ſocial fire-ſide. B. S.

On the Death of the late Rev. MILES COOPER†, Wateringbury.

"I venerate the Man whoſe heart is warm,
Whoſe hands are pure, whoſe doctrine and whoſe life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honeſt in the ſacred cauſe."
Cowper.

WHAT awful changes wait on fleeting Time! [is thine;
"Go live! for Heaven's eternal year
Go, and exalt thy moral to divine."
Such this man was, who, now from earth remov'd,
At length enjoys that liberty he lov'd.
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear.

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* Young Robinſon. See p. 61.

† He died of an apoplectic fit, March 15, 1805, in the 42d year of his age. Never was a funeral more univerſally lamented. He was curate of Wateringbury; alſo maſter of the reputable Grammar-ſchool there, nearly 15 years.

A mind unmov'd by ev'ry vulgar fear,
In a falſe world that dares to be ſincere;
Wife without Art, without *Ambition* great;
Tho' firm, yet pliant; active, tho' ſedate.
Of eaſy manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of Truth, and friend of human-kind!
With all the bleſſings of Contentment fraught,
Yet better ſtill by native Prudence taught.
That, fix'd on equal Virtue's temp'rate laws,
Deſpiſes calumny, and ſhuns applauſe;
That, to his own perfections ſingly blind,
Would for another think his praiſe deſign'd.
High in *Religion's* ſphere we ſaw him move,
A living evidence of Chriſtian love;
Was in the eye of Heav'n like *Enoch* [walk'd with God.
ſtood,
And through the paths of Knowledge
At Church, he taught his audience to
deſpiſe [eyes;
The gilded toys, that lure Ambition's
Taught ev'ry wand'ring thought to wind
its courſe [force."
In Virtue's channel, ſilent though in
But he, alas! whoſe death I'm here la-
menting, [ing;
No more will good inſtructions be preſent-
What feeling heart can then refrain from
weeping, [arms is ſleeping?
Since courteous COOPER in Death's cold

K.

Sacred to the Memory of LADY G. S.....T.

BY birth enobled—yet a child of Woe,
Georg'ina bids the tear ſpontaneous
flow; [drop,
Draws e'en from icy founts th' adheſive
And bids the paſſing Atheiſt trembling—
ſtop! [feſs'd,
Review that God, he once perhaps con-
And rouze the dormant guardian of his
breaſt;
In her example bids his heart deſcry,
How calm a Saint can live, a Saint can die.
Georg'ina ſpeaks, mark well her ſtedfaſt
way, [her day;
Serene's her night, tho' clouds obſcur'd
Weak was her frame, yet unſubdu'd her
mind,
In comfort grateful, and in grief reſign'd;
Submiſſive! hope ſuppreſs'd the riſing groan,
And raptur'd Angels thought her deeds
their own: [ſway'd,
Twas Virtue grac'd her ſteps, her boſom
Contentment ſhone in Sorrow's deepeſt
ſhade;
And, tho' in vain ſhe ſought Italia's air,
Watch'd by a Brother's kind and ſoft'ring
care,
Religion's aid applied the healing balm,
Made ſickneſs eaſe, and ling'ring pain a
calm,
Strengthen'd her courage o'er Life's trou-
bled deep, [ſleep;
Till conquer'd Nature ſunk in mortal
Not ſo her ſoul,—clad in immortal robe,
It left the precincts of this tranſient globe,
On airy pinions ſought the realms above,
To dwell in peace and everlaſting love.

PETERBOROUGH.

STANZAS

WRITTEN DURING A STORM.
BY WILLIAM PRESTON, ESQ.

WHAT Demons ſwing the troubled air,
And howl infuriate in the blaſt?
What thunders bid the world prepare,
For murd'rous rage and changes vaſt?
On what dire errand are ye paſt?
Ye fearful miniſters of Death,
Who plough the billows with portentous
breath.

Oh, rage thee thus, that man may find
An image of the mortal coil,
That agitates the general mind,
That dyes with blood full many a ſoil;
While vain Philoſophy and Pride, [tide?
With mad Ambition, ſwell Confuſion's

Again, again the pealing ſtorm!
How long, ye Demons, will ye roar?
How long the cultur'd plain deform,
And ſtrew with wrecks the cruel ſhore?
To ſtain the wint'ry flood with gore,
Say, do ye call the ſons of France?
Say, do ye bid Rebellion graſp the lance?

The ſongs of Death I hear you ſing,
Denouncing woe to ravag'd earth,—
The miniſters of wrath ye bring,
Ye ſummon giant ills to birth,
Inteſtine wars, and flame, and dearth;
Each mighty plague, at Heaven's com-
mands, [lands.
That waves her iron ſcourge o'er guilty

Again—I underſtand that yell—
Ye call the ſhips from *Gallia's* coaſt,
"Waft—hither waft the dogs of Hell,
Impriſon'd, for a day we boaſt
To keep the matchleſs naval hoſt,
That Albion's conquering thunder bear,
To fill th' aſtoniſh'd world with awe and fear.

If, led by deſtinies of ill,
That human prudence may not mar,
The foe th' advent'rous courſe fulfil;
Then comfort ſhall be diſtant far:—
And dire muſt be the tug of War;
What blood ſhall ſtream! what flames
ſhall burn! [return?
How late,—how late,—ſhall bleſſed Peace

IMPROMPTU ON THE YOUNG ROSCIUS.
BY DR. BUSBY.

DAME NATURE, the Drama's great
mother, thought fit
To diſplay in an Actor her zenith of wit;
To the work ſhe applied, ſaying, "Mor-
tals, obey— [ſway."
"A Garrick I ſend, all your paſſions to

Yet, great as this wonder, ſhe faiſn would
do more: [before?
But how ſince her gifts were exhauſted
"Happy thought!" ſhe exclaim'd, and
exultingly ſmil'd! [in a *Child*."
"What I wrought in a *Man*, I'll produce

SONG

SONG, *for the* ANNIVERSARY *of the* LITERARY FUND, 1805.

Written by HENRY-JAMES PYE, *Eſq. Poet Laureat;*
And ſung by Mr. INCLEDON, *&c.*

Compoſed by WILLIAM SHIELD, *Eſq. Muſician in ordinary to his Majeſty.*

AS the Gods on Ambroſia and Nectar regal'd, [prevail'd,
And good cheer and good humour alternate
While Bacchus pledg'd Mars in the full-flowing bowl, [the ſoul.
And the Goddeſſes join'd in the feaſt of
Ev'n Phœbus himſelf, with his lyre laid apart,
Sat down as the chief of the medical art;
The Muſes alone ſtanding round in a ring,
While the others were eating, had only to ſing.

As Calliope's voice ſung of heroes and wars, [Mars;
It caught the attention of Pallas and
Venus drank ev'ry accent from Erato's tongue, [ſung.
Or with ſympathy ſigh'd, as Melpomene
Momus 'laugh'd with Thalia, and Clio's bold ſtrain
Made Doctor Apollo a poet again;
He ſnatch'd up his lyre, join'd the muſical ring, [would ſing.
But the Muſes grew coy, and no longer

This obſtinate ſilence Urania firſt broke,
And thus in the name of her Siſters ſhe ſpoke: [we ſhow,
"'Tis not for ourſelves that our ſorrow
We feel for the wrongs of our vot'ries below; [benefits ſhare,
While Ambition and Wealth Fortune's
Their portion is poverty, labour, and care; [droops her ſad wings,
Science, chill'd by Contempt, often
And Genius, neglected, often ſighs as he ſings."

She ceaſed—when Jove ſpoke—"Your complainings give o'er, [no more,
Your vot'ries on earth ſhall be wretched
On yon happy Iſle, Wit and Beauty's fam'd land,
I ſee now aſſembled a liberal band;
The Immortals ſhall chuſe from their fav'rites below, [ſhall beſtow;
Some Friend, who their bounty on Worth
Lo, cheer'd by glad Hope, Science waves her bright wings,
And Genius no longer ſhall ſigh as he ſings.

Minerva, the friend of the Warrior and Muſe, [chuſe;
Of either the patron, her MOIRA ſhall
Nor ſhall Science lament the neglect of the fair, [there;
For, deputed by Venus, lo! CAVENDISH
While my Queen o'er the band ſees with joy and with pride [ſide."
The HEIR and the boaſt of Britannia pre-

Jove ceas'd—Fame, exulting, ſtrait clapp'd her wings, [phant
While each Muſe to her clarion
Notes of rapturous joy Clio ſtru her lyre, [Erato
While Love's ſofter ſtrains flow
Thalia laugh'd out, the glad ſi hear,
And even Melpomene ſmil'd th
While with voice and with hear reſt of the Nine
Their gratitude chanted in chorus
O'er Science now Charity waves h wing,
And no longer the Muſes neglec

VERSES

Written by WILLIAM MAVOR,
intended for recitation at the ſaid An

IF Angels watch to waft D prayer,
And where the pious meet, a
If 'tis the deed that conſecrates t
And GENIUS loves its heav'n-d race;
Sure o'er this ſpot, unſeen to mo
Float the bleſt ſpirits of the lea wiſe,
And hail with Pæans, heard in
The late juſt debt repaid to kindr
The homage monarchs need not ſhow
To minds of lofty mood and arde
For, what were life uncheriſh ray
That opes the gates of intellectu
For what were Man, devoid of lib
To teach the virtuous paſſions ho
To pour freſh tranſports on th heart,
And pluck the ſting from dire A
Without thy native energies d
GENIUS! that giv'ſt the brighte ſhine;
Without the Poet's lay, th' H
The nobleſt acts had vaniſh'd lo
And in the viſta of departed tim
The great of ev'ry age and ev'ry
Had faintly ſhone, or wholly night,
Nor form'd the beacon, nor t
Yes, to your aids, ye minds of flame!
Ye laſting paſſports to the fane
We owe whate'er the antient ſag
For Virtue hallow'd, and wit fraught;
Whate'er the hero, or the patri
Who bled for glory, or in merc
As back the Muſe, in retroſpe
Turns to the days that elder Po
She ſees the ſons of GENIUS, bol
Intrepid ſtand, nor bend the knee;

She sees them courted by the good, the great, [lordly gate;
Nor spurn'd, contemptuous, from the But, warm'd by Fortune, justify her smiles, [toils.
And unbought patronage reward their

No cautious fears the LESBIAN Poet* chill; [quill
The CEAN sage† with grave but manly
Strikes the loud chords, while kings and heroes hear,
And lend their favour'd bard a willing ear.
With rapid touch and deep-impassion'd tone [own,
The daring PINDAR makes each *prize* his
Spurns the base flat'rers of a despot king,
But sweeps for HIERO the plausive string.
The Past'ral Muse‡ awhile forgot his reed
To pay to PTOLOMY the well-earn'd meed;
And BERENICE, in his DORIC strain,
Still lives the queen of EGYPT's fertile plain.

Why should I name the fam'd AUGUSTAN age,
That shines all-glorious in the classic page?
What VIRGIL wrote, or tuneful FLACCUS sung, [tongue;
Can never want some fond recording
And as our bards to lov'd MÆCENAS turn,
With still fresh wreaths they hang his mould'ring urn, [praise,
Grace with his name, and honour with his
Each puny patron of degenerate days.

What tho', when Learning burst from *Gothic* night, [bright;
The prospect glow'd with transient lustre
Tho' LEO's bounty wak'd to second birth
Some minds ordain'd to charm the admiring earth;
Tho' at long intervals of dying close,
Fresh from her ashes Phœnix GENIUS rose; [throne
Tho' round ambitious LOUIS'§ despot
The foster'd Arts awhile in shackles shone;
Tho' ANNA's reign, to Britons ever dear,
Saw Learning mounted to an envied sphere;
Still o'er the world has GENIUS mourn'd its fate,
Nor found the general favour of the great.

But, lo! at length th' auspicious time appears
That stamps the character of distant years.
The CLAIMS OF LIT'RATURE, forgot too long, [plauding song.
Acknowledg'd shine, and prompt th' ap-
See regal GEORGE to Arts proud temples rear; [care;
See BRITAIN's HOPE the Muses makes his
And, like his Grandsire‖, warm'd with patriot zeal,
Bid Genius flourish for the public weal;
With noble aim protect the sons of Fame,
And plant eternal laurels round his name;
See gallant MOIRA, Albion's pride and shield,
In council wise, as valiant in the field,
With powers to rival Learning's highest flight,
In deeds of mercy place supreme delight;
And he whose praise the sister-islands fills,
Stand in the front to ward off letter'd ills.
See generous SOMERSET, the Muses' friend; [lend;
See BUTE and PELHAM haste their aid to
While through all ranks the heart begins to glow, [woe;—
And pants to heal the Author's deep-felt
To soothe the pangs that rend the feeling breast,
By pride upheld—by poverty depress.

Nor blush, ye great, ye titled, and ye gay,
This sacred duty to the learn'd to pay;
For you they toil, for you exhaust their health, [wealth,—
To prop the pomp of grandeur and of
To give new zeal to Pleasure's richest feast,
And keep the man unsullied with the beast.
For, poor the joys where MIND no share partakes, [sion wakes;
And Reason sleeps, while headstrong Pas-
For poor the bliss that centres all in self,
In gaudy trappings, or in golden pelf!

Nor in a private but a public view
Should LORE and GENIUS gain the tribute due. [love,
They form the youthful breast to Virtue's
And point the road that leads to realms above,
Refine by arts, give vigour to the laws,
And guard, fair LIBERTY, thy holy cause!

Such be their aims, and such their high-wrought claim
To public patronage, and deathless fame.
O, may each son of GENIUS nobly strive
To keep the virtuous energies alive;
In conscious merit bold, and self-respect,
Superior rise to fortune and neglect;
Or meet, whene'er the ills of life invade,
A safe asylum in the tranquil shade;—
A bounteous hand to *press* the with'd *relief*, [grief!
And CHARITY like yours to soothe his

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

THE following lines were written by a man of some eminence as a scholar and a poet, a few years since deceased.

Yours, &c. M. D.

THOUGH Youth—'mid Love's enchanting bow'rs,
Where Beauty culls Elysian flow'rs,
The wreath of mutual joy,
Views, horror-struck, Death's hideous mien,
And shrieks as his gaunt arm is seen
Uplifted to destroy;

Yet

---

* Alcæus. † Simonides.
‡ Theocritus. § The Fourteenth.
‖ Frederick Prince of Wales.

Yet he, whoſe fix'd and fearleſs mind
The monſter-fiend ſhall dare defy,
On him his ſmile deſcends—
His ſable wheels—I hear them come—
Swift bear me to his ſocial dome,
For Death and I are friends.

No more on Folly's heedleſs way
The pageant clouds of Error play,
And veil the deſtin'd ſhore;
To Life's remoteſt verge I view;
I look her painted ſhadows through,
And Fancy charms no more.

Lord of himſelf, the noble Mind,
To ſuperſtitious terror blind,
On conſcious worth depends;
Then Virtue ſhines with ſteadieſt light,
O'er Miſery's dark tempeſtuous night,
When Death and man are friends.

Wrapt in his tranquil bleſt domain,
No more ſhall hopeleſs Love complain,
No ſtruggling ſigh rebel;
Goaded no more by treach'rous woes,
Th' indignant heart ſhall find repoſe,
The houſeleſs head a cell.

Prepare my chamber in thy gloom,
Soft Peace, companion of the tomb!
There Diſapointment ends—
And O! long writhing round my heart,
Ye deep-envenom'd griefs, depart,
For Death and I are friends. W. B. S.

SONNET ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

ANGELIC BABE! whoſe little ſpirit's flown
On cherub wing in bliſsful realms to ſoar,
And left thy weeping parents to deplore
Thoſe lovely buds which Time had ſurely blown
(Embryo ſweets to vulgar eyes unknown,
Which, to the ſage that's ſkill'd in Nature's lore [ſtore.)
Alone reveal'd, expands its beauteous
Decay'd and wither'd e'er to bloſſoms grown,
How oft thy tender father hanging oe'r
That face on which the hand of Death had thrown [gloom
It's fickly ſhades, diſcover'd through the
The fruitful branch with ev'ry virtue grac'd; [charms defac'd,
Though ſnap'd the ſtem, and all its
In mem'ry they ſhall live, and flouriſh oe'r thy tomb. CANTIUM.

IN MEMORIAM DOROTHEÆ GIBLARD; *Quæ obiit* 20 *die Octobris, A. D.* 1802.

IN youth with native beauty bleſs'd,
And ſmiles of faſcinating view;
In life admir'd, belov'd, careſs'd;
To Friendſhip's ſacred altar true.
Such, DOROTHY, thy days were here;
The child's delight, the poor man's truſt;
To thee we drop the tender tear,
And venerate thy hallow'd duſt.
Devonſhire, Dec. 21, 1803. H.

CUTCHACUTCHOO.

WHILE Young R[illegible]cius in
aſtoniſh'd crowds draws
And theatres nightly reſound his
Gay Dublin can boaſt her phæ
too—
That unparallel'd Actor called
Like the little Diſpenſer of Britiſh
Our Iriſh Enchanter ſhines like
night—
What a proſpect of pleaſure ex
the view, [Cutcha
When the curtain draws up, di
Ere the drama commences; this
ful thing.
Forms of different figures a magic
Which boundary all are forbid
through,
Till a ſignal be given by—Cutcha
Each figure ſits ſilent, attentive, ar
Like Grimalkin, when watching
or a rat:
Some ſtroke down their whiſke
mouths up ſome ſcrew, [
Nodding, ogling, and winking at—
Now the ſignal is made—from t
cal ring, [make a
Lo! nimble as frogs, the whole
Topſy turvy they tumble—ſcream
gles enſue— [
In delightful confuſion reigns—
"Recover your poſtures!" the
cries— [ſtrate grou
At the word of command, quick
Their poſitions reſum'd, then
them renew,
With redoubled activity Cutchacu
Warm waxes the combat of yout
age, [lightneſs
See weakneſs with ſtrength—wei
Loud echoes the clamour—the tap
blue,
And a myſtical veil ſpreads o'er Cu
See! the dimneſs increaſes—the t
out— [and
What a chaos of tumult, and d
Wild conjectures alone now can f
clue,
To wind thro' the mazes of—Cut
H

On the Death of the Duke of BE

O'ER Dukes that periſh we m
a tear, [
What eye witholds it from a
Yet- if kind Heav'n in compenſati
One honeſt Earl to flouriſh and to
All is not loſt—Britannia ſtill ſha
Its Guardian Genius in a Rawdon'

* A Satire lately publiſhed u
Faſhionable World of Dublin.

DINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 13.

Thornton preſented a Petition from Freeholders of Middleſex, charg- Francis Burdett with bribery, cor-, &c. and praying that his elec- ight be rendered void.

Foſter, Chancellor of the Iriſh Ex-, propoſed the Ways and Means Iriſh Eſtabliſhment. He took a tory view of the Imports and Ex- of laſt year, the Imports being 000 l. which exceeded, on an aver- oſe for the laſt five years; while ports for the laſt year amounted to 000 l. a ſum greater than their , on an average, for the laſt ten The linen trade had alſo increaſed ery material degree; as in three s of the laſt year its amount was 2,000,000 yards of what it was in ole of the preceding year; while reaſe of the Import of raw mate- ad alſo produced an increaſe of 3,000,000 yards of linen above the ng year, the greater part of which ported to the Weſt Indies. On ole, he was happy to ſtate that the of trade againſt Ireland was re- o nearly one half of what it had former periods. He then pro- to ſtate the demands for the ſer- the year, which were 2,611,000 l. intereſt of the Iriſh Debt, and 000 l. for the 2-17ths of the charge nd on the joint-expenditure, mak- 100,000 l. to cover the intereſt of t and the quota of contribution ſti- by the Union. The Ways and for this ſum were to be as follow: enue of Ireland he calculated at 000 l.; of which the Loan negotiated country formed a part, being in urrency 2,700,000 l. A Loan of 000 l. is yet to be raiſed in Ire- nd there is in the Iriſh Treaſury 000 l. making together 8,500,000 l. a ſurplus above what is required. axes to cover the intereſt of the f three millions and a half would . On Imports of raiſins, pepper, l timber, excluſive of deals, which bear half the Tax on other ſorts: ount might be 36,000l.—2. Horſes ſure, 5s. each, added to that al- entioned, 48,000 l.—3. An addi- Tax on Dogs, 8,000 l.—4. Curri- igs, and Jaunting-cars, 5 s. each, l.—5. Bachelors' male-ſervants, ch, 4,000 l.—6. Additional Regu- on Stamps, licences, &c. 12,000 l. ditional Poſtage, 20,000 l.—8. An appendage to the Houſe-tax, on rent above 50 ſhillings, 24,000 l.—9. A Tax on Houſes with above ſeven windows, of 25 *per cent*, in addition to the preſent Window-tax, 21,000 l.; and the whole reſult of theſe different articles would be the production of upwards of 262,000 l. Iriſh currency, being ſeveral thouſands above what the intereſt of the Loan required. He then moved the firſt reſolution. In the courſe of his ſpeech he ſhewed the various frauds committed in the Exciſe, previous to his late regulations; and deduced from them a ſaving this year of an aſtoniſhing amount.

Mr. *J. Fitzgerald* contended that no new duties were neceſſary, and complained of the cuſtom of anticipating the amount of the Revenue; and, after a long converſation, in which Meſſrs. *Daley*, *Latouche*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*, made ſome objections to the new Taxes, the reſolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 14.

Earl *Darnley* moved for certain Papers relative to the tranſactions of the late and preſent Admiralty Boards, the objects of which were, to ſhew that the clamour againſt the late Admiralty for engaging ſmall veſſels was unfounded, inaſmuch as ſeveral of the ſhips purchaſed by the preſent Board, and fitted for war, were incapable of ſervice. The next point was, to ſhew that there was no neceſſity for re-engaging the mutineers, who had been diſmiſſed by the late Board from Plymouth Dock-yard.

Lord *Melville* defended the ſyſtem upon which the preſent Board had acted, as one of imperious neceſſity; and agreed to the production of the Papers.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Attorney General was ordered to proſecute certain perſons for voting at the late Knareſborough election.

March 15.

Mr. *Fox* made ſome complaints againſt the Salt Duty, in conſequence of Exciſe Officers having taken ſtock in the country, and compelled many traders to raiſe the price of Salt before the time allowed by the Act, by which they had ſubjected themſelves to a heavy penalty.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* cenſured the conduct of the Officers; but ſaid, he did not know how the dealers were to be relieved from the penalty.

Several Members made objections to the

the new Taxes to be raiſed in Ireland: they were anſwered by Mr. *Foſter* and Mr. *Hawthorne*; and, on a diviſion, the Reſolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favour of theſe Taxes, were carried by a majority of 63.

H. OF LORDS.
March 18.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Pleaſure-horſe, Salt, Property-tax, and Mutiny Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a new writ was ordered to be iſſued for Bath, in the room of Lord J. Thynne, who had ſat and voted in the Houſe, having, through neglect, omitted to take the oaths, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. *Steele* then obtained leave for a Bill to indemnify Lord J. Thynne from the penalties he had thereby incurred.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was paſſed. An amendment was made in it, relative to oaths to be taken by witneſſes, before Courts Martial, and enacting that members of Courts Martial ſhould alſo take an oath.

H. OF LORDS.
March 19.

Counſel was heard in ſupport of the claim of the Dukes of Glouceſter, York, Kent, and Suſſex, to vote at the election of the Iriſh Repreſentative Peers.

Lord *Auckland*, in alluſion to the proceedings with reſpect to Judge Fox, inſiſted that the Houſe of Peers had no right to originate any queſtion of criminal juriſdiction not connected with a violation of their own privileges: he therefore moved for a Committee, to ſearch for precedents of complaints made by individual Peers, and for proceedings in Parliament againſt any Judges, previous to the paſſing of the Act of Settlement.

The *Lord Chancellor* oppoſed the motion, on the grounds that the doctrines laid down by the mover relative to the juriſdiction of the Houſe, could not be contradicted.

Lord *Mulgrave* thought the precedents cited by Lord Auckland were totally irrelevant to the queſtion of the removal of a Judge.

Lord *Ellenborough* thought that a Committee ſhould be appointed in the terms of the motion; but it was at length rejected by a majority of 20 to 17.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *J. Anderſon* preſented a Petition from the Maſter Printers of London, ſtating that, in conſequence of the diſputes which had ariſen between them and their journeymen (the preſſmen) who had ſtruck for an advance of wages; their buſineſs was totally at a ſtand, to
Revenue and the
fore prayed for a B
take apprentices for
years, which would
The Petition was
to a Committee of
don, Weſtminſter,
ſellors, and Merch

The Sugar Drawb
Indemnity Bills wer

Mr. *Creevey* brou
reſpecting Mr. Ford
very large ſum was
to the publick, and
ſteps which had b
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accompts. Mr. F.
tlemen; and he w
ceiver General for S
found deficient in a
this ſum, he agree
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conſiderable inſtaln
preſent time, no f
made. He therefo
mittee to enquire i

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, th
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and the Lords of t
vinced of this, by
Revenue when the
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and, from his mana
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eſtates, which were
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In conſequence
Mr. Creevey withdr

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Sir *W. Scott* mov
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] *Proceedi*

March 2

A. Hamilton br a
elative to the Ir
the object of wh to reme-
igh rate of exch
ler contended that the Resolu-
re a direct charge upon the Com-
rs of the Treasury; and moved
er of the Day.

a long conversation, in which
Petty, Mr. *Fox*, and Sir *W. Pul-*
poke in favour of the motion; and
ncellor of the Exchequer, Mr. *Lee*,
Alexander, against it; the motion
gatived without a division.

Chancellor of the Exchequer said,
f object of the measure he intended
ose was, instead of the gradual re-
of the Militia to the original esta-
nt of 40,000 for England, and
or Scotland, to make the reduc-
ectly, by allowing the supernume-
ow existing above that amount to
er into the Line. By the returns
Militia, as it now stood for England
tland, for he would propose no-
ith respect to Ireland at present,
ount was 70,000 men; and the
umber of 48,000 did not include
ls: consequently the difference be-
hat and the existing force afforded
17,000 men to be applied to the
able Army. He then concluded
oving for leave to bring in a Bill
above purpose.

Temple censured the measure as
repeal of the proceedings of the
and the last Administration, by
s of Ministers united.

Stanley considered the measure as
; and Marquis *Douglas* declared his
n to oppose it in every stage.

Chancellor of the Exchequer stated,
e enlistment into the Line was to be
and for unlimited service.

Fuller warmly supported the mea-
nd leave was at length given to
n the Bill.

H. OF LORDS.

March 22.

Royal Assent was given, by Com-
, to Lord J. Thynne's Indemnity
d several Naturalization Bills.

he Commons, the same day, the
llor of the Exchequer gave notice of
propositions to cover the defici-
in the Ways and Means. The a-
of the deficiency to be supplied was
0 l. He had selected a variety of
t articles which would bear an ad-
l taxation. These were, glass, ac-
; to a scale to be afterwards ex-
; bricks and and tiles; an increase
sixth of the duties on auctions of

esta
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was to be and
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are calc
on Glass, 80,000 l.; ditto on
Tiles, 37,000 l.; ditto on Auct
31,000 l.; ditto on Coffee, at
of 6 d. *per* pound, 28,000 l.;
Perry, 15,000 l.; Vinegar, 11
and Silver-wire, 5,000 l.;
Stones, carried coastwise, 4,
rilla, Turpentine, &c. 22,0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* on Goods Import
—Total, 409,000 l.

The first Resolution was then carried.

On the third reading of the Legacy Bill, Sir *H. Mildmay* opposed its operation on legacies in the direct line, which was a Tax on the younger children of a family.

Lord *G. Cavendish* and Mr. *L. Stanhope* also opposed it on similar grounds.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* answered all the objections to the measure in a speech of some length; the principal point in which was, that if a father wished to leave a younger child a legacy of 5000 l. he might add 50 l. for the payment of the Tax.

After some farther objections from Mr. *Grey*, the Bill was read the third time.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to ten Public and three Private Bills.

Lord *Grenville* presented the Petition of the Irish Catholics; and moved that it might lie on the Table.

Lord *Auckland* observed, that the tenor of this Petition was inconsistent, and its presentation ill timed; that, if it were carried, we should have a Protestant King and Establishment, with Catholic Legislators, which would tend to beat down the barriers of Church and State.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, as the terms of the Petition were respectful, he would not oppose the motion; but if any proceeding should be founded upon it, he should resist it:—to which Lord *Grenville* answered, that he certainly should bring forward a motion upon the subject.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Fox* presented the Petition of the Irish Catholics, and observed, that he never was concerned in a more important undertaking.

Mr. *Cartwright* professed himself friendly to the measure, but was surprized at the time that had been chosen to bring it forward.

Mr. *Fox* then proposed, that the Petition be

be considered on the 9th of May, which was agreed to.

In a Committee on the Commercial Treaty with America, it was agreed to permit that Country to trade with Britain in neutral bottoms under certain restrictions.

March 26.

The Order of the Day being moved for the second reading of the Militia Bill, Mr. *Hughes* said, that though the measure was less objectionable than that of 1799, yet there was no ground for its introduction. The best Officers in the Militia had been disgusted by the former regulation, and had retired from the service; but it was promised no such plan would be revived.

Mr. *Yorke* defended the measure in contemplation; and declared that its advantages were so obvious as to require no comment. He concluded with declaring, that if he thought the Militia would suffer any injury from the measure, he should, from his affection for that kind of force, object to the Bill.

Col. *Bastard* considered Mr. Yorke like a parent which devoured its own offspring, by endeavouring to pull to pieces the last Militia Bill, which had emanated from himself. He concluded with declaring his determination to oppose the Bill.

Earl *Temple*, the Marquis of *Douglas*, and Lord *Stanley*, spoke on the same side; and Mr. *Pitt* combated their arguments with much force; concluding with a comment on the great advantages the Bill would hold out, by furnishing such an addition of men as would enable this Country to interfere in the affairs of Europe with the happiest effect.

Mr. *Windham*, in condemning the Bill, repeated his former arguments against the whole of the present Military System; and particularly adverted to the Additional Force Act, which was to have produced 27,000 men, but, instead of that number, had yielded only 3000, bearing to the expected amount exactly the same proportion that a tailor was said to bear to a man.

The question was carried by a Majority of 148 to 50; and the Bill was read a second time.

March 27.

Mr. *Foster* moved for leave to a Bill to amend the Act restrainin sue of Small Notes to Ireland. H cular object, he said, was to i some alterations respecting the Silver Notes, for which there wo be less occasion, as a quantity of had already begun to be coin stated that a dollar was divided legal pieces, of 10 d. each. Ord

March 28.

Lord *Castlereagh* made a motio Act of 1793, relative to the Co Bengal; the object of which was tain leave for a Bill to enable th mander in Chief in India to be on Supreme Council of Bengal, standing the office of Commander William and the office of Comm Chief are invested in the same Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 29.

Lord *Darnley* made a variety of relative to Papers for contrasting t sures of the late and present Boar miralty. In the course of his co he stated, that if the plans of the miralty had been completed, a ship could be built in one of th Dock-yards in one year by 48 ship at the expence of only 5,888 l.

Lord *Melville* hoped that th would make good half his stat he should consider that the hap of his life, in which he could such a discovery.

The Duke of *Clarence* suppo motions; but, on being put, th all rejected.

In the Commons, the same *Pitt* brought forward his motio ducing the Irish Militia, by a d it of two-fifths of its number, w it consisted of about 12,000, wo from 4 to 5000 men for the Regul

Sir *J. Newport* opposed the B Lord *De Blaquiere* approved it, w ter some conversation, leave was bring it in.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

Admiralty-office, April 6. Letter from Capt. Bettesworth, to Sir S. Hood.

Curieux, at Sea, Feb. 8.

Sir, I have to inform you, that this morning, at break of day, Barbadoes bearing West about 20 leagues, I perceived a large brig on our lee bow, who ately bore up and made all sail aw after a chace of 12 hours, durin time she tried every point of escape us, we arrived within poi shot of her, when she took in

ding-ſails, and brought-to on the ſtarboard-tack, hoiſted French colours, and commenced a very briſk and heavy fire of great guns and ſmall arms; on our arriving within piſtol ſhot, and ranging upon her weather quarter, we diſcharged our guns, and the action continued with great obſtinacy on both ſides for about 40 minutes, when, the enemy getting on our weather quarter, I conceived, from their having in great meaſure left their guns, and giving three cheers, that they intended to board us; ſhe was then ſteering for our leeward quarter, when we put our helm to ſtarboard, and caught his jib-boom between our after fore-ſhroud and fore-maſt. In this ſituation ſhe remained until her decks were completely cleared, when, at the moment we were going to take poſſeſſion, the veſſels parted, and her fore top-maſt went overboard; ſhe continued a ſhort time firing with muſketry, and then hauled down her colours, and proved to be La Dame Ernouf, of 16 long French ſixes, and 120 men, out 20 days from Guadaloupe, and had taken one merchant ſhip (ſince re-taken by his Majeſty's ſloop Nimrod); ſails very faſt, coppered, and remarkably well found; but although ſhe carries the ſame number of guns, and of the ſame calibre as the Curieux, ſhe is not near ſo large. I can attribute her fighting ſo long and obſtinately to nothing but the captain being part owner, her having run, ſince the commencement of the war, with ſo much ſucceſs, and her being ſo well manned. His Majeſty's brig had five killed, and three wounded, beſides myſelf; of the former I have to regret the loſs of a valuable officer, Mr. Maddocks, the purſer, who (on account of Mr. Boſs, firſt lieutenant, having been left behind, on leave, from the hurry of our ſailing) volunteered his ſervices, and was killed gallantly fighting at the head of the ſmall-arm men. I cannot help ſtating as a tribute to the memory of ſo worthly a young man, that to the ſervice he is the loſs of a very good officer, and to every body that knew him a very valuable friend and companion. Lieut. Boſs having been left behind, deprived me of the ſervices of an able and gallant officer; but Lieut. Donaldſon ſo well ſupplied his place, not only by exertions at the guns, but putting the orders that were given in execution, although the only officer I had on-board, but Mr. Caddy, maſter's mate, and Mr. Templeton, boatſwain, that I did not, by their great aſſiſtance, feel the want of an individual. The enemy had 30 killed, and 41 wounded; and in juſtice to his gallantry, I muſt ſay, he never ſtruck whilſt there was a man on his decks.

I am, &c. G. E. B. Bettesworth.

[This Gazette alſo contains the following diſpatches:—a letter from Capt. Selby, of the Cerberus, dated April 2, announces the capture, after a chace of ſix hours, of La Bonheur, private brig of war, of 15 guns and 40 men, 13 days from Cherbourg, and had made one capture.—Another from Capt. Owen, of L'Immortalité, to Capt. Oliver, who had proceeded in chace of a large ſhip, which proved to be a Dane from Dartmouth, ſtates the capture of the Spaniſh privateer brig El Intripide Corune, alias La Maria, out 22 days from Corunna, without making any capture, carrying 14 guns and 66 men.

A diſpatch from Adm. Duckworth incloſes a letter from Capt. Lamborn, of the Peterell, ſtating the deſtruction, on the 23d January, off Cape Cerientes, of a French felucca, which ran aſhore to avoid being taken, and was burnt by the Peterell's boats. She mounted one 4-pounder, and one ſwivel, and had 24 men, who eſcaped on ſhore.

A letter from Capt. Cribble, of the King's Fiſher, to Sir S. Hood, announces the Capture of Les Deux Amis, French ſchooner privateer, pierced for 8 guns, but only two on-board, and 30 men; ten days from Guadaloupe.

A letter from Sir S. Hood to W. Marſden, eſq. dated February 6, alſo announces the capture of 23 French and Spaniſh veſſels of different kinds, and the re-capture of 15 others, the names and deſtination of which are ſpecified.]

Whitehall, April 15. The following Diſpatch was this day received, by an overland conveyance, at the Eaſt India Houſe, from the Governor and Council at Bombay:

To the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honoured Sirs,

1. In addition to the information communicated in our laſt overland diſpatch, on the ſubject of the events of the war with Jeſwunt Row Holkar, we take this occaſion to report, that we have ſince been adviſed of an attack made by a diviſion of Holkar's infantry and artillery on the city of Delhi, on the 8th ult. Lieut.-col. Burn, the officer in command of the Britiſh troops at that ſtation, reporting that, during the whole of that day, the enemy continued a very heavy cannonade; and that on the 9th they advanced and erected a 4-gun battery, very near to the South-eaſt baſtion of the city wall, where their ſhot had great effect. To check their progreſs in that quarter, a ſortie was determined on; the party employed conſiſting

ſiſting of above 350 men, under the command of Lieut. Roſe, of which number 50, with a 6-pounder, compoſed the reſerve, under Lieut. Dickſon. The whole are ſtated to have been ſpeedily and well conducted to the enemy's battery, and to have ſoon got poſſeſſion of their guns, and ſpiked them; the party then returning under a heavy diſcharge of ſhot and grape. Lieut. Roſe, who led the detachment, and the whole of the officers, are reported to have executed that duty to the entire ſatisfaction of Lieut.-col. Burn, who alſo mentions, in favourable terms, Capt. Carnegie and Lieut. Woodville, of Capt. Harriot's battalion, and Lieuts. Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, beſides ſome others, whoſe names they advert to as having been reported to the Commander in Chief in a former diſpatch, which has not reached us.

2. On the 14th the enemy attempted an aſſault on the town of Delhi, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. The details of the aſſault had not been received up to the date of our lateſt advices from Calcutta; but in a diſpatch from the Commander in Chief to his Excellency the Governor-General, he thus adverts to the ſpirit and gallantry of the troops at Delhi:—"The meritorious conduct of our troops, on both of the above-mentioned occaſions, reflects on their courage and perſeverance the higheſt credit. My letter from Lieut.-col. Auchterlony, the acting preſident, ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the conduct of the troops under his orders. I beg to aſſure your Excellency, that the arrangements made by that Officer merit my warmeſt praiſe and approbation; on which I ſhall have the honour more fully to report hereafter."

3. Official advices had been received at Fort William, in a letter from the Commander in Chief, dated Sacrie, the 16th of October, ſtating, that the troops of Jeſwunt Row Holkar had made a precipitate retreat on the morning of the 15th, from their poſition near the town of Delhi.

4. Since taking poſſeſſion of Chandore, Dhoorp, and Galna, the force employed in the Deckan, under the command of Lieut.-col. Wallace, has been advancing towards the river Taptie. According to the lateſt accounts from that officer, a party of the Peſhwa's troops, detached from Galna, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Nunderbar, and of the greater part of that diſtrict, without meeting with any oppoſition. As ſoon as the Peſhwa's officers ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the tract Weſt of his poſition on the river Panja, and South of the Taptie, Lieut.-col. Wallace intended to remove to Borenair. Holkar's retainers in Candeiſh appear now to be reduced to two c
chiefs, with but fe
We have the h
(Signed)

Bombay Caſtle, Nov. 26, 1804.

[This Gazette alſ
of the capture of t
Penmarks, by the G
Roſe;—of a Dutch
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many men, and a c
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Admiralty-office, A

Vice-Admiral S
K. B. on the I
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Leander,

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Sir, I have the
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cording to your ord
laſt month. On S
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Northward. All ſail
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my hailing this frig
you, Sir, that I w
ſhe was his Majeſt
32 guns, lately com
Lawrie, bart. She
the 17th Feb. after
ſuſtained a moſt ſe

to the ſpace of three hours and a quarter, by a French frigate nearly double her force, in ſize, complement of men, and weight of metal. Obſerving that the part of the crew left on-board her, belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra, had come on-deck, and taken poſſeſſion of her on the ſhip ſtriking to us; I hailed, ordered them to make ſail, and ſteer after his Majeſty's ſhip Leander; again made ſail in chace, and in about an hour's time got alongſide the French frigate; ſhe hauled down her colours, and ſtruck to us without a gun being fired on either ſide. On hailing the French frigate, you, Sir, may eaſily judge how happy I muſt have felt, on hearing I was anſwered by my friend Sir Robert Lawrie, who told me he was well, and that the ſhip was La Ville de Milan, 19 days from the iſland of Martinique, bound to France. La Ville de Milan is a remarkably fine and handſome frigate, about one year old, 1200 tons burthen, mounting 14 long 9-pounders on her quarter-deck, ſix long 9-pounders on the forecaſtle, 15 ports on a ſide on the main-deck; when ſhe ſailed from France, had 28 18-pounders mounted on-deck—now 20; two were landed from her at Martinique.

When the action commenced between La Ville de Milan and his Majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra, ſhe was commanded by Mons. Reynaud, capitaine de vaiſſeau, had on-board three hundred and ſixty men, as her complement, beſides a number of officers and ſoldiers of the French army, going paſſengers to Europe. The officers of La Ville de Milan agree in ſaying that, having diſpatches on-board for France, with orders not to ſpeak any thing during her paſſage, every thing in their power was done to avoid being brought to action by the Cleopatra. Mons. Renaud was killed by the laſt ſhot fired from the Cleopatra; he was eſteemed an experienced and active officer; and had ſerved in the late King of France's ſervice as an auxiliary officer. He ſailed in La Ville de Milan from L'Orient the firſt of laſt Auguſt, as Commodore of ſix of their largeſt frigates, with troops embarked on-board them, to be landed on the iſland of Martinique; after having performed this ſervice, he was ordered, as the French officers expreſs it, to make a ſweep through the iſlands. It is not poſſible for officers to ſpeak in ſtronger terms than the French officers do in praiſe of Sir Robert Lawrie's perſeverance in ſo long a chace, except it is in the praiſe they beſtow on him, his officers, ſeamen, and marines, for their gallant conduct during ſo long and ſevere an action. The French officers, whom I have priſoners on-board this ſhip, cannot themſelves avoid to acknowledge, that had not the Cleopatra unfortunately forged a-head of La Ville de Milan, the latter part of the action, La Ville de Milan muſt have ſurrendered to the Cleopatra. It is a very painful part of my duty to be obliged to inform you, Sir, that your eldeſt ſon, who was doing duty as an acting lieutenant, is included among the number of badly wounded on-board the Cleopatra.—Sir Robert Lawrie ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of his conduct, and, indeed, of that of all the officers, ſeamen, and marines, of his Majeſty's ſhip Cleopatra.—Sir Robert has, at my requeſt, been ſo kind as to take charge of the Cleopatra till ſhe arrives in port. I have given Mr. Nairne, firſt lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Leander, charge of La Ville de Milan, and nothing can exceed the exertions he has made in putting her in a ſea-worthy ſtate. The alacrity of the officers, ſeamen, and marines, of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command during the chace, and their ſteadineſs on going down to attack the two frigates, who had cloſed, in appearance with a determination to make a formidable reſiſtance, convinced me, Sir, that had they waited to make the reſiſtance they ſeemed diſpoſed to do, the Leander would not have ſullied her good name.

I am, &c. JOHN TALBOT, Poſt-capt.

[Here a letter from Capt. Talbot introduces the following narrative of the action between the Cleopatra and La Ville de Milan.]

Cleopatra, at Sea, Feb. 25.

Sir, I have to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to acquaint the Commander in Chief, that, on Saturday the 16th inſt. in lat. 28 deg. N. lon. 67 deg. W. at ten A. M. ſaw a ſhip in the S. E. ſtanding to the E. N. E. the wind at N. W. made ſail towards her; at 11 perceived the chace to be a large frigate, with 15 ports of a ſide on the main deck; cleared ſhip for action, and hoiſted American colours to induce him to bring to for us; but, inſtead of which, he made more ſail; the weather ſqually; made and ſhortened ſail occaſionally; carried away ſeveral ſtudding-ſail yards, and the fore-top-maſt ſtudding-ſail boom ſhifted over the ſtarboard one, and ſet the reefed lower ſtudding-ſail; a good deal of ſwell; the chace apparently ſteering ſo as to keep the ſtudding-ſails drawing full; and that at day-light on the 17th was about four miles a-head; freſh breezes and ſwell as before. At half-paſt 10 he took in his ſtudding ſails, and hauled more up; when we got within about three quarters of a mile, took in ours alſo. At half-paſt 11 he hauled his main-ſail up, and kept more to the wind; upon our ſteering ſo cloſe with him upon

his

his quarter, he again ſet it and ſtay-ſails, trying to gain the wind of us (upon which point of ſailing he had the advantage); we made all ſail, the chace having ſome time before hoiſted French colours, and we ours. On his ſeeming to draw a-head from us, at the diſtance of about half gun-ſhot, fired our bow-chacers, which he returned occaſionally from his ſtern.—His guns appearing ſo well directed, and of heavy metal, and to prevent being raked by them, I was obliged to ſteer ſo as to keep on his quarter, though prolonging the chace. Latitude, at noon, 29 deg. 24 min. N. long. 64 deg. 20 min. W. At half-paſt two P. M. having got within about a cable's length from the enemy, he luffed cloſed to the wind, and gave us two broadſides, which, when at leſs than a half cable's diſtance, we returned, and a warm action commenced, both ſhips trimming ſails, ſteering ſometimes cloſe to the wind, and at others about three points free, during which we had conſiderably the advantage. About five, having ſhot away his main-topſail-yard, we forged a-head, although the mizen-topſail was ſquared, and both jib, ſtay, and haulyards, gone, finding neither fore nor main clue-garnets left to haul the courſes up, our running rigging cut to pieces, ſo as to render it impoſſible to either ſhorten or back a ſail, and both main and ſpring ſtays were ſhot away, the mainmaſt only ſupported by the ſtorm ſtayſail-ſtay, I was induced to croſs his bow, and, by hauling up, to have raked him, in preference to expoſing our ſtern to the fire of 25 pieces of cannon from his broadſide; but in the act of which an unfortunate ſhot ſtruck the wheel, the broken ſpokes were jammed againſt the deck, ſo as to render it immoveable, as well as the rudder, which, at the ſame time, was choaked in the end by ſplinters, piſtols, &c. placed near it. Our opponent, availing himſelf of our ungovernable ſituation, with the wind upon his quarter, gave us the ſtern, running his head and bowſprit over our quarter-deck, juſt abaft the main rigging, and, under the cover of a very heavy fire of muſkets and muſketoons, attempted to board us, but was drove back; we exchanged a few muſketry with them; but their great advantage in height, and ſuperiority of numbers, as well as by their muſketoons from their tops, cleared our decks, and in at our ports. The only two guns we could bring to bear, being fired from within-board, did them little injury, the ſhot paſſing their lower deck. Moſt of our ſails laying a-ſhiver, or partly a-back, and bore down by ſo heavy a ſhip (having been intended for a 74), going almoſt before the wind, and much ſea running, appearing to cut us aſunder at every ſend, I ſaw no proſpects of the ſhip, or the lives of the m wounded that were then below. ſuggeſtions of the firſt lieutenan tempted to hoiſt the fore-topmaſt and I directed the ſpritſail-topſail alſo; but, in the execution of t ders, every man was knocked their muſketry and other ſmall they made their appearance. A ter paſt five they ſucceeded in h and I was compelled to ſurrend French frigate La Ville de Mila guns, French 18-pounders, on t deck, and eights on the quarter-d forecaſtle; 350 men beſides ſevera and paſſengers; commanded by M naud, capitaine de vaiſſeau, and M let, capitaine de fregate; the forme led, and the latter badly wound action; and immediately afterw Cleopatra became a perfect wrec ſpar ſtanding but the mizen-m bowſprit and other maſts gone board, and I fully expected th have foundered before both ſhi get clear of each other. I truſt i found that every exertion was bring a ſhip of ſo ſuperior a force tion, and in maintaining of it. de Milan is nearly double our force, being a new ſhip of abo tons burthen, and having almo our number of men on-board, as muſtered at quarters 199, being of complement, and that from the of the ſhip's company in able there were ſeveral on the ſick liſt gallantry and bravery could not h diſplayed than by both officers a of ſo young a ſhip's company, being under 20 years of age, and o marines who had joined that co than two weeks before they emba have no heſitation in ſaying, that the above unlucky accident occu muſt have ſtruck to us, as the ne ing her foremaſt and bowſprit v only maſts ſtanding, much cut hull, and I counted 11 ſhot in t of her main-maſt; that our 12-p could not do that juſtice too from nor the thickneſs of her ſides, ſo well intended.

I am, &c. Rob. La

To Capt. Talbot, of the Leander.

Return of Killed and Wounded the Cleopatra.—Total—20 killed, dead of wounds, 18 dangerouſly w and 18 ſlightly wounded.

[This Gazette likewiſe contain from Capt. Langford, of his M ſloop Lark, giving an account of ture of the Spaniſh ſchooner C pierced for 16 guns, off the Bay gal.]

-*office, April* 27. Enclosures
ord Keith, dated on-board the
h, off Ramsgate, April 25.
Leda, off Boulogne, April 24.
out six this morning, 26 of the
vessels were discovered coming
e Griznez; I immediately made
for the detached squadron to get
gh, which consisted of the ves-
l in the margin *, and have great
acquainting you, that after en-
em about two hours, we suc-
cutting off seven schuyts. There
one slightly wounded on board
r, and both officers and men
this service to my satisfaction.
&c. ROB. HONYMAN.
EXTRAORDINARY, APRIL 27.
Board, Whitehall, April 27.
lowing accounts have this day
ved from India:
n Major of Brigade, J. Menzies,
Armstrong, Military Secretary
Governor-General, dated Camp,
S. W. of Deeg, Nov. 13.
n directed by Maj.-gen. Frazer,
t you, for the information of
ney the Governor General, that
under his command arrived
e cofs of the fort of Deeg yes-
l found the enemy strongly en-
ith their left extending to Deeg,
Jeel of water extending to their
covering the whole of their
m the late hour at which the
nped, and not having correct
of the enemy's position, the
ought it advisable to delay the
l morning. Having made his
its for the security of his camp,
l with the 1st brigade of Infan-
the Hon. Lieut.-col. Monson;
ler Lieut.-col. G. S. Browne;
regiments of Native Cavalry,
.-Col. T. Browne; and part of
nder Lieut.-col. Hor ford, at 3
morning. We made a circuit
ound the Jeel, to enable us to
eir right flank: a little after
we formed in two lines, at-
l carried a large village which
r right flank. The Major-Ge-
diately pursued his success, and
own on their lines, and took
of their guns and howitzers,
now bringing into camp. I
y, that Gen. Frazer has been
unded while at the head of the
ling them into action, and in
e was obliged to be carried off
The Hon. Col. Monson then
e command, and atchieved
what Gen. Frazer so happily commenced. We drove the whole of the enemy under the fort of Deeg, when the people in the fort opened a very heavy fire upon us. The number of guns is not yet ascertained, nor that of the killed and wounded, but our loss has been severe. Regular returns of the number of guns, and the killed and wounded, will be sent by the Hon. Col. Monson to-morrow, who will likewise give a detailed account of the action. Maj.-gen. Frazer feels it impossible to express his high sense of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to his Majesty's 76th regiment, who have, on this occasion, as on every former one, done honour to themselves and their country.

(Signed) J. MENZIES, Major of Brigade.

Letter from Brig.-gen. Monson to Marquis Wellesley, dated Camp, near Deeg, Nov. 14.

My Lord, However proud and happy I may feel in communicating to your Excellency some particulars respecting the brilliant and decided victory, which, through the favour of Providence, we have obtained over the whole of the Infantry and guns of Juswunt Rao Holkar, commanded by his Chief Sirdar, Hernaut Dada, at the same time I cannot sufficiently lament the event which has made it fall to my lot, in consequence of Maj.-gen. Frazer having received a severe wound, which obliged him to quit the field. I attribute our decided and glorious victory over the enemy, entirely to the arrangements made for the attack by Maj.-gen. Frazer, and to the confidence and enthusiasm with which he inspired the whole army, heading his Majesty's 76th regiment with the most undaunted gallantry. Your Excellency has already heard from Maj.-gen. Frazer, the particulars respecting the commencement of the action. After we had carried the village, we descended the hill, and charged the enemy's advanced party under a most tremendous discharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns, which they abandoned as we came up to them, retiring to fresh batteries, the whole of which we carried for upwards of two miles, they flying before us in every direction, numbers of them perishing in the swamp which encompasses that angle of the fort of Deeg, and even in the ditch of the fort itself, being pursued by us up to the walls. After having carried the different ranges of guns, which extended from the village on their right flank to the S. E. angle of the fort, we returned to attack a large body of the enemy, drawn up to the Eastward of the lower end

Fury, Harpy, Railleur, Brui-
nt, Archer, Locust, Tickler,
Monkey, Firm.

end of the lake, and who kept annoying us with a moſt deſtructive fire, from 18 and 12 pounders, which, until now, we had no opportunity of diſperſing. Theſe, however, were kept up in check by Maj. Hammond, with the 1ſt battalion 2d regiment, and three 6-pounders, who maintained his poſition with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and gallantry. I ordered ſome more 6-pounders to be brought up, and, under cover of their fire, I moved round upon the enemy's left flank, who, as we advanced, made a precipitate retreat into the lake, where numbers periſhed, among whom were, Mahummud Shah Khan, and Adill Khan, two of the principal Sirdars of the Ally-goles. After this the enemy quitted the field, flying in all directions. Lieut.-col. Browne, with the 2d regiment, and 3d regiment of Native Cavalry, and Gallopers, continued to watch the motions of a conſiderable body of horſe during the action, and afterwards moved down to the field of engagement, to protect the removal of the captured guns, and our wounded, who were unavoidably left there. Lieut.-col. Ball at the ſame time moved down with the 3d brigade to ſupport the cavalry. I find it impoſſible to expreſs my gratitude and obligation for the ſupport I received from every officer and ſoldier engaged. Were I allowed to offer my individual thanks to Lieut.-col. Horsford, commanding the artillery, and to Lieut.-col. Browne, commanding the 2d brigade of infantry, they are particularly due. From Brig.-maj. Menzies, Capts. Fraſer and M'Night, the officers of Maj.-gen. Fraſer's ſtaff, I received the moſt active aſſiſtance, for which I feel myſelf highly indebted. My ſincere thanks are alſo due to my Brigade Major Capt. Cameron, the Engineer Bowyer, of the 12th regiment, Native Infantry, who acted as my aide-de-camp on the occaſion. I ſhould not be doing juſtice to my own feelings were I not to mention, in the moſt pointed manner, the gallant conduct and ſteadineſs of the Majeſty's 74th regiment, which was ſo ſeverely ſtudy ously diſplayed on the day. I have equal ſatisfaction in the meritorious conduct of the 1ſt battalion 3d regiment, under the command of Lieut.-col. Burnſ, who ſhewed them ſelves in every way worthy of the name of Britiſh troops. From the moſt accurate accounts I can obtain, the enemy's force conſiſted of 24 battalions, a conſiderable body of horſe, and 30 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which is already brought in. The enemy's loſs, as far as I can aſcertain, has been very great, and it is ſuppoſed near 2000 have been killed and drowned in their efforts to eſcape. At the ſame time, glorious as has been the reſult of this day, I have to lament the death of ma lant ſoldier. The remains of the army, which took ſhelter in th Deeg, are in the greateſt conſt and are deſerting in vaſt numbers the honour to incloſe a general the killed, wounded, and miſſing corps engaged, and a return of o &c. captured and brought int more guns are hourly diſcovered. the ſatisfaction to add, that an captured guns are 11 6-pounders 12-pounders left by the detachi der my command. W. Monson

Total Killed, Wounded, and M

Europeans.—1 General Office tains, 17 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign jeants, 22 Corporals, 1 Gunner, mers. 19 Privates, 2 Staff-office and 57 Bullock .

Natives.—Five Soub 22 Havildars, 11 Naicks, 1 Privates, 1 Serang, 1 Tindal, 20 Bheeſties, 6 Bildars, and 31 Bullo

Officers Killed.—His Majeſ Regiment, Capt. Henry Nanford 2d Reg. N. I. Lieut. John Forbe 4th Reg. N. I. Lieut. C. C. Lieut. —— Burgeſs. 2d bat. 1ſt Aſſiſt. Surg. J. Lyons.

Officers Wounded.—Maj.-gen ſeverely. His Majeſty's 58th R Chiſholm, doing duty with his 76th Reg. His Majeſty's 75th R Manſel, doing duty with receive peans. His Majeſty's 76th Re W. Bampton. 1ſt batt. 4th N Lieut. Nicholl, doing duty. Eur giment, Lieuts. A. Maxton, T. Chatfield, ditto; T. Bevar T. Brown, ditto; and T. M ſlightly. 1ſt batt. 2d. Reg. N Murray, ſlightly. 1ſt batt. 11th —— Hunter, doing duty. 1ſt Ro, N. I. James Turner, P Cornet. —— Penny, ſlightly. 16th R. N. I. — Hales, —— Brodie, ſlightly. Total 61 Killed, 165 wounded, 12 m Natives, 81 killed, 274 wounde ning. Miſſing, ſuppoſed to be kil total of ordnance captured is 8

J. Malcolm, Ma

[Some further account of the ab and dated Dowlatabad, dated Cawnp 17, 1803, in which it appears Fraſer's leg had been amputate ankle, and that this gallant ſtaff officer was doing well.]

By command of Lieutenant-genera Marquis Wellesley.

Head-quarters, Fattyghur, Nov.

My Lord, My report* of yeſt

* This diſpatch alluded to, ſome accident, has not been re

your Lordſhip an account of my
n the enemy's cavalry. I now
my duty to point out the very
us conduct of the troops en-
this occaſion. Since I left Del-
he 31ſt ult. the troops have daily
a diſtance of 23 or 24 miles.
he day and night previous to the
hey marched 58 miles, and from
nce to which they purſued the
the ſpace paſſed over before they
n up their ground muſt have ex-
o miles. The patience, perſe-
and diſcipline, which they diſ-
nder ſuch uncommon fatigue,
activity, zeal, and reſolution,
ch they at laſt attacked the ene-
ircumſtances which entitle them
gheſt praiſe and approbation. I
elf particularly indebted on this
to Col. Macan, the commander
y. The merits of this officer are
nown to your Lordſhip, that I
neceſſary to ſay more than that
ſeſted the ſame judgment, ſpi-
zeal, which have ſo often diſtin-
im. Lieut.-col. Vandeleur, who
led the 1ſt brigade of cavalry,
his corps into action with the ut-
dity, and diſplayed the greateſt
and gallantry in his repeated
rous charges of the enemy.—
ſty's 8th regiment of Dragoons,
led by Capt. Abercrombie, and
id 6th regiments of Native Ca-
former commanded by Capt.
nd the latter by Capt. Swinton,
through different bodies of the
horſe, with the greateſt reſolu-
effect. A ſmall party of the 8th
totally deſtroyed a conſiderable
Ally-gole Infantry, which formed
the enemy's force. Lieut.-col.
10 commanded the ſecond bri-
gade, is likewiſe entitled to my highes
praiſe and approbation. His Majeſty',
27th and 29th regiments of Light Dragoons
the former commanded by Capt. Philpot,
and the latter by Major Wade, and the
4th regiment of Native Cavalry, com-
manded by Capt. Elliot, attacked, with
the utmoſt energy and effect, the differ-
ent bodies of the enemy to which they
were oppoſed. Lieut.-col. Toone com-
manded the advanced guard, and deſerves
my gratitude and approbation for the ſpi-
rit and activity which he diſplayed in that
ſituation. I have great ſatisfaction in re-
porting to your Lordſhip the very merito-
rious conduct of Capt. Browne, and the
corps of Horſe Artillery under his com-
mand, who, by the rapidity of their
movements, were enabled to do great exe-
cution. Capt. Browne's great attention
to the management of his corps, and his
zeal and activity when called into action,
have, on every occaſion, merited my beſt
acknowledgements. I cannot conclude
this diſpatch without expreſſing to your
Lordſhip the ſatisfaction I have derived
from the good conduct of the infantry, com-
manded by Lieut.-col. Don. Though not
preſent in the affair of yeſterday, the zeal
and patience with which they have ſup-
ported the fatigues of ſo arduous a march,
deſerve my warmeſt thanks. Their eager-
neſs in the purſuit would, there is no
doubt, have been equalled by their gal-
lantry in the attack of the enemy, had
they come up with them. I have not yet
aſcertained completely where the enemy
have fled to, but all accounts lead me to
believe, that they are ſcattered over the
country, and no where collected in any
conſiderable numbers. G. Lake.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

1 Havildar, 19 rank and file, 1 Bildar,
5 Lafcars, 2 Syces, 75 horſes.

PETITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

ible Petition of the Roman Ca-
of Ireland, whoſe name are
ito ſubſcribed, in behalf of
lves and others his Majeſty's
, profeſſing the Roman Catho-
gion,

h,—that your Petitioners are
attached to the perſon, family,
rnment of their moſt gracious
; that they are impreſſed with
s of affectionate gratitude for the
laws which have been enacted
ating their condition during his
ign; and that they contemplate
onal and decided predilection,
able principles of the Britiſh
on. Your Petitioners moſt hum-
that they have, ſolemnly and
publicly, taken the oaths by law pre-
ſcribed to his Majeſty's Roman Catholic
ſubjects, as teſts of political and moral
principles; and they confidently appeal to
the ſufferings which they have long en-
dured, and the ſacrifices which they ſtill
make, rather than violate their conſciences
by taking oaths of a religious or ſpiritual
import contrary to their belief) as deciſive
proofs of their profound and ſcrupulous
reverence for the ſacred obligation of an
oath. Your Petitioners beg leave to re-
preſent—that by theſe awful teſts they
bind themſelves, in the preſence of the
all-ſeeing Deity, whom all claſſes of
Chriſtians adore, "to be faithful and
bear true allegiance to their moſt gracious
Sovereign Lord King George the Third,
and

and him to defend to the utmoſt of their power againſt all conſpiracies and attempts whatſoever that ſhall be made againſt his perſon, crown, or dignity; to do their utmoſt endeavours to diſcloſe and make known to his Majeſty and his heirs, all treaſons and traitorous conſpiracies which may be formed againſt him or them; and faithfully to maintain, to ſupport and defend, to the utmoſt of their power, the ſucceſſion to the Crown in his Majeſty's family againſt any perſon or perſons whatſoever;" that, by thoſe oaths, they renounce and abjure obedience and allegiance unto any other perſon claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm; that they reject and deteſt, as unchriſtian and impious to believe, that it is lawful in any way to injure any perſon or perſons whatſoever under pretence of their being Heretics; and alſo that unchriſtian and impious principle, that no faith is to be kept with Heretics: that it is no article of their faith, and that they renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any authority whatſoever, may be depoſed or murdered by their ſubjects, or by any perſon whatſoever; that they do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil juriſdiction, power, ſuperiority, or pre-eminence within this realm; that they firmly believe, that no act, in itſelf unjuſt, immoral, or wicked, can ever be juſtified or excuſed, by or under pretence or colour that it was done for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any eccleſiaſtical power whatſoever; and that it is not an article of the Catholic Faith, neither are they thereby required to believe or profeſs, that the Pope is infallible, or that they are bound to any order, in its own nature immoral, though the Pope or any eccleſiaſtical power ſhould idue or direct any ſuch order; but that, on the contrary, they hold that it would be ſinful in them to pay any reſpect or obſervance thereto; that they do not believe that any ſin whatſoever, committed by them, can be forgiven at the mere will of any Pope, or of any prieſt, or of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, but that any perſon who receives abſolution for the ſame, without a ſincere ſorrow for them, and a firm and ſincere reſolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, ſo far from obtaining thereby any remiſſion of his ſins, incurs the additional guilt of violating a ſacrament; and, by the ſame ſolemn obligation, they are bound and firmly pledged to defend, to the utmoſt of their power, the ſettlement and arrangement of property in their country, as eſtabliſhed by the laws now in being; that they diſclaimed, diſavowed, and ſolemn jured, any intention to ſubvert the Church Eſtabliſhment for the pur ſubſtituting a Catholic Eſtabliſhm its ſtead; and that they have alſo ſ ly ſworn, that they will not exerc privilege, to which they are or m come entitled, to diſturb or weak Proteſtant religion or Proteſtant G ment of Ireland.—Your Petitioner humbly beg leave to ſhew, that h painful it is to their feelings, that it ſtill be thought neceſſary to exa teſts from them and from them alon his Majeſty's ſubjects; they can wi ſect truth affirm, that the politic moral principles, which are there ſerted, are not only conformable opinions and habits, but are expreſſly eated by the religion which they and your Petitioners moſt humbly that the religious doctrines, which ſuch teſts to be taken, will be pron by this Honourable Houſe to be enti a toleration, not merely partial bu plete, under the happy Conſtituti Government of this realm; and t Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, ing thoſe principles, will be con as ſubjects upon whoſe fidelity th may repoſe the firmeſt reliance.— Petitioners further moſt humbly that 26 years have now elapſed ſinc moſt gracious Sovereign, and th nourable Houſes of Parliament in I by their public and deliberate a clared, that, from the uniform pe behaviour of the Roman Catholics land for a long ſeries of years, it a reaſonable and expedient to relax abilities and incapacities under they laboured; and that it muſt te only to the cultivation and impro of this kingdom, but to the pro and ſtrength of all his Majeſty's nions, that his Majeſty's ſubjects of nominations ſhould enjoy the b of a free Conſtitution, and ther bound to each other by mutual and mutual affection; a declaration ed upon unerring principles of juſti found policy, which ſtill remains carried into full effect although pe titioners are impreſſed with a belie the apprehenſions which retard its cial operation previous to the Unio not exiſt in the Parliament of the Kingdom.—For your Petitioners humbly ſhew, that, by virtue of Statutes now in force, his Majeſty man Catholic ſubjects, who form a a proportion of the population of I and contribute ſo largely to the re of the State, do yet labour under incapacities, reſtraints, and priv

which affect them with peculiar ſeverity in almoſt every ſtation of life; that more ſpecially they are denied the capacity of ſitting or voting in either of the Honourable Houſes of Parliament; the manifold evils conſequent upon which incapacity they truſt it is unneceſſary to unfold or enumerate to this Honourable Houſe.—They are diſabled from holding or exerciſing (unleſs by a ſpecial diſpenſation) any corporate office whatſoever in the cities and towns in which they reſide; they are incapacitated and diſqualified from holding or exerciſing the offices of ſheriffs and ſub-ſheriffs, and various offices of truſt, honour, and emolument in the State, in his Majeſty's military and naval ſervice, and in the adminiſtration of laws, in this their native land.—Your Petitioners, declining to enter into the painful detail of the many incapacities and inconveniences avowedly inflicted by thoſe ſtatutes upon his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, beg leave, however, moſt earneſtly to ſolicit the attention of this Honourable Houſe, to the humiliating and ignominious ſyſtem of excluſion, reproach, and ſuſpicion, which thoſe ſtatutes generate and keep alive.—For your Petitioners moſt humbly ſhew, that in conſequence of the hoſtile ſpirit thereby ſanctioned, their hopes of enjoying the privileges, which, through the benignity of their moſt gracious Sovereign, they have been capacitated to enjoy, are nearly altogether fruſtrated, inſomuch that they are, in effect, ſhut out from almoſt all the honours, dignities, and offices of truſt and emolument in the State, from rank and diſtinction in his Majeſty's Army and Navy, and even from the loweſt ſituations and franchiſes in the ſeveral cities and corporate towns throughout his Majeſty's dominions.—And your Petitioners ſeverely feel, that this unqualified interdiction of thoſe of their communion from all municipal ſtations, from the franchiſes of all guilds and corporations, and from the patronage and benefits annexed to thoſe ſituations, is not an evil terminating in itſelf; for they beg leave to ſtate, that, by giving an advantage over thoſe of their communion to others by whom ſuch ſituations are excluſively poſſeſſed, it eſtabliſhes a ſpecies of qualified monopoly, univerſally operating in their diſfavour, contrary to the ſpirit, and highly detrimental to the freedom, of trade.—Your Petitioners likewiſe ſeverely feel, that his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects, in conſequence of their excluſions from the offices of ſheriffs and ſub-ſheriffs, and of the hoſtile ſpirit of thoſe Statutes, do not fully enjoy certain other ineſtimable privileges of the Britiſh Conſtitution, which the Law has moſt jealouſly maintained and ſecured to their fellow ſubjects.—Your Petitioners moſt humbly beg leave to ſolicit the attention of this Honourable Houſe to the diſtinction which has conceded the elective, and denies the repreſentative franchiſe to one and the ſame claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects; which detaches from property its proportion of political power under a Conſtitution, whoſe vital principle is the union of the one with the other; which cloſes every avenue of legalized ambition againſt thoſe who muſt be preſumed to have great credit and influence among the maſs of the population of the country; which refuſes to Peers of the realm all ſhare in the legiſlative repreſentation, either actual or virtual, and renders the liberal profeſſion of the Law to Roman Catholics a mere object of pecuniary traffick, deſpoiled of its hopes and its honours. Your Petitioners further moſt humbly ſhew, that the excluſion of ſo numerous and efficient a portion of his Majeſty's ſubjects as the Roman Catholics of this realm, from civil honours and offices, and from advancement in his Majeſty's Army and Navy, actually impairs, in a very material degree, the moſt valuable reſources of the Britiſh Empire, by impeding his Majeſty's general ſervice, ſtifling the moſt honourable and powerful incentives to civil and military merit, and unneceſſarily reſtricting the exerciſe of that bright prerogative of the Crown, which encourages good ſubjects to promote the public welfare, and excites them to meritorious actions, by a well-regulated diſtribution of public honours and rewards.—Your Petitioners beg leave moſt humbly to ſubmit, that thoſe manifold incapacities, reſtraints, and privations, are abſolutely repugnant to the liberal and comprehenſive principles recognized by their moſt gracious Sovereign and the Parliament of Ireland; that they are impolitic reſtraints upon his Majeſty's prerogative; that they are hurtful and vexatious to the feelings of a loyal and generous people; and that the total abolition of them will be found not only compatible with, but highly conducive to, the perfect ſecurity of every eſtabliſhment, religious or political, now exiſting in this realm. For your Petitioners moſt explicitly declare, that they do not ſeek or wiſh, in the remoteſt degree, to injure or encroach upon "the rights, privileges, immunities, poſſeſſions, or revenues, appertaining to the biſhops and clergy of the Proteſtant Religion as by law eſtabliſhed, or to the churches committed to their charge, or to any of them;" the ſole object of your petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms with their fellow ſubjects, of the full benefits of the Britiſh Laws and Conſtitution.—Your Petitioners beg

beg leave moſt humbly to obſerve, that, although they might well and juſtly inſiſt upon the firm and unabated loyalty of his Majeſty's Roman Catholic ſubjects to their moſt gracious Sovereign, their profound reſpect for the Legiſlature, and their dutiful ſubmiſſion to the Laws; yet they moſt eſpecially reſt their humble claims and expectations of relief upon the clear and manifeſt conduciveneſs of the meaſure which they ſolicit, to the general and permanent tranquillity, ſtrength, and happineſs, of the Britiſh Empire. And your Petitioners, entertaining no doubt of its final accompliſhment, from its evident juſtice and utility, do moſt ſolemnly aſſure this Honourable Houſe, that their earneſt ſolicitude for it, at this peculiar criſis, ariſes principally from their anxious deſire to extinguiſh all motives to diſunion, and all means of exciting diſcontent.—For your Petitioners humbly ſtate it as their decided opinion, that the enemies of the Britiſh Empire, who meditate the ſubjugation of Ireland, have no hopes of ſucceſs, ſave in the diſunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is, that your Petitioners are deeply anxious, at this moment, that a meaſure ſhould be accompliſhed, which will annihilate the principle of religious animoſity, and animate all deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects in an enthuſiaſtic defence of the beſt Conſtitution that has ever yet been eſtabliſhed.—Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly preſume to expreſs the earneſt but reſpectful hope, that this Honourable Houſe will, in its wiſdom and liberality, deem the ſeveral Statutes now in force againſt them, no longer neceſſary to be retained, and that his Majeſty's lawful and dutiful ſubjects, profeſſing the Roman Catholic religion, may be effectually relieved from the operation of thoſe Statutes, and that ſo they may be reſtored to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the Britiſh Conſtitution, equally and in common with their fellow ſubjects throughout the Britiſh Empire.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Shrewſbury, Waterford, and Wexford; Fingall, Kinmare, Gormanſtown, Southwell, Trimleſtown, Robert Plunket, Thomas Barnwall, Thomas French, bart. Edward Bellew, bart. Francis Goold, &c. and 79 other gentlemen.

CEREMONY OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, *at* WINDSOR CASTLE, *on St.* GEORGE'S DAY; *concluded from p.* 376.

THE SOVEREIGN coming under his State, Garter King of Arms called over the Knights; and a proceſſion was made from the Royal apartment, through the Preſence and Guard-chambers; the end of St. George's hall; the late private chapel; the paſſage leading to the great ſtairs; deſcending which, through the hall to the Great court; and, from thence, to the South door of St. George's chapel, in the following order:

Two Fife Majors.
Four Drum-majors of the Household.
—— Lamb, eſq. Drum-major of England, uncovered.
Fourteen Trumpets.
Two Tambrones.
Two Sidedrums.

All in their ſtate dreſſes; the trumpets playing the Jubilee and Inſtallation marches, alternately relieved by the drums and fifes.

Six Naval Officers of Travers College, in their uniform.
Eighteen Poor Knights of Windſor.
Ten Prebendaries.
Nine Peers' ſons.

The Six Knights Elect, without their mantles and caps; viz. Dukes of Rutland and Beaufort; Marquis of Abercorn; Earls Cheſterfield, Pembroke, and Winchilſea.

Fifteen of the old Knights, in the following order; viz. Earl Camden, Earl Spencer, Earl of Weſtmoreland, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Chatham, Duke of Devonſhire, Prince William of Gloucester, Duke of Glouceſter, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Suſſex, Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Kent, Duke of Clarence, Duke of York, and the Prince of Wales.

Norroy King of Arms.
Clarenceux King of Arms.

Two Serjeants at Arms a little in advance of the Sword of State.

The Regiſter having Garter King of Arms on his right; and Deputy Black Rod on his left hand; bearing the Rolls of their reſpective Offices.

The Chancellor, with the Purſe, having on his right hand the Prelate.

Two Serjeants at Arms a little in advance of the Sword of State.

Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

The Duke of Montroſe, carrying the Sword of State.
Lord Chamberlain.
The SOVEREIGN, in the full habit of the Order;
His train borne by the eldeſt ſons of two Dukes; viz. the Marquis of Taviſtock, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Bedford; and the Marquis of Worceſter, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Beaufort; the former 17 years of age, and the latter 13; and by the Hon. Mr. Villiers.

Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

The

he Officers of State; viz.
of Harrington, Gold Stick.
of Hertford, Maſter of the Horſe.
ckesfield, Captain of the Yeomen
Guards.
. Helen's, Lord in Waiting.
Gentlemen Penſioners.
is Majeſty's pages, in a new uni-

g to the Chapel, the proceſſion
at the South door; paſſed down
h aile; and up the North aile to
pter-houſe; the Poor Knights di-
on either ſide, at ſome diſtance
e Chapter-houſe; then the Pre-
s, next above; and the Officers
s neareſt to the Chapter-houſe;
tering with the Sovereign into the
-houſe but the Knights Compa-
d the ſworn Officers of the Order.
ights Elect retired to their chairs
aile behind the Altar. The Sove-
train was carried into the Chapter-
y Garter, and borne out of the
-houſe by Deputy Black Rod, and
in carried by the train-bearers. De-
ck Rod, and the Regiſter, not hav-
ſworn, remained in the aile, oppo-
the Knights Elect. The Sovereign
Knights Companions being ſeat-
latter according to their ſeniority,
ir ſtalls in the Chapel; Garter ac-
d his Majeſty, that Robert Quarme,
eputy Black Rod, waited at the
nd humbly prayed admittance to
e oath of office; and he being
on introduced by Garter, kneeled
e Sovereign, on the left hand;
Garter, holding the Goſpels, ad-
red the oath. Deputy Black Rod,
kiſſed the Sovereign's hand, retired
lace at the bottom of the table.
he Chancellor acquainted his Ma-
hat the Dean of Windſor, the Hon.
v. Dr. Legge, attended at the door,
yed admittance to take the oath,
ſter of the Order. He was there-
ntroduced by Garter and Deputy
Rod; the latter carrying the En-
f the Regiſter's office: the Chan-
dminiſtered the oath; and the Re-
being inveſted, and having kiſſed
vereign's hand, withdrew to his
t the bottom of the table. Then,
Sovereign's command, the Chan-
ſtanding on the left hand of his
y, read the new Statute. Which
the Regiſter returned to his place.
then, by the Sovereign's command,
iced the Duke of Rutland between
ights, the Dukes of York and Cla-
who was received at the door by
o junior Knights, and conducted
table, where the ſurcoat, girdle,
ord had been placed; and Garter
ing the ſurcoat to the two ſenior
Knights, they inveſted his Grace there-
with, the Regiſter reading the admoni-
tion. Then Garter preſented the girdle
in like manner, and afterwards the ſword,
which they put on his Grace, who then
took his place near the table. Garter
then introduced the Hon. Capt. Yorke,
Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, Knight
Elect of the Order, who ſtood at his Ex-
cellency's place near the table, between
the Dukes of Cumberland and Kent.
Garter then introduced the Duke of Beau-
fort, between the Dukes of Suſſex and
Cambridge; the Marquis of Abercorn,
between the Duke of Glouceſter and
Prince William of Glouceſter; the Earl
of Pembroke, between the Duke of De-
vonſhire and the Earl of Chatham; the
Earl of Winchelſea, between the Marquis
of Saliſbury and the Earl of Weſtmore-
land; the Earl of Cheſterfield, between
Earls Spencer and Camden; who were
ſeverally inveſted with the ſurcoat, girdle,
and ſword, with the like ceremony as in
the caſe of the Duke of Rutland and the
Proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke. The
Knights Elect and the Proxy continued in
the Chapter-houſe while the proceſſion
to the Chapel was made down to the
bottom of the North aile, and up the
Nave, into the Choir in the following
order:

Firſt, the Poor Knights; who, coming into the Choir, made their reverences, firſt to the Altar, than to the Sovereign's ſtall, and placed themſelves, on each ſide, near the Altar.

The Prebendaries made their reverences in like manner, and went to their places under the ſtall.

The Officers of Arms, making their reverences, ſtood next the Poor Knights.

Then the Knights Companions, each in the order which he had walked, made their reverences, and retired unto their banners; where they remained ſtanding.

The Regiſter, Garter, and Deputy Black Rod, making their reverences toge-ther, ſtood before their form.

The Prelate and Chancellor did the ſame.

The Sword of State, with the Lord Cham-berlain on his left hand (the Sove-reign being ſeated), ſtood on the ſteps before, or under, the Sovereign's ſtall.

The Sovereign made one reverence to the Altar; and, being ſeated in his ſtall, repeated the ſame; the Train-bearers ſtanding upon the ſteps leading to the Sovereign's ſtall.

All the other Knights continued ſtanding under their banners.

The Prelate was conducted to the Altar by the Verger of Saint George's Cha-pel; and two Prebendaries by the ſame Verger.

Then

Then Garter, with the uſual reverences, took up the banner of the late Duke of Saxe Gotha; and, holding it up, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined, and, making their reverences, repaired to the two ſenior Knights; who thereupon joined, making their reverences together, and received the banner from Garter, which they carried, the point foremoſt, a little declining; and, being preceded by the ſaid Provincial Kings of Arms, advanced to the firſt ſtep of the Altar, where they repeated their reverences, and, coming to the rails, made one reverence to the Altar; then, kneeling, they delivered the banner to the Prelate; who, aſſiſted by the Prebendaries, placed it upright at the South end of the Altar. The two Knights then returned with like reverences, and ſtood under their banners. The Sword was then delivered by Garter to the two next ſenior Knights; who, attended by the ſaid Provincial Kings of Arms, offered the ſame (the hilt upwards) with like ceremonies. The Helm and Creſt were offered by the two next ſenior Knights, with the ſame ceremony, attended by the ſaid Provincial Kings of Arms. The atchievements of the late Marquis of Stafford, of the late Duke of Beaufort, and the late Duke of Roxburgh, were offered with the ſame ceremonies, by the ſix ſenior Knights not of the Royal blood, attended each time by two Heralds in rotation. Then Garter, bowing to each Knight (the ſenior firſt), ſummoned him to aſcend into his ſtall; when he made his reverences; and the ſame were repeated when in the ſtalls. All the Knights being in their ſtalls, Garter ſummoned the two ſenior Knights under their banners, in order to inſtal the Duke of Rutland: and a proceſſion was made to the Chapter-houſe, all making the uſual reverences on going out of the Choir, in the following order:

Poor Knights.
Officers of Arms.
Deputy Black Rod. The Regiſter. Garter.

The two Knigths went into the Chapter-houſe; whence they returned to the Choir in the following order:

Poor Knights.
Officers of Arms.
Deputy Black Rod.

Garter, carrying on a cuſhion, the Mantle, Hood, Great Collar, and Book of Statutes.

The Regiſter, carrying in his hand, the New Teſtament, and the Forms of the Oath and Admonitions.

The two Knights, having the Duke of Rutland between them; his Grace was habited in his ſurcoat, and girt with his ſword, and carried his cap and feather in his hand. The proceſſion, paſſing to the Weſt end of the Choir only, entered the Choir, all making the uſu rence: Garter, with the Regi Deputy Black Rod, went under appointed for his Grace; Garter the cuſhion upon the deſk of t ſtall. The two Knights, with th entered into the lower ſtall, wh Regiſter adminiſtered the oath, Black Rod holding the Goſpe two Knights then conducted h into the upper ſtall; the Regi Garter entering into the lower ſt Deputy Black Rod remaining in Garter then preſented the Mant Knights, who inveſted his Grac with, the Regiſter reading the tion. Next Garter preſented th which was put on over his Grac ſhoulder, the ends of the tippe brought in front, and paſſed un girdle. Then Garter preſented th Collar and George, with which the inveſted the Duke, whilſt the Reg the admonition. Garter then p the Statute book, which the Kni livered to his Grace; and then, the cap and feather on his he ſeated him in his ſtall; and his riſing up, made his double re firſt to the Altar, then to the Se The Knights, after embracing a gratulating him, deſcended him middle of the choir; and, maki reverences, went up into their ſtal repeating the ſame, ſat down; t cers returning to their places. Th ter ſummoned the two Knights ſeniority, in order to inſtal Capt Proxy for the Earl of Hardwick was thereupon conducted with t ceremony into the ſtall under t pointed for his Principal, where giſter adminiſtered to him the oa was then conducted into the upp and the Mantle being preſented ter, the Knights put the ſame left arm, ſo that the Croſs, emb within the Garter, might be ſeen then ſeated the ſaid Proxy in th with the ceremony as before-men and returned to their ſtalls; the immediately riſing, made his rev and remained ſtanding during th the ceremony, with the Mantle arm. The Duke of Beaufort, th quis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pe the Earl of Winchelſea, and the Cheſterfield, were ſeverally in and inſtalled, in the ſame manne Duke of Rutland. The Knights ſtalled, Divine Service began. At th of the Offertory, "*Let your Light ſ* &c.—the organ playing—the Off the Wardrobe ſpread a carpet on t of the Altar; and Deputy Bla making his obeiſances, went up

e Altar, on the right ſide; where ed, from the Yeoman of the e, a rich carpet and cuſhion, ith the aſſiſtance of the Yeomen, own for the Sovereign to kneel In the mean time, Garter ſum- he Knights from their ſtalls, be- with the junior; each Knight his reverence in his ſtall, and the ſame, with his companion, Choir, retired under his banner. Knights ſtanding thus under their , and the Prelate at the Altar to the offerings, the Sovereign, mak- reverence to the Altar, deſcended is ſtall; and then, making another ce in the middle of the Choir, pro- to the offering in the following or-

Garter. The Regiſter.
The Chancellor.
ord Chamberlain. Sword of State.
overeign; his Majeſty's train borne as before.

Senior Knight, being the Knight ted to deliver the offering to the So- n, made his reverence as the proceſ- ſſed; and thereupon placed him- little behind his Majeſty, on the ſide. The Sovereign, coming to ps of the Altar, made a reverence; Deputy Black Rod, on his knee, ed the offering to the Knight, who ed it to the Sovereign; and his y, taking off his cap and feathers, e offering into the baſon, held by relate, aſſiſted by the Prebendaries. overeign, riſing, made his reverence e Altar; and, retiring, another in iddle of the Choir; all the attend- urning as his Majeſty did, and mak- eir reverences at the ſame time; and, in his ſtall, another. The Knight delivered the offering retired under anner, when the proceſſion came ite the ſame. During the Sove- return, the Officers of the Ward- removed the carpet and cuſhion on his Majeſty had kneeled; leav- e firſt carpet, and placing two cuſh- or the Knights; and Deputy Black with the uſual reverences, returned place. All the Knights ſtanding their banners, the Provincial Kings ns joined with uſual reverences, and to the Prince of Wales; who, in iddle of the Choir, made his double nce, firſt to the Altar, then to the ign, and was conducted to the Al- where, taking off his cap, and mak- nother reverence, he kneeled, and l gold and ſilver in the baſon; and, ing in the ſame order, went into ll, where, making his reverence, he wn. Then two Officers of Arms at-

tended the next Knight or Knights in ſeniority being companions; who offered in like manner, and ſo on till all the Knights and the Proxy offered, and aſcended into their ſtalls. Divine Service ended, the Prelate was conducted to his ſeat by the Verger of St. George's chapel. Garter then ſummoned the Knights under their banners, juniors firſt, which done, the poor Knights joined, made their reverences, and went out of the Choir; as did the Prebendaries, the Officers of Arms, the Knights, and the Officers of the Order. The Lord Chamberlain and the Sword of State preceded the Sovereign as before. The proceſſion moved to the great Weſt Door of the chapel, up the South aile, and out at the South door, to the upper Caſtle; but the Proxy went in proceſſion no farther than the South door; where the mantle of his Principal was delivered to the Sexton. The poor Knights and Prebendaries filed off on either ſide in the Guard-chamber; the Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, in the Preſence-chamber; the Knights Companions divided on either ſide in the Royal Apartment. The Sovereign, having the Officers of the Order before him, went under the State, where he ſaluted the Knights by pulling off his cap; and then retired till dinner time. It was paſt five o'clock before the ceremony had finiſhed, when the proceſſion returned in the ſame order as it entered the Chapel, with the band playing the march in Hercules.

DINNER.

The Dinner was laid out in St. George's hall. When the firſt ſervice was placed on the tables of the Sovereign and Knights, the Knights and Officers being in their Order in the Preſence-chamber as before, and his Majeſty under the State; a proceſſion was made to the hall, in the following order, about half paſt five o'clock:

The Officers of Arms.
The Knights, in their order, according to their ſtalls.
The Officers of the Order.
Lord Chamberlain. The Sword of State
The SOVEREIGN.

The Officers of Arms divided at the lower end of the Hall; the Knights above them in a line, according to their ſeniority (the ſenior neareſt to the State), who took off their caps and feathers as the Sovereign paſſed. The Officers of the Order proceeded before the Sovereign to the *Haut-pas*, and then retired behind the Knights. The Sovereign being under his State, ſaluted the Knights; and the Princes of the Blood Royal aſcended the *Haut-pas*, and ſtood at the ends of the table. Grace being ſaid by the Prelate, the Sovereign

at down. Then the Knights put on their caps, and were conducted by the Officers of Arms to the table, the ſeniors firſt, paſſing up from the lower end, and taking their places according to their ſeniority. The proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke took his place below the junior Knight. Towards the latter end of the firſt courſe, a large gilt cup being brought to the Sovereign by the Cup-bearer, his Majeſty drank to the Knights; who being, at his Majeſty's command, informed of the ſame by Garter, ſtood up uncovered, pledged the Sovereign, then ſat down, and put on their caps. The ſecond courſe was then brought as follows: Four Serjeants at Arms, with their maces, two and two; Comptroller and Treaſurer of the Houſehold, together, with their white ſtaves; the Sewer; Gentlemen Penſioners bearing the diſhes; two Clerks of the Green Cloth; the Clerk Comptroller; a Clerk of the Kitchen. Immediately after, Garter, attended by all the Officers of Arms, advanced from the lower end of the hall, with the uſual reverences, to the *Haut-pas;* and he aſcending the loweſt ſtep, and crying "*Largeſſe*" thrice, proclaimed the Sovereign's ſtyle in Latin, French, and Engliſh. The Officers of Arms then retired, with the uſual reverences. Garter, and the Officer of Arms, then cried "*Largeſſe*" thrice. Then Garter bowed to the Duke of Rutland, who ſtanding up uncovered, Garter, with one "*Largeſſe*," proclaimed his Grace's ſtyle in Engliſh. Garter, and the Officers of Arms, then cried "*Largeſſe*" once. In like manner, Garter proclaimed the ſtyles of the Earl of Hardwicke; the Duke of Beaufort; the Marquis of Abercorn; the Earl of Pembroke; the Earl of Winchelſea; and the Earl of Cheſterfield. The banquet was afterwards brought up to the Sovereign's table with the ſame ceremony as the ſecond courſe. Dinner being ended, the Knights placed themſelves in a line as before dinner, and Grace being ſaid by the Prelate, and the Sovereign having waſhed, the Knights altogether made [illegible] to his Majeſty, who put [illegible] and ſaluted them. Then the Kn[illegible]icers returned to the Preſence chamber b[illegible]re the Sovereign, in the ſame order in which they came. The preparations for this ſplendid ceremony were upon the grandeſt ſcale, and executed with extraordinary elegance and rapidity. In the chapel of St. George, where alone ſeats could be obtained by the purchaſe of tickets, places were aſſigned for ſpectators in the three aiſles, and within the ſcreen viſitors had ſeats allowed them in the Organ-loft, in the body of the Choir, in the Queen's cloſet, and in the Lord Chamberlain's gallery. A gallery was erected on the North ſide by the Altar for the Queen and Princeſſes; it was ſurmounted by a canopy of crimſon velvet, with gold fringe. On the oppoſite ſide, there was a gallery for the Lord Chamberlain, the Officers of State, the Foreign Ambaſſadors, and Ladies of Diſtinction, to the number of about fifty, including the German, Ruſſian, Swediſh, Daniſh, Pruſſian, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, Hanoverian, Neapolitan, Sardinian, Portugueſe, and American Miniſters, and their Ladies. The banners of the Knights were all ſuſpended over the ſtalls, and above them their reſpective helmets and creſts, and armorial bearings. They were all either new, or recently painted, and gilt for the occaſion, and made a very grand and chivalrous appearance. Purple velvet-cuſhions were placed before the Knight's ſtalls. The entertainments were alſo given in the Caſtle to the Nobility and Gentry, and Military Officers, excluſive of the Knights' banquet in St. George's hall. The chief of them was in the Audience-chamber of her Majeſty, where the Concert was given at the late grand Fête. It contained three tables ſet out in the moſt beautiful variety and taſte for the Ladies. The Dowager Marchioneſs of Bath, Ladies Cardigan and Harcourt, did the honours to the Queen's gueſts. The Queen dined with the female branches of the Royal Family in another apartment.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The French Navy now conſiſts of 53 ſhips of the line, 21 of which are at Breſt, viz. one of 120 guns, two of 110, two of 80, and eighteen of 74.

A French Gentleman is ſaid to have received a letter from France, ſtating, that poſitive terms, that the moſt formidable preparations for an expedition to Ireland have been making for ſome time.

Accounts from Paris ſtate, that Arthur O'Connor ſtill remained at Breſt, as a General of Diviſion, and was principally employed in diſciplining the corps of Iriſh Guides. He is ſaid, however, to be upon ill terms with Generals Augereau and Gantheaume, who have the command of the French troops.

The French Charge d'Affaires at Dreſden lately inſiſted upon the prohibition of the *Courier de Londres*; which requeſt has been complied with. The Britiſh Reſident, in conſequence, requeſted the ſuppreſſion of the *Moniteur*; which was refuſed.

The

The French army in Hanover is to be reinforced by 10 regiments of infantry; an event which, conſidering the exhauſted ſtate of that Electorate, is regarded as an indication of war with the Northern Powers.

Private Letters ſtate, that Buonaparte has indirectly ſignified his readineſs to make peace upon the following conditions:—1. That he ſhould be recognized without reſerve as Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.—2. That Britain and Ruſſia ſhall guarantee to himſelf and his family the hereditary poſſeſſion of their dignity and dominions.—3. That, in return for theſe conceſſions, England ſhall be left in poſſeſſion of Malta; and Ruſſia ſhall be allowed to retain the Republic of the Seven Iſlands.

The *Moniteur* of the 1ſt inſt. contains another publication of Letters from India, ſaid to have been found in the ſhips taken by Linois.—They imply that great diſunion ſubſiſts among the Engliſh reſidents, particularly among the Chiefs; that the finances of the Engliſh in India are in a deplorable ſtate; that the war in which they are engaged turns out very unfortunate, and rages with fury; that the Britiſh European Army conſiſts of no more than 12,000 men; and that their loſſes have been very great, &c. &c.

SPAIN.

A Letter from a great mercantile houſe at Cadiz attributes the dreadful famine which occurred laſt year in moſt parts of Spain, principally to the conſequences of a general ſyſtem of monopoly; and aſſerts, that, from the 23d of April to the 23d of December, 1804, there were imported into that port 1,789,232 buſhels of wheat, and 55,654 buſhels of flour. But the rapacity of the importers, and their eagerneſs to obtain a greater price than could be raiſed for its purchaſe, induced them to keep it in private ſtorehouſes till it heated and became uſeleſs. At length, however, the Government interfered, and compelled the dealers to diſpoſe of all their ſtock at a fair price, which was collected by the Corporation, and ſold in regular quantities to the bakers. From this meaſure it was aſcertained that there was grain and flour enough in Cadiz to laſt till the 1ſt of May; and there is now every proſpect of an abundant harveſt. But, notwithſtanding this ſupply, the price continued conſiderable, in conſequence of the ſcarcity which ſtill prevailed in the adjacent cities; and no importations were expected from the Mediterranean or the Baltic.

The Inquiſition of Spain has recently renewed its operation againſt the ſale or circulation of 102 different literary works: among theſe are, Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding; which is condemned, becauſe its doctrines are pronounced to be deſtructive of moral ideas! and Pope's Works; which are cenſured as obſcene, heretical, and blaſphemous againſt the Pope!

An article from Madrid of the 19th ult. ſays—"Our Government has combined, in concert with France, a vaſt plan of military operations, the execution of which will give a deadly blow to the power of England. The ſecret is perfectly preſerved; and the extent of theſe plans will only be known when it will be out of the power of the enemy to oppoſe them."

From the Camp of St. Roch it is mentioned, that the troops which form the blockade of Gibraltar on the land ſide continued ſtill to keep the Engliſh Garriſon in motion. The Commandant General of the Camp conſtantly keeps his troops on the alert. Alarms are frequently given at night; the corps fly to their poſts, and the enemy to arms: but nothing new has been atchieved.—It is thought that the operations will not commence with vigour before the preparations making at Algeciras are complete. A large flotilla is aſſembling there, conſiſting of bombadier-galliots, gun-ſloops, and flat-bottomed veſſels, completely armed. It is aſſerted, that a conſiderable body of French troops is on the road to join the Spaniards in the attack; ſo that there is ſcarcely a doubt that the ſiege of that fortreſs will ſoon be commenced.

ITALY.

Humbolt, the traveller, is about to make a ſcientific tour of Italy; after which he proceeds to the Northern extremity of Norway.

M. Piazza, the celebrated aſtronomer of Palermo, has aſcertained a change on the fixed ſtars of one, two, and three ſeconds, on account of the ſituation of the earth in its orbit. This effect of the annual parallax, concerning which diſputes have exiſted for more than a century, is conſidered as of great intereſt to men of ſcience.

The Queen of Etruria was expected to be preſent at the Coronation at Milan, for the purpoſe of being introduced and united to Prince Beauharnois.

Some important changes are expected to take place in the Conſtitution of the Dutchies of Parma and Piacenza. The city of Genoa, and the reſt of the Ligurian Republic, are to be occupied by ſtrong detachments of the French army.

A letter from a reſpectable mercantile houſe at Genoa ſtates, that the fate of that capital is decided, it being generally underſtood that it is to form a part of the New Kingdom of Italy. The French military force in that country is now eſtimated at upwards of 100,000 men; which

is

is intended partly to fruſtrate any poſſibility of hoſtile enterprizes, and partly to determine the frontiers of the New Empire. It is certain that, on the 15th of February, orders had been ſent from Paris to act offenſively on the Adige, if any extraordinary movement ſhould be be perceived among the Auſtrian troops in that vicinity.

The vaſt force which the French have concentrated in Italy is become a conſtant ſubject of ſpeculation among the politicians of the Continent; for troops are ſtill marching thither from every direction. It is rumoured, that the people of that country have, in ſeveral diſtricts, openly expreſſed their diſguſt at Buonaparte's late aſſumption of the kingly dignity, and that this immenſe corps had been accumulated to check a prediſpoſition to revolt. At all events, the French ſeem determined to conceal their military as well as naval operations in profound myſtery.—The Councils of Louis XIV. were not half ſo ambiguous as thoſe of Napoleon.

PRUSSIA.

By the mediation of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the differences which lately ſubſiſted between the French and the city of Lubec have been terminated in favour of that city.

A Society has lately been eſtabliſhed at Berlin, for the purpoſe of ſending out miſſionaries to Africa to propagate Chriſtian knowledge among the Negroes.

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muck

pieces, and the mangled
d about in all directions.
was found at the diſtance of
om the mouth of the pit.
ry reaſon to fear that 18
were below, have all been
father of one of the ſufferers
the hope of ſaving them, but
killed by the foul air. A horſe
of the pit was killed, and the
machinery blown to atoms.
This day one of the deepeſt
ever remembered at this time
ll in the vicinity of *Sheffield*;
ll as in ſome parts of Lanca-
6 inches thick.
poor man walked over the
aford. He was daſhed to-
g fallen from a perpendicular
0 feet.
The lightning this day was
Fritton, where a man was
whilſt driving ſome pigs, and
ed to pieces. At *Morton*, a
alſo killed by the lightning,
field with his ſheep.
his day a violent thunder-ſtorm
e neighbourhood of *Norwich-*
ham, the ſeat of Lord Bayn-
on the Brakes, called the
odge, was nearly demoliſhed.
l (who had gone in at the ap-
e ſtorm) was ſtruck blind; a
rnt, and it is thought will
the door and windows were
ieces, and many of the bricks
f the wall, and carried with
locity to a very great diſtance.
Three perſons in the neigh-
Ereſham were ſtruck blind
f lightning. One has ſince
ſight.
A young girl, about 11 years
this day at *Selby* in Yorkſhire,
bia, in conſequence of being
g which took off from Stren-
o months ago.
t manſion at *Lanherne*, near
has excited conſiderable in-
ount of the aſylum it has af-
e Carmelite nuns, driven from
e philoſophical ſavages of the
Theſe venerable ladies (for
em are young) have reſided
rs at Lanherne, in which pe-
e died, and 18 now remain.
ge otter, meaſuring from the
nd of the tail upwards of ſix
ely found by a fiſherman of
ed in his next. The animal
en drawn out.

MESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tueſday, April 9.

ning a young woman was
the Britain. She was ſerving
milk; and a cart having drawn up cloſe to the pavement, to make way for a loaded waggon, the wheel of the latter came in contact with the off-wheel of the cart, and threw it on the pavement, by which means ſhe was cruſhed between the tail-board of the cart and the houſe. The moment the cart ſighted, ſhe fell, and her death was inſtantaneous. The deceaſed was a fine young woman, about 19, and had been from the country but three weeks.

April 11. MAHOMMEDAN JUBILEE.

Laſt Saturday, Monday, Tueſday, and this day, the Laſcars of the Mahommedan perſuaſion at the Eaſt end of the town had a grand religious feſtival. The firſt day they went in ſlow proceſſion along the New Road, St. George's in the Eaſt, Cannon-ſtreet, Ratcliff-highway, Shadwell, and other ſtreets, with drums and tambourines. Part of them were ſelected, performing pantomimical dances, with drawn ſwords, cutting the air in various directions; then followed four blacks in long white robes, holding emblematical figures in their hands. Another held a vaſe, in which was a fire; and a man in a white veſtment, treading backwards, threw incenſe into it; another, with a handkerchief, fanning their faces; when, at every turn of the ſtreets, a groupe of the ſame people lifted up their hands and heads to the canopy of Heaven, hymning ſome paſſages out of the Koran. They conducted themſelves with great propriety, although a multitude of people followed them. On Monday and Tueſday they made a viſit in ſolemn proceſſion the ſame way; and on Thurſday another ſucceeded, which cloſed their religious revelry, back to their place in Ratcliff-highway. We underſtand this was a kind of jubilee in honour of the commencement of their new year, and of the tranſlation of Mahommed into Paradiſe, and imploring him to give peace to the ſuffering world, and them a ſafe return to their own country.

Tueſday, April 30.

At a Court of Common Council this day held, to conſider the propriety of an Addreſs to the Legiſlature, on the ſubject of the application by the Catholics of Ireland; Mr. Deputy Birch obſerved, that if a Petition had been preſented by any body of men againſt the privileges or charters of the City, it would immediately be reſiſted by a counter application; but that the preſent application of the Catholics was of a more ſerious nature, and was no leſs than the repeal of the Bill of Rights, the bulwark of the Conſtitution. He quoted many paſſages from the writings of Roman Catholics, to prove that their ſentiments were as intolerant at the preſent,

is intended partly to fruſtrate any poſſibility of hoſtile enterprizes, and partly to determine the frontiers of the New Empire. It is certain that, on the 15th of February, orders had been ſent from Paris to act offenſively on the Adige, if any extraordinary movement ſhould be be perceived among the Auſtrian troops in that vicinity.

The vaſt force which the French have concentrated in Italy is become a conſtant ſubject of ſpeculation among the politicians of the Continent; for troops are ſtill marching thither from every direction. It is rumoured, that the people of that country have, in ſeveral diſtricts, openly expreſſed their diſguſt at Buonaparte's late aſſumption of the kingly dignity, and that this immenſe corps had been accumulated to check a predilpoſition to revolt. At all events, the French ſeem determined to conceal their military as well as naval operations in profound myſtery.—The Councils of Louis XIV. were not half ſo ambiguous as thoſe of Napoleon.

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muck

eginning of November laſt.
etch was apprehended ruſh-
tent with the bloody creeſe,
s his hand, and was inſtant-
ces by the guards.
m Wegambo, in Ceylon, dated
ning of November, ſtates, that
hall having, by an extraordi-
through a country nearly im-
me up with the army of the
gar, compoſed of Caffrees and
acked and totally defeated it.
d been obliged to leave his ar-
nd him; he relied on his bayo-
as not diſappointed. The Adi-
bout 250 of his followers were
d the reſt ſo compleatly diſ-
r our troops had retired to their
arters.

turbances on the borders of the
Arabia had become ſo violent
al that, we are informed, the
an had been obliged to wait up-
two months before it could pro-
a proſpect of ſafety.

icle from Alexandretta of the 1ſt
ſays—"When the truce between
ſians and Perſians is expired,
Khan, who has collected the
ny ever ſeen in that country, will
perſon againſt the enemy. Some
gents in the ports of the Levant
heſitation to advance, that Ruſ-
ſed ſeizing the fineſt provinces of
conſequence of a plan conceived
by Catharine II.

aſt Eaſt India Papers contain the
ccount of the ſiege of Delhi. The
ions were in the moſt ruinous
d the native troops deſerted in
mbers; but Britiſh valour pre-
ſter a ſiege of nine days; in the
which the enemy made an effort
the place. The city of Delhi is
in circumference, and never be-
ained a ſiege.

Calcutta Gazette of the 22d Novem-
tains the General Orders of Lord
which he thanks the officers
who conducted themſelves ſo
in the action of the 17th of that
with the cavalry of Holkar. He
rly notices the ſervices of Col.
Lieut.-col. Vandeleur, and Major
f the 1ſt and 2d Brigades Cavalry,
ol. Toone, who commanded the
d guard; Capt. Abercrombie, Of-
d Men of the 8th Dragoons; Capt.
Officers and Men of the 27th
s; Major Wade, Officers and
the 29th Dragoons; Capt. Welſh,
and Men of the 1ſt Native Cavalry;
lliott, Officers and Men of the
ive Cavalry; Capt. Swinton, Of-
d Men of the 6th Native Cavalry;
Capt. Brown, Officers and Men of
the Horſe Artillery.—He adds, that he cannot avoid to embrace this opportunity of noticing the uncommon perſeverance and praiſeworthy conduct of the Reſerve, which effected a march of upwards of 300 miles in 17 days, and which bore the unuſual fatigues, to which it has been ſo long expoſed, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs. He begs Lieut.-col. Don, commanding the Reſerve, to accept his beſt thanks, and to ſignify to the Officers and Men of the detachment of Artillery, to the Officers and Men of the flank companies of his Majeſty's 22d regiment, and ſecond battalion of the 21ſt, the great ſatisfaction he has derived from the zeal, alacrity, and patience, which they have uniformly manifeſted.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of Dec. 4, contains the following diſpatch from Lord Lake, to the Marquis Wellesley:—"My Lord, I have much ſatisfaction in informing you, that, ſince my arrival on this ground, I have received intelligence of Holkar, with the remains of his cavalry, having croſſed the Jumna at a ford in the vicinity of Mohabun. The flight of Holkar out of the Douab has been moſt rapid; and by every account the number that ſuffered on the 17th inſt. almoſt exceeds belief. Numbers of wounded are ſtill with him, and many others have been left in the villages. The enemy is ſaid to be proceeding to Deeg: I ſhall loſe no time in joining the army before that place.

I have the honour to be, &c. G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Ketah, Nov. 14, 1804.

Letters dated the 27th December ſtate, that General Lord Lake has loſt no time in following up the advantages he had gained over Holkar, whom he purſued to the borders of the Jumna. The enemy experienced the greateſt difficulty in their retreat acroſs that river, owing to the rapidity of the purſuit; and the roads through which they had fled were ſtrewed with the bodies of their ſlain. A great number of priſoners, and a vaſt quantity of baggage, had fallen into our poſſeſſion.

A dreadful mortality has lately broken out among the Molungies, or Saltmakers, in Bengal; it is a kind of malignant dyſentery, which carries off the patient in a ſhort time, and againſt which all medicines are ineffectual. Great numbers have been expelled by their companions from the ſalteries, and left to periſh in thoſe unwholeſome deſerts, or have been expoſed to tigers and alligators, with which the rivers and jungles abound.

Nuwar Ghumnee Behauder, brother to the late Nawab, a man of extraordinary talents and courage, has been aſſaſſinated by a Mahratta, who obtained admiſſion into his tent before Kalingur, under pretence of delivering a letter to him.

The

The late accounts from India announce, that ſeveral of the Native Powers, who declared for Holkar, or who were wavering in their attachment to the Britiſh, have, in conſequence of the recent victories of our arms, ſent Agents to Gen. Lake, to expreſs their devotion, and ſolicit his protection. He has likewiſe been deſerted by many of his followers, particularly Amrut Rao, between whom and Holkar there previouſly exiſted ſome differences reſpecting the diviſion of the treaſure of which the Baces were plundered.

The Rohilla ſubſidiary force is in motion on the Northern frontiers; and Col. Murray, who marched from Ogien early in November to cover the Eaſtern frontier of Guzzerat, is ſtated to have defeated a ſtrong corps of Holkar's cavalry, which intended to penetrate the Guicawar's dominions.

Col. Martindale has obtained the moſt deciſive ſucceſſes over the Bundella Chief, on the borders of Bundlecund. The enemy experienced great mortality from want, all their camels and horſes had either been eaten or had periſhed from hunger. Col. Martindale, however, being uninformed as to the extent of their diſtreſs, which in a ſhort time muſt have given him an eaſy victory, attacked them in their faſtneſſes, and put nearly the whole of them to the ſword.

So deciſive has been the recent victories in India, and ſo confident is our Government of the ſecurity of our dominion there, that at the date of the laſt diſpatches an expedition of ſome magnitude was in preparation, for the purpoſe of attacking ſome of the enemy's poſſeſſions in the Eaſtern ſeas.

AFRICA.

A letter from Algiers, dated the 27th of March, informs us, that on the 15th an attempt was made on the life of the Dey, by ſome refractory Turks, who had obtained admiſſion to his palace under a religious ſubterfuge. They wounded him in the head with their ſabres in ten different places. The Dey, with a hope of eſcaping death, threw himſelf from the window of his apartment into his garden, a very conſiderable depth; but, not being injured by the fall, he alarmed his people; and the aſſaſſins, being ſecured, were inſtantly executed." The Dey was conſidered as out of danger at the date of this letter.

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

Judge Chaſe has been acquitted of all the charges brought againſt him. This event appears to have greatly enraged the party who accuſed him; and much warm diſcuſſion took place in Congreſs upon a queſtion of remuneration for their trouble and loſs of time. Neither party p and the buſineſs was poſtponed fi

A ſchoolmaſter, named Arn Burlington, New-York, lately fl girl, ſix years of age, to death, ſhe did not pronounce the word g required. He fled to Pittſburgh, 2 diſtant, but was there apprehend an unſucceſsful attempt to commit

Mr. Fowler, of Hawkin's Poi Baltimore, was lately waylaid woods by three of his Negroes, w his head in a pond of water until ſuffocated; after which they pla body on one of his horſes and con to the Cheſapeak, into which the it. They ſhortly after confeſſed th and are in cuſtody for it.

An article in the New-York ſtates, that Deſſalines had ſent on naval captains and commandant armed ſchooner, with 25 negroes, mon Porto Plata to ſurrender. T niards, pretending to be much o at their viſit, invited the captain a to an entertainment. They acce invitation, and were ſurrounded Spaniards, who cut all their thro cept the captain, whom they ſent Farrand in the ſame veſſel in wh arrived.

The Maria, Shephard, of Cha was ſtruck by a water-ſpout on h ſage to the Caribbee iſlands, and diately ſunk. The maſter and 5 who were below periſhed; the m 12 men floated on the ſweeps, d continued in the water for two day they were picked up by the Anne York, and landed at Martinique.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 12. Lieut. J. E. Baker, w lately been appointed to the Win at the *Nore*, endeavouring to join h from New South End, Eſſex, this m about two A. M. was unfortunat ſet in a jolly-boat belonging to the (repeating ſignal ſhip), when h Mr. Day, gunner, E. Hughes, B ley, R. M. Mr. Grikand, T. Ralp men, all belonging to the Terror, perſon ſuppoſed to be Lieut. Bake vant, were drowned.

April 13. This night a fire broke Brampton, two miles from *Hunti* and it could not be got under u Chequer public-houſe, with 10 other tenements, were entirely con It commenced at the houſe of a named Emery.

April 22. This day, while th were at work at the Hurlet coal near *Paiſley*, the inflammable ai fire. Four men were blown from t tom of the pit into the air; their

in pieces, and the mangled ttered about in all directions. em was found at the distance of s from the mouth of the pit. every reason to fear that 13 who were below, have all been The father of one of the sufferers n in the hope of saving them, but arly killed by the foul air. A horse uth of the pit was killed, and the the machinery blown to atoms.

28. This day one of the deepest now ever remembered at this time ar fell in the vicinity of *Sheffield*; s well as in some parts of Lanca- was 6 inches thick.

. A poor man walked over the r *Seaford*. He was dashed to- aving fallen from a perpendicular 300 feet.

o. The lightning this day was d at *Fritton*, where a man was ad whilst driving some pigs, and hivered to pieces. At *Morton*, a was also killed by the lightning, the field with his sheep.

. This day a violent thunder-storm in the neighbourhood of *Norwich-ningham*, the seat of Lord Bayn- ouse on the Brakes, called the d's Lodge, was nearly demolished. herd (who had gone in at the ap- f the storm) was struck blind; a s burnt, and it is thought will ver; the door and windows were to-pieces, and many of the bricks ut of the wall, and carried with g velocity to a very great distance.

12. Three persons in the neigh- d of *Evesham* were struck blind ash of lightning. One has since d his sight.

16. A young girl, about 11 years died this day at *Selby* in Yorkshire, phobia, in consequence of being y a dog which took off from Stren- it two months ago.

ntient mansion at *Lanherne*, near mb, has excited considerable in- account of the asylum it has af- some Carmelite nuns, driven from by the philosophical savages of the ion. These venerable ladies (for them are young) have resided years at Lanherne, in which pe- have died, and 18 now remain.

y large otter, measuring from the the end of the tail upwards of six s lately found by a fisherman of tangled in his next. The animal d when drawn out.

Domestic Occurrences.

Tuesday, April 9.

morning a young woman was Little Britain. She was serving milk; and a cart having drawn up close to the pavement, to make way for a loaded waggon, the wheel of the latter came in contact with the off-wheel of the cart, and threw it on the pavement, by which means she was crushed between the tail-board of the cart and the house. The moment the cart righted, she fell, and her death was instantaneous. The deceased was a fine young woman, about 19, and had been from the country but three weeks.

April 11. Mahommedan Jubilee.

Last Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and this day, the Lascars of the Mahommedan persuasion at the East end of the town had a grand religious festival. The first day they went in slow procession along the New Road, St. George's in the East, Cannon-street, Ratcliff-highway, Shadwell, and other streets, with drums and tambourines. Part of them were selected, performing pantomimical dances, with drawn swords, cutting the air in various directions; then followed four blacks in long white robes, holding emblematical figures in their hands. Another held a vase, in which was a fire; and a man in a white vestment, treading backwards, threw incense into it; another, with a handkerchief, fanning their faces; when, at every turn of the streets, a groupe of the same people lifted up their hands and heads to the canopy of Heaven, hymning some passages out of the Koran. They conducted themselves with great propriety, although a multitude of people followed them. On Monday and Tuesday they made a visit in solemn procession the same way; and on Thursday another succeeded, which closed their religious revelry, back to their place in Ratcliff-highway. We understand this was a kind of jubilee in honour of the commencement of their new year, and of the translation of Mahommed into Paradise, and imploring him to give peace to the suffering world, and them a safe return to their own country.

Tuesday, April 30.

At a Court of Common Council this day held, to consider the propriety of an Address to the Legislature, on the subject of the application by the Catholics of Ireland; Mr. Deputy Birch observed, that if a Petition had been presented by any body of men against the privileges or charters of the City, it would immediately be resisted by a counter application; but that the present application of the Catholics was of a more serious nature, and was no less than the repeal of the Bill of Rights, the bulwark of the Constitution. He quoted many passages from the writings of Roman Catholics, to prove that their sentiments were as intolerant at the present,

ſent, as at former periods; and obſerved, that we knew we could exerciſe the power veſted in us with moderation and propriety, but were ignorant how it would be exerciſed if granted to the Catholics, which he conſidered would be the effect of complying with their application. He concluded a very able Speech (which will be hereafter noticed in our *Review*) by moving a reſolution, praying that the preſent reſtrictions on that body be not removed. A Petition was in conſequence prepared; which has ſince been preſented to both Houſes of Parliament.

Wedneſday, May 1.

The Lord Mayor of London, attended by ſeveral of the Aldermen and Common Council, with the City Officers, proceeded this day, in ſtate, from Guildhall to St. James's, with the following Addreſs:

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, beg leave, with every ſentiment of duty and devotion to your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, to approach your Majeſty with our ſincere congratulations on the diſcoveries which have been made by the Reports of the Commiſſioners of Naval Enquiry, laid before your Majeſty and the other branches of the Legiſlature; from which your Majeſty muſt have ſeen, with aſtoniſhment and indignation, that an eminent Member of your Majeſty's Government, the Lord Viſcount Melville, had been guilty of practices, which the Repreſentatives of the People, in Parliament aſſembled, have declared to be a groſs violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

"We are perſuaded that your Majeſty's Royal mind feels it to be a great aggravation of Lord Melville's palpable, conſcious, and deliberate breach of a ſtatute, which he, beyond all others, was bound to obſerve with ſtrict fidelity, that he had filled ſo many and ſuch high offices in the Executive Government, and was honoured with ſo large a portion of your Majeſty's confidence.

"The virtues which adorn your Majeſty, and which excite in the higheſt degree the love of your people, are a pledge to the Nation, that, in removing Lord Melville from your Majeſty's Councils and preſence for ever, the puniſhment of a delinquent, however juſt, is far leſs a motive with your Majeſty than the example held out, that no Miniſter, however favoured, ſhall preſume upon you jeſty's countenance, who ſhall be to have trampled upon the law, have diſgraced the functions with he had been inveſted.

"The inveſtigations of the Co ſioners of Naval Enquiry have excit intereſt and inſpired the Country wi titude towards thoſe Commiſſioner we are perſuaded that your Majeſty cipates in the general anxiety whic vades all ranks for the prolongation if neceſſary, for the enlargement, c authority.

"Confiding in your Majeſty's p ſolicitude, that what is cheerfully buted by a loyal people ſhall be fa adminiſtered, we entertain the ful ſurance that to your Majeſty it w ſource of the profoundeſt ſatisfactio all neceſſary meaſures ſhall be a and perſevered in towards the cor and puniſhment of proved malver and that nothing will be omitted ſhall have a tendency to promote th lic confidence in Government, and vigorate and confirm the ſpirit, and union, of your Majeſty's em this important criſis.

(Signed by order of the Court)

"HENRY WOODTHO

To which his Majeſty returned t lowing gracious Anſwer:

"I am fully ſenſible of your and attachment to my perſon and ment. You may rely on my conc in every meaſure which is calcul maintain the credit of the country, remedy any abuſes which may b to exiſt in the public expenditure.'

The firſt annual meeting of th *Iſh and Foreign Bible Society* was t held at the New London-tavern, ſide. Lord Teignmouth, the Pr read a Report of the Proceedin which, and extracts of correſpo read by one of the ſecretaries, it a that the Society had made in the of this their firſt year a very confi progreſs. A Society upon a ſimil ciple has, under their auſpices, b tabliſhed in the free and imperial Nurenburg; and a great degree has been excited in many other part Continent, both among Proteſta Catholics, for procuring and diſt the Holy Scriptures. It alſo a that, in Ireland, Scotland, and the views of the Society had bee ally embraced, and that in the tw collections had been made which amounted to more than 2000 l. port and reviſed plan of the Socie unanimouſly adopted; and, on a of the Biſhop of Durham, ſecon Mr. Wilberforce, the warmeſt th the meeting were voted to the Nob

ice-presidents, Treasurer, and Se-, for their gratuitous services; to e Sharpe, esq. for a valuable do- of Versions of the Scriptures in modern languages; to the Presby- Synod of Glasgow for their re- solutions to promote collections ociety; and to the several Congre- throughout the United Kingdom ich collections have been received.

Thursday, May 2.

eting of the freeholders of the f Middlesex was held at the Mer- Hackney, pursuant to the requi- the Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, ire, Northumberland, Lord Dun- l others, for the purpose of taking sideration the gross violation of , and the flagrant abuses in the nent and expenditure of public which have been lately detected ommissioners of Naval Enquiry; investigation and reform in which sentatives of the people have al- de a progress. The Duke of Bed- . Byng, Mr. Scott, Major Cart- Mr. Tuffnel, and from 800 to the first freeholders of the coun- bled about half-past 12. Mr. ummitted to the meeting 16 re- , the purport of which was fi- those moved in the City. Mr. seconded the resolutions, which ed unanimously.

Friday, May 3.

ting of the electors of the city rties of Westminster was held in rd, for a similar purpose with e meeting, Charles Browning, bailiff, in the chair. The reso- were carried unanimously. The and Westminster petitions pray, minal as well as civil prosecution ord Melville and Mr. Trotter stituted, in order that "exem- geance may be inflicted on the t."

Thursday, May 9.

ay his Majesty in Council, ha- ed the Council Book to be laid n, the name of Henry Viscount was erased from the list of Privy

GAZETTE.

Monday, May 13.

ght a fire broke out in the pre- r. Price, bedstead-maker, Crown- sbury-square, which were totally , as were several houses adjoin- rards in Christopher's-alley.

Friday, May 17.

the Birth-day of Dr. JENNER, ty which bears his respected d their Third Anniversary Festi- London Tavern. The result of ng was too interesting to be com- ithin the narrow limits we have

now to spare; but a particular account of it shall be given our next.

Monday, May 27.

This night, between 8 and 9, a fire broke out in the warehouses in the centre of Grosvenor Mews, belonging to Messrs. Smith and Turner, cabinet-makers, in Bond-street, filled with a quantity of cabinet-work and valuable timber. The warehouses being surrounded by stables, and only separated from them by a narrow lane, great apprehension was entertained that they must become the prey of the flames. Between sixty and seventy horses were taken out of the several stables. Several Volunteer Corps mustered very strong, and by their exertions every kind of pillage and disorder was prevented. In two hours the roof of the building fell-in; and the engines being well supplied with water, began to gain upon the flames. About 12 o'clock the fire was so far subdued, as not to threaten any farther mischief. Scarcely an article of value was saved from the warehouses.

HARROW. The mastership of this great public school has been possessed by Dr. Drury, we believe, for about 20 years. That gentleman retires from his post, with honour and independence. Three candidates offered themselves, as his successors. The Governors [Lord Clarendon, Lord Grimstone, Lord Northwick, the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Page, and Mr. Moody,] selected two, for the option of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It might appear invidious to name the unsuccessful candidate. His Grace's deliberate choice fell upon the Rev. George Butler, B. D. fellow, lecturer, and classical tutor of Sidney Sussex College, in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Butler was the *Senior Wrangler* in the year 1794. On Friday, May 3, 1805, the Senate created and admitted the new master of Harrow, D. D. in compliance with the King's special mandate. Dr. Butler's mathematical, classical, and theological attainments are great. He was one of the eight honorary University preachers. To all the advantages of a very learned education, Dr. B. has united most of the elegant accomplishments; together with that polish, which perhaps can alone be ensured by travelling in foreign countries. Germany, Italy, Sicily, and France, have severally been the objects of Dr. Butler's diligent research.

Friday, May 31.

His Majesty has signified his intention of visiting Oxford, and examining all the public buildings in the University there, in the beginning of June.

The Bishop of St. David's has munificently appropriated one-tenth of his income to the institution of public schools within his diocese.

Vol. LXXIV. p. 979. In a Sermon preached at Paris by an Engliſh clergyman, ſoon after the death of the Rev. John Dring, M. A. the Preacher obſerves, "To probationers for a future ſtate of retribution, to thoſe whoſe hearts are duly impreſſed with the aweful truths of Religion, meditation on the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of human life, and on the trouble to which man is born, muſt ever be intereſting and important. To theſe points then let me endeavour to gain your attention; and, in the courſe of my reflections, advert to a late melancholy event, the death of the Rev. John Dring; which may aſſiſt your meditation, and offer the tribute of reſpect to a character ſo truly amiable and worthy. In the various occurrences of life, ſincerity, integrity, and benevolence, ſhone forth with undiminiſhed luſtre. In the filial character, he was dutiful and affectionate; in the conjugal, he merited and enjoyed the felicity of mutual eſteem, confidence, and tenderneſs; in friendſhip—but here I muſt, through incapacity, decline any deſcription; beſides, heartfelt ſorrow finds its beſt refuge in ſilence and reſignation. I haſten, therefore, to his conſpicuous character,—a miniſter of the Goſpel of Chriſt. Here his light ſhone before men in pureſt rays: when he entered into the miniſtry he engaged in an extenſive, laborious cure [Brighthelmſtone], was indefatigable in the exerciſe of the duties of his ſacred function, and performed divine ſervice in the ſpirit of fervency, humility, and meekneſs, the unaffected grace of piety and devotion.—Let us now behold him at the hour of death; here we may truly apply the obſervation of the Pſalmiſt,—Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace: his ſpirit returned to God, who gave it, with that compoſure and reſignation which are not only the tokens of a pure heart, a good conſcience, and faith unfeigned, but alſo of the unſpeakable ſupport and conſolation of Chriſtian hope, an anchor of the ſoul ſure and ſtedfaſt, without which we ſhould be of all men the moſt miſerable. The emotions which, on ſorrowful occaſions, agitate the human heart are difficult to be repreſſed; nor does Religion forbid them; on the contrary, it deſtroys not the affections, it regulates and moderates them; and to mourn for the dead has been the practice of the moſt righteous men, who, we are told in Holy Scripture, often mourned with a very great and ſore lamentation. The ſources of conſolation opened in the Holy Scripture to mourners are moſt atſuaſive. We are there told that when the righteous periſheth he is taken away from the evil to come, from the trouble, anxiety, and diſappointment of this wor we are comforted by the heave rance, that all good and faithful ſhall, at the great day of retribut ter into the joy of their Lord, an with joy unſpeakable and full of it is written, eye hath not ſeen, heard, neither hath it entered heart of man to conceive the which the Lord hath prepared that love him. On mournful then, ſuch as the preſent, we fi objects of lamentation, the ſor pierces the hearts of thoſe to w was moſt dear,—to feel, and, i power, to comfort, ſuch afflictio liarly belongs to the followers bleſſed Lord, who ſympathized mourners, and mixed his tears weeping family lamenting a broth

P. 1070. On the 4th of May, of a very choice and numerous c of the late Mr. Morland's pictu place at Robins's ſale-rooms in garden. At a very early hour th were crowded with rank and faſh all were anxious to be foremoſt i and purchaſing. The collection of the variety of ſubjects for wh artiſt was ſo celebrated: Cattl Life, Landſcapes, Sea-pieces, & ſmalleſt pictures brought from 1 20 guineas each; the middle f 30, 40, to 50; and the largeſt 70, 80, 100, and 150 each. The five bidding was quick, each p deavouring to make ſure of his p faſt as poſſible.

Vol. LXXV. p. 293. Sir Wal linſon, knt. of Stowlangtoft, Suf a partner in the firm of Ladbrok linſon, and Co. bankers, Bank-b In 1773 he was elected alderman gate ward, London; but reſigned in 1777.

P. 387. Mr. Eginton's firſt wor conſequence was, the arms of th of the Garter, for two Gothic win the ſtalls in St. George's chapel at

In the Eaſt window of the ne at Wanſtead. Chriſt bearing his c the arms of his Majeſty and S Tilney Long, bart.

In the archiepiſcopal chapel at a large window with the parab Good Samaritan, figures as large

In the Biſhop of Derry's pal gure of St. James the Great.

In the Eaſt window of St. Pa pel, Birmingham, the hiſtory of in three compartments—perfect Chriſtian—converted—reſtored

In the Eaſt window of Saliſbu dral, the Reſurrection of Chriſt figure, with ten windows of rich accompany it, and alſo the Wes

The East window of Lichfield cathedral.

In Babworth church, co. Nottingham, a monumental window to the memory of a lady; subject, the Reſurrection.

In Dr. Parr's church at Hatton, the Crucifixion, St. Peter and St. Paul, Archbiſhops Cranmer and Tillotſon, &c.

In Aſton church, two monumental windows; in one, the reſurrection of the lady to whoſe memory it was erected.

In Shuckburgh church, St. John in the Wilderneſs, and coats of arms.

In the ante-chapel of Magdalen college, Oxford, eight ornamental windows in chiaro oſcuro, with whole-length figures, large as life, of John the Baptiſt, Mary Magdalen, Henry III. and VI. Biſhops Wykeham, Wainflet, and Fox, and Cardinal Wolſey. The great Weſt window, repreſenting the Day of Judgment, by Schwartz; reſtored 1794, after the damage by high wind in 1702.

Coats of arms in the hall at Merton college.

In the chapel of Pains-hill, ſeven hiſtorical windows of the Good Samaritan, the Agony in the Garden, Chriſt bearing the Croſs, the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen weeping over the dead Body, the Appearance to Mary Magdalen in the Garden, and the Aſcenſion.

In the mauſoleum of the Yarborough family at Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, a dome 18 feet diameter, with cherubs and glory.

In Wardour caſtle chapel, a window repreſenting the Trinity, with cherubs and glory.

In the banqueting-room at Arundel caſtle, in a window 20 feet by 10, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, the full ize, and ſeveral portraits in different chaacters. In the gallery, the portrait of J. . Brooke, eſq. Somerſet herald. In the ibrary, Apollo and the Nine Muſes.

At Sundorn caſtle, co. Salop, the ſeat f John Corbett, eſq. three windows of braham's Sacrifice, Peter delivered from riſon, and Angels weeping over a dead hriſt.

In Pepplewick church, co. Nottingam, over the altar, Faith and Hope, for he Hon. Frederick Montague.

In the chapel at Barr, the ſeat of Joſeph eott, eſq. over the altar, an angel and hild, full ize.

At Fonthill, 32 figures of kings, knights, c. William the Conqueror, Rufus, Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. Richard I. John, Henry III. Edward I. II. III. Richard II. obert Earl of Glouceſter, Sir Hugh Barolph, John Lord Montacute, Sir Hugh aſtings, Robert F. Hamon, Laurence aſtings Earl of Pembroke, Sir Reginald ray, Arthur Prince of Wales, Sir Hugh arville, Sir William Tracy, Gilbert de lare Earl of Glouceſter, Thomas Deſpencer Earl of Glouceſter, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir John Harſick, father of Biſhop Gardner; a figure from an antient tomb at Malvern; Alban de Vere, ſecond Earl of Oxford; two figures from the tomb of Crouchback; and a knight in armour. For the great bow-window in the library, Saints Ambroſe, Athanaſius, Auguſtine, Etheldrida, Columba, Bede, and Roger Bacon. In the gallery, coats of arms, &c. In the hall, ſix large windows of rich Moſaic ornaments and arms, &c. In the chapel, four windows, each 25 feet high.

Whole-length figure of Chriſt, large as life, over the altar at Stanor, Berks.

The Agony in the Garden, in Llangollen church.

Various arms and ornaments in the churches of Earthing, Upper Arley, Mangwell, St. Martin Outwich, and Tewkſbury; and four tops of windows for the hall at Penrhyn. Eight windows for Sir Robert Lawley's ſtaircaſe at Canwell, near Lichfield. Four for Mr. Williams's corridore at Temple-mills.

For Mr. Hope, of Amſterdam, an ornamental window of his own deſign, and other ſmall pieces.

For the Princeſs Czartariſca, an infant Samuel, the ſize of Nature, and an emblematic window, repreſenting Faith and Hope.

Several other leſſer works in different parts of the kingdom.

Shaw's Staffordſhire, II. 122; where is a view of his houſe.

P. 390. The late John Scudamore, eſq. of Kentchurch, co. Hereford, died at his houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in conſequence of an attack of the ſpaſmodic gout in his ſtomach. He was one of the repreſentatives of the city of Hereford in the preſent and preceding Parliaments, having been elected in the year 1796 in the place of his father, who died in a few weeks after he had been returned a ſixth time. Deſcended from a long line of anceſtors, who have ſucceſſively fulfilled the moſt important provincial offices with integrity and honour, this gentleman did credit to his birth and connexions. In public life he was invariably diſtinguiſhed by a ſteady attachment to thoſe principles on which the admired conſtitution of this country was founded at the glorious Revolution. He ſupported no meaſure which added to the burthens, or diminiſhed the liberties, of the people; nor was he deterred by ſevere indiſpoſition from adding his laſt vote in favour of that great and triumphant national cauſe—the detection and expoſure of the moſt flagrant abuſes in one of the higheſt departments of the ſtate. In private life he conciliated the eſteem and reſpect of every party. His education was claſſical,

claſſical, correct, and elegant; his opinions were liberal, and free from prejudice; his manners poliſhed, and highly inſinuating. The regrets which will follow the loſs of ſuch a character cannot be confined to the immediate circle of his own acquaintance; they muſt extend to all who are competent to appreciate worth, and willing to acknowledge it. He married, May 3, 1797, Lucy, only daughter of the late James Walwyn, eſq. M. P. for Hereford, and has left by her a ſon and heir, now in the eighth year of his age. His lady died in child-bed, February 24, 1798. Mr. Scudamore's mother was the Miſs Weſtcomb, whoſe intereſting letters form part of the Correſpondence of Richardſon, lately publiſhed by Mrs. Barbauld.

P. 391. Mr. *Henry* Cawſton was *not* a member of the Corporation. His brother *Richard* is, and has been more than 20 years.

Births.

LATELY, at Sainſfield-houſe, near Belfaſt, Ireland, the wife of Jas. Blackwood, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At St. Bride's-hill, in Pembrokeſhire, the wife of C. A. Philipps, eſq. a daughter.

At Kingſton-upon-Hull, the wife of W. Ravenſcroft, eſq. a ſon.

At Clifton, the wife of Richard Blake Deverell, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Wincheſter, the lady of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. M. P. a ſon.

Near Southampton, the lady of Capt. Sir Joſeph Sydney Yorke, R. N. a ſon.

The wife of Benjamin Burrell, eſq. of Grainſby-houſe, Lincoln, a daughter.

At Beckenham, in Kent, the wife of G. Grote, eſq. a ſon.

At Woodley-lodge, Berks, the wife of J. Wheeble, eſq. a ſon.

At Loſeley manſion, in Surrey, the wife of J. M. Molyneux, eſq. a ſon.

At Newington, the wife of A. Haly, eſq. a daughter.

At Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Currie, R. N. a daughter.

At Crouch-End, Middleſex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Symes, a daughter.

At Chelſea, the wife of J. Hoſe, eſq. a daughter.

At Frognall, Hampſtead, the wife of Capt. Bayliff, a daughter.

In Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of A. Angelo, eſq. a daughter.

In Somerſet-place, the wife of Capt. Towry, a ſon.

In Nottingham-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. Davis, a daughter.

In Glouceſter-place, the wife of J. P. Lyon, eſq. a daughter.

In Manchester-ſquare, the wife of W. Dawſon, eſq. a ſon, ſince dead.

In Glouceſter-ſtreet, the wife of D. Walker, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Wheatley, of the 1ſt Foot-guards, a daughter.

In Upper Fitzroy-ſtreet, the wife of Major-gen. Burr, a daughter.

In Orchard-ſtreet, Lady Anna Beresford, a daughter.

The wife of Edward Buſk, eſq. of Johns ſtreet, Bedford-row, a ſon.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of S. Long, eſq. a daughter.

April ... In Charles-ſtreet, St. James's, the wife of Robert Ward, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

In Ruſſell-place, the wife of F. de Medina, eſq. a ſon.

At Seven-Oaks, Kent, the wife of Col. Frederick, a ſon.

7. At Rome, Lady Cloncurry, a ſon and heir.

27. The wife of Joſeph Halſey, eſq. of GreatGaddeſden-place, Herts, 2 daughters.

28. In Blake-ſtreet, York, the wife of Brigadier-gen. Hodgſon, a ſon.

30. The wife of the Rev. M. P. Evans, of Harrow, Middleſex, a ſon.

May 1. The wife of J. Elliott, printer, Bennet's-court, Drury-lane, two ſons and a daughter; one of the former is ſince dead.

At Stanwell priory, co. Middleſex, the wife of Major Miller, a ſon.

4. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Hon. Mrs. John Vaughan, a daughter.

8. At Beaudeſert, near Lichfield, Lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.

10. In Park-ſtreet, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, eſq. M.P. a daughter.

12. At the houſe of Samuel Turner, eſq. in Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, the wife of Jas. Lake, eſq. a ſon.

13. The lady of Lieut.-col. Sir Robert Wilſon, a ſon.

At Clare priory, co. Suffolk, Mrs. Barker, a daughter.

At Myſtole, in Kent, the lady of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. a daughter.

14. Lady Jane Long, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Bellamy, jun. of Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, two children.

At Sunderland, the wife of Major-gen. Leighton, a ſon.

20. The wife of Capt. Cumberland, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

23. At Bradby-hall, co. Derby, the Counteſs of Cheſterfield, a ſon and heir.

25. In Upper Norton-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Dale, a daughter.

27. In Quebec-ſtreet, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a daughter.

28. Mrs. Murray, of Bedford-row, a ſon.

Marriages.

April .... AT Wallingford, Berks, H. Bradford, jun. eſq. to Miſs Schoolt, daughter of the Rev. J. S.

H. W. Hobbs, eſq. of Samſon's-gardens, Tower-hill, to the widow of Mr. Rickaby, printer, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-ſtr.

R. Pier-

[illegible] eſq. of London, [illegible] Carr, the late Rev. G. C. [illegible]ctor of [illegible], co. Norfolk.

[illegible] Taylor, of the E. London Mi[illegible]ſs Farquhar, of Taviſtock-place.

[illegible]e, eſq. of Carey-ſtreet, to Miſs [illegible] of Charlton-houſe.

Stevenſon, eſq. to Miſs Maddock, Lincoln's-inn.

Charles Dimocke, rector of Great [illegible]nam, Kent, to Miſs Elizabeth Ho[illegible]d, of Sibton, in the ſaid county.

17. Alexander Oſwald, eſq. of [illegible]reet, Soho, to Miſs Grey, of Up[illegible]arley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Mr. Kewney, of Nottingham, to Charlotte Stanley, daugh. of the Rev. [illegible], rector of Hareſton, co. Leiceſter.

[illegible]. William Plunkett, eſq. barriſter at [illegible]w to Miſs Newman, both of Dublin.

[illegible]. Rev. R. C. Taunton, rector of Aſh[illegible], co. Hants, to Miſs Lucy Eckerſall, of [illegible]ſton-houſe, co. Somerſet.

23. At Wingeworth, near Cheſterfield, [illegible] Rev. George Hutton, B. D. vicar of [illegible]rton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Charlotte [illegible]ſon, daughter of the late Gen. G. of [illegible], co. Derby.

24. Rev. Montague Ruſh, fellow of St. [illegible]'s coll. Oxford, to Miſs Walker, dau. of the [illegible] W. W. eſq. of Kingſton-houſe, Berks.

25. Sir Thomas Tancred, bart. of Sidney-lodge, Southampton, to Harriet, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, co. Stafford.

At Wandſworth, Surrey, Daniel-Henry Racker, eſq. of Weſt-hill, to Caroline, third daughter of Henry Gardiner, eſq. of Downe-lodge.

27. At Pancras, Major Macdonald, aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter-general, to the only daughter of the late Charles Graham, eſq. of Williams-field, Jamaica.

29. At Kemnay, James Bannerman, M.D. phyſician at Aberdeen, to Miſs Helen Burnett, daughter of the late Alexander B. eſq. of Kemnay.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Maconochie, eſq. advocate, to Anne, eldeſt daughter of Robert Blair, eſq. of Avontoun, ſolicitor-general of Scotland.

30. At Gretna-green, Stephen Phillips, eſq. to the Hon. Julia-Maria Petre, daughter of Lord P.

Lately, at Rempſtone, co. Nottingham, the Rev. Robert Acklom Ingram, B. D. rector of Segrave, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Matilda Springthorpe.

May 2. At St. Margaret's, Lothbury, by the Biſhop of Chicheſter, James Barlow, eſq. of Token-houſe-yard, to Miſs Helen-Sophia Whitfield, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. rector of the ſaid pariſh.

At Hemel-Hempſtead, Herts, the Rev. Charles Swann, rector of Ridlington, co. Rutland, to Miſs Sarah Willan.

4. Mr. Edward Cole Galloway, to the only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burnaby, of Wanlip, co. Leiceſter.

6. At Haughley park, Suffolk, Mr. George Gardiner, of Boteſdale, to the only daughter of the late Mr. W. Cole, of Woolpit.

7. Rev. Mr. Pollard, of Parſon-Drove, in the Iſle of Ely, to the only daughter of Wm. Pollard, eſq. of Leyland, co. Lancaſt.

Rev. John Roſe Holden, rector of Upminſter, Eſſex, to Margaret, young. dau. of the late Wm. Wheeler, eſq. of Clifton.

Thomas Dawſon, eſq. of Jeffries-ſquare, to Miſs Maria Larkins, daughter of the late Wm. L. eſq. of Blackheath, Kent.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Garnier, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, to the eldeſt daughter of Dr. Parry.

9. Mr. Nicholas Phené, jun. of London-wall, to Miſs Butler, of Cannon-ſtr.

10. At Edinburgh, James Buchanan, eſq. to Lady Janet Sinclair, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Caithneſs.

11. At Hanwell, Middleſex, Thomas Hume, eſq. M. D. of Univerſity college, Oxford, and of Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Caroline, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. George-Henry Glaſſe, rector of Hanwell, and chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

The Rev. George-Henry Glaſſe, rector of Hanwell, Middleſex, and chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Thomas Wheeler, eſq. of the Chatham diviſion of Royal Marines.

12. Mr. George Brown, to Miſs Anne Bagnel, both of Hatton-ſtreet.

13. Thomas-Charles Morgan, M. B. of Charlotte-ſtr. Bloomſbury, to Miſs Hammond, dau. of Wm. H. eſq. of Queen-ſqua.

14. At Bocking, Eſſex, Mr. J. P. Napier, to Miſs Lydia Baynes.

The Earl of Dalhouſie, to Miſs Brown.

At Gatton church, in Scotland, Capt. Ker, of the 1ſt Foot-guards, to the eldeſt daughter of Col. Hay, of Upper Gatton.

15. At Walthamſtow, Samuel Turner, jun. eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Gilbert Slater, eſq. of Knot's-green, Eſſex.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, Richard Beadon, eſq. ſon of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, to Annabella, ſecond daughter of Sir William A'Court, bart. of Heytesbury-houſe.

Mr. Tho. Taylor, of Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row, to Miſs Parkinſon, of Hatton-ſtr.

16. Mr. Samuel Gale, eldeſt ſon of William G. eſq. of Bedford-ſtreet, to Miſs Rippon, daugh. of Rev. Dr. R. of Bermondſey.

At Barking, Eſſex, Geo. Doughty Lynn, eſq. of Woodbridge, to Miſs Abbott, dau. of Mr. A. ſurgeon, of Needham.

18. At St. Anne's, Weſtminſter, three brothers, named William, Edward, and George Warner, of Tottenham-court-road, to three ſiſters, daughters of Mr. Stanard, of Ryder's-court, Leiceſter-fields.

At

At Doncaſter, Rev. Henry Prowſe Jones, to Miſs Sarah-Huſſey Shafto, you. dau. of Sir Cuthb. S. of Barington-hill, Northumb.

20. Re-married, by ſpecial licence, John-Henry Marquis of Lanſdown, to Lady Giſſard, reliſt of Sir Luke G. bart. of Caſtlejohn, co. Meath.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Major-gen. the Hon. Edward Paget, third ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge, to the Hon. Miſs Bagot, ſiſter to the preſent Lord B.

23. At Bath, Daniel M'Kinner, eſq. of Binfield, Berks, barriſter at law, to Miſs Yeamans Elliot, daughter of Thomas E. eſq. of Kirkcudbright.

25. Mr. George Laing, of Trinity-ſqua. to Miſs Brooke, daughter of Mr. B. of Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

Benjamin Bathurſt, eſq. ſecretary of legation to the Court of Stockholm, to Miſs Call, daughter of the late Sir John C. bart.

Deaths.

1804. *Sept.* 27. IN the Fort of Agra, after ſevere and lingering illneſs, Colonel William Scott, lately appointed reſident at the Court of Delhi; in which he is ſucceeded by Lieut.-col. Ochterlony.

Nov. 9. At Heſſingabad, on the banks of the Nerbridda river, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Joſiah Webbe, eſq. late reſident at the Court of Scindeah. His remains were interred with the reſpect and honour due to his ſuperior character, talents, and knowledge, to his eminent integrity and public virtue, and to his diſtinguiſhed merits in the ſervice of his country in India.

13. In the Eaſt Indies, aged 21, Lieut. Benjamin Burgeſs, of the 4th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and eldeſt ſon of Mr. Francis B. of Leiceſter. He fell at the battle of Deeg, in the engagement with the main army of Holkar. This promiſing young officer had ſeen much ſervice, and was ſeverely wounded at the ſtorming of the Fort of Ally Ghur, on the 3d of November, 1803. He poſſeſſed much true courage and humanity; was greatly eſteemed in the army; and his death is lamented by all who knew him.

24. In conſequence of the wounds he received at the battle of Deeg, on the 13th, in gallantly executing the plans he had himſelf ſo judiciouſly formed for the late ſucceſsful attack upon the infantry and artillery of Holkar, Major-general Fraſer, of the 88th Foot, a moſt valuable officer, leaving a large family, conſiſting, it is believed, of ſeven ſons, one of whom was with him when he received the fatal wound. The funeral ceremony evinced, by its pomp and the number of mourners, the high eſtimation in which he was held.

1805. *March* 8. Mr. John Hughes, of Blandford, co. Dorſet

10. At Widbrook, near Blan his 83d year, Mr. Samuel Bethel honeſt man.

After a very ſhort illneſs, M huiſh, wife of Mr. H. M. of Wi co. Somerſet; a woman of the n able character and exemplary m

15. After a long illneſs, Mr. J of the Three Choughs inn at Bl a man of good character, much

17. In his 15th year, George, of the Rev. E. M. Weſt, rector ford-Abbas, co. Dorſet.

Thrown from his horſe, return Briſtol to Bedminſter, and ſurv fall a few hours, Mr. John Gorn

20. Mr. C. Goldſtone, apoth Lanſdown-road, Bath.

At the Priory, Wareham, c Mrs. Garland, wife of Thomas

26. The Right Rev. Father Gruber, General of the Society He was born at Vienna, and en Society at an early age. He diſt himſelf by his abilities in the ſci liberal arts; practiſed and taugh ſively, rhetorick, hiſtory, math hydraulicks, chemiſtry, architec medicine, in which he obtaine gree of Doctor. His recreatic phyſical and chemical experime ing and painting. On the ſupp the Society, the Empreſs Mari took him into her ſervice, and to him the ſuperintendance of fi ing at Trieſte, as well as the d the Sclavonian and Hungarian As ſoon as he learned that t continued to exiſt in the Ruſſia under the protection of the Gov he joined the Society at Polocz, applied himſelf to his favourite ſeveral years. Being ſent to S burg ſeveral times on the buſin Society, he gained the eſteem of perial Majeſties. In 1802, he w General of the Society, and ſhew tranquillity and perſeverance in ous and trying circumſtances exertions, the order increaſed and was reſtored in the kingdo ples. His amiable and philant haviour, and the variety and ex knowledge, procured him mar as well as the confidence and of men of the higheſt rank. abilities and information whic great mind, he united the piety of a true member of a religi On his deceaſe a writing was which he nominates, purſuant tutes of the order, the Right R Anthony Luſtig, aſſiſtant and to govern the Society as vicar-g til the election of a ſucceſſor.

. In Dampgat[illegible] Lynn,
d 74, Mrs. St[illegible]naiden
to the late Rev.[illegible] S. for-
t town.
the Rev. Henr[illegible]on, vicar
nam, co. Cambridge.
ſon, maſter of the Saracen's
t Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln.
thelmſtone, the ſecond daugh-
. Lloyd, eſq. M. P.
bury, in his 77th year, J.
q. alderman.
weſton, aged 87, Mrs. W. Cooke.
otſham, aged 74, Mr. W. Weeks.
ich, aged 85, Mrs. Everett.
ge, co. Kent, in her 76th year,
alkener.
Kew, co. Cornwall, from the
effects of an ointment with
uack-doctor rubbed ſome ulcers
, Henry Lollard, lately a ſtrong
It is ſuſpected that it contain-
, he being ſeized, ſoon after it
d, with violent vomiting, which
it a period to his life.
quence, as is ſuppoſed, of ſwal-
alfpenny ſome time ago, it be-
on opening his body, in a black
ſtate, a young man, ſon of Mr.
Canterbury.
drowned in a ſmall pond, with
three or four inches deep, near
, a man named Pearſon. He
with a neighbour the day be-
was alſo found drowned the

t Middleton and Thorpe, Leeds.
81ſt year of her age, Mrs. Dally,
St. George D. eſq. She has be-
1000 l. to the charitable inſtitu-
Leeds in the following propor-
0 l. to the infirmary; 200 l. to
y-ſchools; 200 l. to Mr. Jenkin-
-houſes at Mill-hill; and 100 l.
l at Woodhouſe for the educa-
or children.

e, Mrs. Anna Parker, relict of
Mr. Thomas P. of Swineſleet,
rden, whom ſhe ſurvived only
hs. A little time previous to
, ſhe deſired that black gowns
given to 20 of the pooreſt wi-
wineſleet, which has been done.
brother's houſe at Gomerſall,
es Knowles, of London, mer-
ving ſurvived his marriage little
a fortnight.
lifax, Mr. Joſeph Farrer, who
der Sir Ralph Abercromby in
d behaved in a moſt gallant
the engagement before Alexan-
re he loſt his arm, from which
never perfectly recovered.
ſton, near Scarborough, Mr.
all, agent to Richard Langley,
keham-abbey. He had conſulted
the moſt eminent of the faculty

in the kingdom, and viſited Liſbon in the latter end of the year 1808, in hopes that a change of climate might have been the means of renovating his conſtitution, but in vain. A conſumption, originally cauſed by damp linen, put a period to his life at the early age of 29 years.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, having ſurvived his wife only one month.

At Cheſter, Mr. Samuel Richardſon, ſome time a ſchoolmaſter in that city, and paſtor of a ſmall ſociety of profeſſed Chriſtians, of the Particular Baptiſt denomination. He was a perſon of conſiderable ſhrewdneſs of intellect, and much application of mind; and had he, in his younger years, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he had, unqueſtionably, ranked high among the literary characters of the age. This defect was, however, in ſome degree, compenſated in his riper years, by an intenſe application to ſtudy and reflection. A few years ago, his attention being attracted to ſhorthand writing, he projected an improvement in that uſeful and ingenious art, and publiſhed a new Syſtem, by which he demonſtrated that more might be written in an hour than could be done in an hour and a half by any other ſyſtem extant. This work evinces a conſiderable degree of ingenuity, and was much and deſervedly commended by the critics. He alſo contributed occaſionally to Magazines and other periodical works, without affixing his name to his pieces; but moſt of them evince a clearneſs of conception, and an application of thought, which are very creditable to his memory.

In St. Nicholas workhouſe, Nottingham, K. Mahon. Few have experienced greater viciſſitudes in life than this man. He was a native of Ireland, and at an early period of his life an eminent watchmaker in Dublin; he afterwards became a grocer in Wexford, and then a greengrocer at Canterbury. During the time he held the latter ſituation, he was ſuppoſed to be connected with Binns and others, who were tried at Maidſtone; he was therefore arreſted by order of Government, and examined by the Privy Council; after which he appeared as evidence for the Crown at the Maidſtone trials. He has ſince been in the ſervice of ſeveral theatrical companies, and was engaged with Meſſrs. Taylor and Robertſon when he came to Nottingham; but was diſmiſſed at the end of the ſeaſon. Since that time he has ſubſiſted partly by employment and partly by charity, which, in this inſtance, has been unuſually extended, till death cloſed the laſt ſcene of a life of which he had long been weary.

At Datchet, near Windſor, the widow of J. Damells, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At

At Greenwich, aged 75, the relict of T. Dunnage, eſq.

In Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſtreet, the wife of T. Ferrers, eſq.

In Judd-place Eaſt, Somers-town, the relict of H. J. Eaton, eſq.

In his 6th year, the youngeſt ſon of Stephen Rolleſton, eſq. of Arlington-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Crown-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, aged 33, Mr. Joſeph Badman, cheeſemonger. His loſs, ſo ſeverely felt by his widow, was increaſed by the loſs of her elder child on the day of her huſband's funeral; and, on the funeral of her eldeſt, ſhe loſt her only remaining child.

April 1. Mrs. Dickins, relict of the late Mr. D. of Leiceſter.

At Gainſborough, aged 62, the wife of Mr. Edward Ridge.

2. At Lydden, near Margate, in Kent, aged 85, Mr. Hughes.

4. Aged 26, the wife of Mr. Wm. Jackſon, maſter of the Vine trader, of Hull.

5. Aged 67, Capt. R. Gibbon, near 50 years in the ſervice, and upwards of 30 years commander of the Unity and other veſſels, belonging to the Cheeſemongers Company, in the Hull and London trade.

Mrs. Markland, wife of Edward M. eſq. one of the aldermen of Leeds.

Aged 77, Mr. Wright, farmer, of Irnham, co. Lincoln.

6. At Frome, co. Somerſet, Mr. Geo. Clement, of Lothbury, London, cloth-factor. ſon of Mr. C. of Frome.

G. M. Flower, eſq. late of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

9. At Stroud, co. Somerſet, F. Franklin, a reſpectable young man. Returning home from Biſley on the evening of the 7th, he ſlipped down with velocity, and, having a walking-ſtick in his hand, the pointed end of it ſtruck the orbit of one of his eyes with great force, and occaſioned ſo much injury to the brain, that he lingered till this day, when he expired in the moſt excruciating agony.

10. At Hampton Court palace, aged 98, Lady Heſter Edwards, grandmother to the preſent Earl Cholmondeley. She was daughter and heir of Sir Francis E. bart. of Grete, and of the college in Shrewſbury, and married to George ſecond Earl Jan. 19, 1710-7.

At Miſs Jury's, in Maidſtone, Ann Hollis, nearly 12 years of age. This little girl had from her infancy been deaf and dumb. Her friends are in neceſſitous circumſtances; but Miſs J. about four years ago took her into her own houſe, and treated her with the kindneſs of a parent. By her indefatigable exertions, aſſiſted by many benevolent and reſpectable friends, the child was taken into the Aſylum for Deaf and Dumb rather more than a year and a half ago. Had ſhe lived, ſhe would doubtleſs h great credit to her inſtructors. already learned to articulate ſever with ſufficient diſtinctneſs to b ſtood, though totally incapable ing. She could write a decen ſpell many words accurately, and ſenſible of their import. She to Miſs Jury's about Chriſtmas la rently in a decline, and becam ally worſe till her death. We theſe circumſtances, becauſe the intereſting to thoſe generous in who exerted themſelves in her and becauſe we conceive that provement at the Aſylum is a ſt ſtance of the utility of that inſtit

11. At Thurſo, in Scotland Macleod, eſq. of Lynegar.

13 Mr. Nathaniel Green, of Returning home from Croft, he his horſe, and diſlocated his neck

Aged 21, Mr. John Wright, ſop. Returning home, the preceding from viſiting a friend in that ne hood, he was thrown from his h one of his feet remaining entangl ſtirrup, he was dragged, at full ſ diſtance of a mile before his rele be effected. He was conveyed t to the neareſt houſe, where he d five o'clock this morning.

At Kettering, in the prime of John Keep, jun. His death w ſioned by lifting from the gro carrying to a certain diſtance, turnip-ſeed, weighing upwards cwt. for a trifling wager, which lutely performed, though not w tally injuring himſelf. Being a of the Kettering troop of Yeom valry, and deſervedly reſpecte brethren in arms, his remains terred with military honours.

At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln ly, aged 53, Mr. William Sutto

At Morton, near Gainſborou 92, Mr. R. by.

At Shipley Bridge, near Leeds Mr. Richard Hill, many years ſurveyor at the port of Hull.

At his lodgings at Weſton, n aged 25, Thomas-William Birc of the Royal Navy.

17. At Hull, in her 96th y Elizabeth Empſon, widow of th Samuel E. of Hollingthorpe.

At Hullſham, Suſſex, in her Jane, relict of Mr. Abraham La

Deeply regretted by his fri George Penney, of Poole, merc apoplectic ſeizure is ſuppoſed to the cauſe of his death, as he dead in the road ſoon after he h farm, in the neighbourhood of his return to the town.

b, messenger to the Society of
s, to which place he was re-
d by the late Hon. Daines Bar-
whose travelling servant he had
e fell from his chair, and almost
expired, at the age of 73. His
some years before.

a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Richard-
of Mr. R. conveyancer, of Rolls-
, Fetter-lane, who died Sept. 25,
d was buried at Edmonton, where
also deposited.

e gout in his stomach, Mr. Sa-
wles, surgeon, of Abingdon, Berks.
inburgh, Lady Catharine Forbes,
of the late James Lord Forbes, and
of the Duchess of Athol.

Peterburg, aged 47, George Tat-
charge d'affaires of his Majesty for
storate of Hanover at the Court of
rsburg.

Aged 76, the Rev. Isaac Whyley,
of 40 years rector of Witherley,
ester, and formerly of Emanuel
, Cambridge; B. A. 1752.

ndford, Wilts, aged 45, the Rev.
n Duhn.

Iverton castle, Devon, Sir Thomas
, bart.; whose loss, as a father and
as it is at present severely felt, will
g and lastingly lamented.

At Valenciennes, Robert Rissowe,
rmerly collector of the customs at
ridge, Suffolk.

Weirbank-house, near Melrose, the
ohn Kemp, D. D. one of the minis-
Edinburgh, and many years secre-
the Society in Scotland for propa-
Christian Knowledge.

Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on
y to embark for Bombay, in the E.
, Capt. Thomas Iliffe, of the 7th re-
t of Bombay Infantry, and son of
e Rev. Tho. I. of Kilby, co. Leicester.
udden departure of the East India
put it out of his power, by any of-
boatmen, to overtake them; and
sappointment of his prospects had
n effect on his mind that he termi-
his life with a pistol.

At Exeter manor-house, Mrs. Per-
relict of Milner P. esq. late of Mil-
ill, co. York.

. Wm. Cole, rector of Long Mars-
co. Gloucester; qu. of King's col-
Cambridge, B.A. 1778, M.A. 1781?

Bath, aged 70, Mrs. Catharine Chap-
eldest daughter of Mr. Richard C.
rly an eminent wholesale linen-dra-
i Cornhill, sister and heiress of Mr.
ny Walburge, formerly treasurer of
homas's hospital.

Wolverton, deservedly regretted, Miss
Hancock, daughter of the late Rev.
of Wiveliscomb, co. Somerset.

Gent. Mag. May, 1805.

20. At Paris, the son of Lord Elgin, late his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

21. At his mansion, Thornes-house, near Wakefield, co. York, James Milnes, esq. M. P. for Bletchingley; whose urbanity of manners and inflexible integrity in public and private life endeared him to a very extensive circle of acquaintance.

At Bathford, aged 68, John Halliday, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset, and many years M. P. for the borough of Taunton.

At Ballyshannon, in Ireland, Ensign John Williamson, esq. of the 45th regiment of Foot, second son of Joseph W. esq. principal clerk of Tiends. Being in a boat which struck with great force against a vessel in the mouth of the Shannon, he was thrown over, and drowned.

22. At Reigate, co. Surrey, in his 65th year, John Bedford, esq. formerly of Acton-green, Middlesex.

At Streatham, of a very gradual decay without a sigh, and in his 82d year, Mr. John Findlay, sen.

Mr. John Johnson, many years sexton of St. Mary's, Nottingham; in which he is succeeded by his son, after a contested election of six days.

At Midgham, Elizabeth, wife of William Poyntz, esq. of Midgham, Berks, only surviving sister of the late Earl of Sandwich. Her eldest son is M. P. for St. Alban's, and married the only sister and heiress of Lord Viscount Montagu. She had another son, who is in the army, and three daughters, married to Lord Jn. Townshend, the Earl of Cork, and the Hon. Courtenay Boyle.

23. At Sutton-Courtenay, Berks, aged 80, William Allnutt, esq.

Aged 77, the Rev. Joseph Sharpe, rector of Shadingfield, in the gift of the Earl of Bristol, and also of Market-Weston, both co. Suffolk.

Aged 78, Mrs. Jennings, relict of the late Mr. J. of Nottingham.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Colquhoun, bart. sheriff-depute of Dumbartonshire.

24. At his house in the country, John Clementson, esq. late deputy serjeant at arms to the House of Commons. He had been in perfect health the day before, spent the evening chearfully with his friends, and retired to bed about eleven o'clock. Soon after, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours.

At Dean, near Bolton-in-the-Moors, in Lancashire, much respected, Miss Latham, sister to the Rev. Robert Latham, M. A. late of Brazenose college, Oxford. Well educated, pious, and virtuous, and steadily attached to the Government, both in Church and State, she was not only the

the much-valued relative, but alſo the intelligent friend, and faithful and agreeable companion, of the venerable Paſtor and worthy Vicar of Dean, who now mourns her loſs.

At Cheſter, Capt. S. C. Lee, of the 21ſt Foot, brigade-major of that diſtrict.

At her houſe in Bartholomew-yard, Mrs. Suſannah Towgood, daughter of the late truly Rev. Michael T. of Exeter.

At Clifton, after a moſt lingering illneſs, Mrs. Meynell, wife of Godfrey M. eſq. eldeſt ſon of Hugo M. eſq. of the county of Leiceſter.

At Enfield Chace-ſide, of a dropſy, Mrs. Gowar, reliſt of Mr. G. late purſe-bearer to Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who died May 21, 1797, aged 48.

25. Rev. Eraſmus Middleton, a Methodiſt clergyman, rector of Turvey, co. Bedford, editor of "Biographia Evangelica," 4 vols. 8vo, the ſtyle of which is particularly diſagreeable; a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, an indifferent compilation; funeral ſermons for Thomas Jackſon and William Binns. The living was in the gift of the E. of Peterborough, 1764. He was one of the ſix young men expelled the Univerſity of Oxford many years ago; which circumſtance gave riſe to Macgowan's ſatire of *The Shaver*.

At Orton, co. Murray, the Hon. Arthur Duff, youngeſt brother to the E. of Fife.

26. At Putney, Surrey, Peter Bowers, eſq. ſecretary to the Pelican Life Inſurance-office, Lombard-ſtreet.

At Walpole, near Wiſbech, Mr. Robert Collins, late of Denver.

27. Mrs. Mary Dutton, wife of Mr. John D. of Brewer's and Cheſter's quay, Thames-ſtreet.

In Oxford-ſtreet, Mrs. Eaton, late of Enfield, where ſhe and the ſubject of the preceding article were both buried in their family-vaults.

At Guiſborough, in his 81ſt year, the Rev. William Leigh Williamſon, M. A. rector of Kildale, &c. and in the commiſſion of the peace for the North Riding of the county of York.

At Dublin, Sir William Lighton, bart. of the banking-houſe of Lighton, Needham, and Shaw.

28. Mrs. Southby, of Welbeck-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

In the neighbourhood of London, of a fever, after a few days illneſs, aged 22, Miſs Emma Dicey, daugh. of Thomas D. eſq. of Cleybrook-hall, co. Leiceſter. Her remains were depoſited in the family-vault at Cleybrook, amidſt the tears of the ſpectators; and a ſermon was preached on the occaſion by the Rev. A. Macaulay, before a crowded auditory, whoſe looks teſtified the moſt heartfelt ſorrow and regret.

Aged 70, Mr. W. Beaumont, grocer and chandler, of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leic.

29. At Crewkerne, co. Sor his 28th year, R. N. Palmer eminent ſolicitor, of Axminſter, tain-commandant of the Unite nies of Axminſter and Shute Infantry. He left home on th high health and ſpirits, for S where, on the 24th, he was ſeiz violent fever, attended with an tory ſore throat. On the morni 26th, conceiving the malignar diſorder to be ſomewhat abated, ing extremely anxious to retu friends, he made an effort to re On his arrival, however, at C he found himſelf in too debilita to proceed farther; was taken chaiſe, conveyed to bed, and i after expired.

Rev. John Rice, rector of Wal

At her lodgings in Bath, Mr ſiſter of R. B. Robſon, eſq.

At Milton, near Pewſey, Wil 92d year, Mrs. Butcher.

Very ſuddenly, aged 62, Mr. chandler, of Hull.

30. Thomas Harding, eſq. co. Herts.

Aged 28, Mr. George Ho therby, of Hull, mariner, ſon Dr. M. of Highgate, author of cal Dictionary.

May . . . . . At her houſe in ſtreet, Dublin, Mrs. Catharine of the Biſhop of Killala, and ſiſ Newcome, reliſt of the late v late, the Lord Primate of Irela

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Li Harle, of the Royal North Linc

At Welbourn, co. Lincoln, i year, Mrs. Herring.

At Manby, near Louth, age reſpected, Mrs. Scrimſhaw.

At Bingham, co. Nottingha Mr. Strong, high conſtable of diviſion of the wapentake.

Aged 89, Mr. Edward Maſo lent farmer at Wiſbech, co. Ca

Aged 75, the Rev. Joſeph W years rector of Boxford and Baſſet, Berks; the former in the Crown; the latter, of Co college, Oxford, of which he 1753, B. D. 1761.

At his chambers in the Te Holt, eſq. barriſter at law.

May 1. At his ſeat at Pene wall, in his 68th year, John B ring Clobery, eſq.

At Wincheſter, aged 70, Jo ſon, eſq. brother to the Earl o

At Rock, co. Worceſter, un loved and lamented, the Re Watkins, B. A. rector of Roc to which he was preſented 17 the manor of Cliſton Cam

Hounton, co. S[illegible] ro-
ther is rector, a[illegible]
in all which est[illegible]
only son, Charl[illegible]
nant in the 3d [illegible] re-
giment of Dragoon-guards, named [illegible]r
Gen. Severne, who died at Clifton C[illegible]
ville in 1787, aged 89. The living [illegible]
the gift of the family, and was ant[illegible]y
called *Alwinton*. See Nash's Worcester-
shire, I. 10. Mr. W. was second son of
Richard, rector of Clifton Campvi[illegible]
years, who died 1776; married [illegible],
daughter of John Meysey, of Sh[illegible]ken-
hurst, co. Worcester, by whom he had
an elder son, Charles, who succeeded to
his maternal estate, and died in 1774.
His son Richard was born in 1744.
married Anne Malpas, only daugh[illegible]
his mother's sister, Elizabeth, by whom
he had one son and two daughters. See
Shaw's Staffordshire, I. 398.

2. Suddenly, at Lord Auckland's [illegible]
ments in Greenwich hospital, Tho. [illegible],
esq. brother to his Lordship, leaving [illegible] wi-
dow and eight children.

At Stistead, Essex, Rev. John She[illegible]
rector of Pattiswick, in that county,
many years curate of Paddington.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, in
his 74th year, Mr. Timothy Caldwell,
agent to the company of proprietors of
the Chesterfield canal; which situation
he had filled, with satisfaction to his em-
ployers, upwards of 28 years.

Daniel Dalrymple, esq. banker, of Bur-
ton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford.

Burnt to death, by a spark setting fire
to her cloaths, Mrs. Esther Tanner, of
Paddington, an infirm old lady, who had
been confined to her room several years,
and, having been placed in an arm-chair,
as usual, the people of the house were
alarmed by a cry of fire from the street,
and, on entering the room, found the fur-
niture on fire, and Mrs. T. dead.

3. Aged 67, Mr. Osborne, shoe-maker,
of Uffington, near Stamford.

At Hull, aged 50, Jeremiah Hill, esq.
captain and adjutant in the Royal Cum-
berland Militia.

At his house at East Sheen, co. Surrey,
Fabrot Geering, esq.

Mr. Lewis Gilles, of Long Acre, laceman.

4. Mr. Mills, of Knight-Thorpe, near
Loughborough, co. Leicester.

Near Wakefield, aged 65, Mr. John
Banks, the celebrated lecturer on natural
and experimental philosophy.

In his 24th year, after a severe illness,
Mr. Christopher Bassano, eldest son of
Mr. B. of Derby, grocer.

After a lingering illness, Mr. James La-
vender, surgeon, of Nottingham.

At Saltfleetby All Saints, co. Lincoln,
Mr. Thomas Richardson, formerly a re-
spectable grazier.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Hoskyns Abra-
ham, 34 years rector of Compton-Martin
cum Nempnett, co. Somerset, in the pa-
tronage of the Chandos family. He was
of Jesus college, Oxford; M. A. 1753.
His wife died in January, 1805.

At Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, the
Rev. Richard Walker, D. D. rector of
Shorwell and Mottefton, in the Isle of
Wight, and of Worthy, Hants. He was
of Magdalen college, Oxford; M. A.
1758, D. C. L. 1762.

5. At his house in Charter-house-square,
John Campbell, esq.

In the Circus, Bath, George Redhead,
esq. late of Hutton-hall, co. Cumberland,
and a deputy-lieutenant of that county.

At Lyme, co. Dorset, Miss Frances Al-
len, late of Blackheath, Kent.

At her father's, in Arlington-street, of
a decline, aged 4 years, the youngest
daughter of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.

6. This morning, about 11, Mr. Green,
a respectable potatoe-merchant in Covent-
garden market, who has been in a de-
clining state for some time past, threw
himself out of a two-pair-of-stairs window
at his lodgings in Maiden-lane, and was
killed on the spot. He was a lusty man,
and between 50 and 60 years of age.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs.
Jones, widow of the Bishop of Kildare.

At the Prince of Wales's coffee-house
in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, Fran-
cis-William Barlow, esq. M.P. for the city
of Coventry, and captain in the 1st regi-
ment of Dragoon-guards.

At his house in Southampton-row,
Bloomsbury, of a mortification by a hurt
in the ball of one of his great toes, Wil-
liam Dinwoody, esq. of Juy Dee, near
Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, F. A. S.
He married the relict of Mr. Cobb, cabi-
net-maker, St. Martin's-lane.

7. Dropped down suddenly, in the
church-yard, the wife of Mr. Blatch,
butcher, at Enfield.

At her house in Bruton-street, aged 78,
Lady Walpole, wife of Baron W. of Wol-
terton, Norfolk, and only surviving daugh-
ter of William third Duke of Devonshire.

At his house in Berkeley-square, in his
69th year, the Most Noble William Petty,
Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycombe,
Viscount Calne, Baron Wycombe in Eng-
land, Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitz-
maurice, Baron Dunkerron in Ireland,
K. G. 1782, and a General in the Army.
Born May 2, 1737; M. P. for Chipping-
Wycombe 1761; succeeded his father,
John, the late Earl, May 10, 1761; crea-
ted Marquis of Lansdown, co. Somerset,
Nov. 30, 1804; married, Feb. 3, 1765,
Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of John
Earl Granville, by Lady Sophia Fermor,
daughter of Thomas Earl of Pomfret, and
by

by her, who died Jan. 5, 1771, had iſſue John-Henry Earl of Wycombe, born Dec. 6, 1765; and William, who died Jan. 27, 1778. He married, ſecondly, July 19, 1779, Lady Louiſa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John Earl of Upper Oſſory, who died Aug. 7, 1789, by whom he had Henry, born July 2, 1780; and Louiſa, born Dec. 8, 1781, died young. His Lordſhip was of the Privy Council, and commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations 1763; took his ſeat in the Iriſh Parliament 1764; appointed aide-du-camp to the King 1760, with the rank of Colonel of Foot, and Major-general of his Majeſty's Forces in 1765. He was ſecretary of ſtate under Lord Chatham's ſecond adminiſtration, but reſigned in conſequence of the affairs of Corſica. In the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham he was ſecretary of ſtate with Mr. Fox. On the death of the Marquis, 1782, he ſucceeded to the premierſhip, as firſt lord of the Treaſury, and introduced Mr. Pitt, then only 22 years of age, to the office of chancellor of the Exchequer; but this adminiſtration, which brought about the peace of 1783, was not of long duration, having been obliged to give way to the coalition miniſtry of Lord North and Mr. Fox. His ſpeeches againſt the American war, 1775, may be ſeen in our vol. XLV. pp. 110, 512; on Lord Chatham's motion for an addreſs, XLVII. 77. 200, 515, 548, 559, 560; on his Majeſty's meſſage, informing Parliament of France joining America, XLVIII. 103, 105; on his motion againſt the Miniſtry, XLIX. 610; for an account of the expenditure of the public money, L. 96; to enquire into the diſmiſſion of the Marquis of Caermarthen and the Earl of Pembroke for voting againſt this enquiry, ibid. 140; on motion reſpecting the Dutch, ibid. 298; on Lord George Gordon's mob, ibid. 267; on affairs in America, LI. 541, 606; on peace with America, LII. 92; on the change of Miniſtry, ibid. 164, 165; on the King's ſpeech, 1783, LIII. 7, 8, 105, 106, 107; debate on his letter propoſing to arm the people, ibid. 67; ſpeech in juſtification of the preliminaries of peace, ibid. 298; motions concerning the loans rejected, ibid. 448; origin and diſſolution of his connexion with the Diſſenters, from a new weekly paper, called the Abſtract, charging him with a deſign to make the Diſſenting miniſters inſtrumental in conveying all kind of information to their brethren ſtationed near him, ibid. 22; anſwered by Mr. Toulmin, ibid. 109. It is notorious how he courted both Dr. Price and Dr. Prieſtley; and how ſoon he broke with the latter, while he completely inſtructed the former in the revolutionary principles which the Doctor profeſſed. His Lordſhip's ſhare in the adminiſtration of this country was not of long duration; and he retired from it to his valuable library, in which the MSS. of ſeveral collectors were depoſited, under the care of the late ſcientific Samuel Paterſon. He fought a duel with Col. Fullerton, March 22, 1780, in conſequence of words ſpoken by him in the Houſe of Lords, as ſtated by the Colonel in the Houſe of Commons, and was wounded in the thigh (ſee vol. L. p. 151). His Lordſhip filled a large ſpace in ſociety, as a ſtateſman, an orator, an accompliſhed gentleman, an excellent landlord, a liberal patron of the arts, and a moſt amiable man in private life. He was conſidered a deep politician; but his ſtate of health has not, for a conſiderable time, permitted him to take an active part in the buſineſs of politicks. He poſſeſſed more political information than, perhaps, any other man of his time. To a moſt accurate knowledge of the hiſtory and conſtitution of his own country he added very conſiderable knowledge of the ſtate of other countries. There was ſcarcely a principal city on the Continent of Europe, or in the United States of America, in which he had not one or more political correſpondents, from whom he learnt every event of importance tranſacting there, and often received information which Government had not the means of procuring. He was alſo a finiſhed ſcholar, as well as a profound politician. In point of judgment and diſcrimination he ranked with the firſt ſtateſmen of his day; and, as an orator, if not in the firſt, he certainly ſtood in the ſecond rank. It is to be lamented that the country, under ſuch circumſtances of unprecedented difficulty as thoſe in which it has been involved for the laſt 13 years, did not, during any part of that time, derive benefit from his talents. The noble Marquis ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the war with Revolutionary France. He afterwards ſupported the Union with Ireland, a country with whoſe character and conduct he appeared thoroughly acquainted; but at the ſame time he recommended it as an indiſpenſable condition of that Union, that Ireland ſhould be dealt with honourably, that her complaints might be heard, and her grievances redreſſed. The houſe and gardens in Berkeley-ſquare were purchaſed, in 1765, by the late Marquis from the Earl of Bute, for 23,000l. in an unfiniſhed ſtate. His extenſive entailed eſtates, both in England and Ireland, amounting to near 35,000l. per annum, devolve on [illegible] eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeds to the title of Marquis of Lanſdown, Earl of [illegible]nbe, and Earl of Shelburne; but [illegible]l. per annum, and

),000l. in ſpecie, are willed to
ſon, Lord Henry Petty. His
were depoſited in the family-
High Wycombe, Bucks. The
s covered with black velvet, or-
d with a ſilver-gilt inſcription-
ndles, and nails. The funeral
n was extremely plain, agreeably
iſh of his Lordſhip, and conſiſted
earſe, covered with eſcocheons,
wn by ſix horſes; three mourn-
hes and ſix; mutes on horſe-
e Marquis's private carriage with
ſes, followed by Sir Francis Ba-
ariot, alſo drawn by four horſes.
ldſton, in the pariſh of Aſh, co.
ged 21, deſervedly lamented, Miſs
, only daughter of Thomas C. eſq.
ſton, and late of St. Nicholas, in
of Thanet.
Mitchell, ſen. of the High-ſtreet,
r.
s lodgings in Bath, John Llewel-
of Welſh St. Donats, co. Gla-
, in the commiſſion of the peace
county, for which he ſerved the
ſheriff in 1789.
s houſe at Grantham, co. Lincoln,
iſt year, the Rev. Richard * Pal-
Jeſus college, Cambridge, B. A.
M.A. 1768, D.D. [from Lambeth]
s to the Houſe of Commons, and
ary of Canterbury, which he ex-
with his predeceſſor, Dr. Head,
rectory of Adiſham, which was
d on his ſon; alſo, rector of St.
's, London Stone, Cannon-ſtreet,
Scott-Willoughby, near Grant-
His goodneſs to the diſtreſſed in
hbourhood, and his univerſal phi-
py, will cauſe his name and me-
be long revered.
ged 33, Mrs. Catharine Burwell,
Mr. John B. farmer, of Cowbit,
coln, and daughter of the late
ſeph Mills, miniſter of that place.
owbit, very far advanced in years,
iles.
55, Mr. Yates, an eminent far-
l grazier, at Swineſhead, co. Linc.
s ſon's houſe in Leiceſter, of apo-
after eating a hearty ſupper, aged
. William Simpſon.
89, Rich. Smallbroke, eſq. LL.D.
lor of the dioceſe of Lichfield. He
ſecond ſon of the Biſhop of that
who filled this church with his fa-
d their relations); admitted at
is college, Oxford, where he pro-
M.A. 1740, B. and D.C.L. 1745;
cate in Doctors Commons; joint-
llor, with his elder brother Tho-
42, till the death of the latter, 1778.

* is called *John* in both editions of
s Canterbury.

At Hampſtead, Middleſex, in her 65th year, Mrs. Mary-Magdalen Blaquiere, widow of John-Peter B. eſq.—Alſo, on the evening of the ſame day, and in the ſame houſe, in her 60th year, Mrs. Anne-Rebecca Grant, widow of Capt. Ludovick G. of Knockando, in Scotland, and ſiſter to the aforeſaid lady.

At his apartments in Pall Mall, James Gage, eſq.

9. At Weimar, of a nervous fever, the celebrated German poet, Frederick Schiller, born at Ludwigſburg, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, Nov. 10, 1759.

Mr. Calcraft, wharfinger, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

In his 74th year, James Clitherow, eſq. of Bordeſton or Boſton-houſe, co. Middleſex, father of Col. C. of the Royal Weſtminſter Militia. He was great-great-grandſon of Sir Chriſt. C. lord mayor of London 1634, preſident of Chriſt's hoſpital, and governor of the Eaſtland Company. "Such," ſays Mr. Lyſons, "has been the fluctuating ſtate of property in the county of Middleſex, that this family is to be mentioned as one of a very few who have been reſident upon the ſame eſtate for more than a century." Environs of London, II. 46.

In Somers-town, near Pancras, ſuddenly, Count de Bottrieul, a French emigrant. He was taken ill with a bowel-complaint while eating his ſupper, and immediately retired to bed, attended to his chamber by a man-ſervant, who alſo retired to his bed when he ſuppoſed his maſter to have fallen aſleep. Returning to the chamber very early in the morning, he found his maſter dead, with his feet on the floor, and the upper part of his body leaning on the bed. He was an aged man; had been a diſtinguiſhed favourite at the Court of the late King of France; and had ſuffered long impriſonment in that country under the tyranny of Robeſpierre, whence he at laſt eſcaped in an open boat from Dieppe.

10. In Green-ſtreet, Enfield, aged 78, of apoplexy, Mrs. Burnet. She was buried at Stoke Newington, with her huſband, who was a purſer in his Majeſty's ſervice; "in which ſtation," as his epitaph expreſſes, "his faithfulneſs to the Crown, and amiableneſs of diſpoſition to all with whom he was connected, gained him that approbation which is the wiſh of every good man. As he lived much eſteemed, ſo he died much lamented, exchanging this life for a better, 29th October, 1768, in the 49th year of his age."

At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, in his 69th year, Edward Stokes, gent. He was an eminent attorney, and had practiſed with ability, ſucceſs, and integrity, more than 40 years; was alſo one of the coroners for that county, which import-

ant

ant office he reſigned ſome time ago, on the appointment of Mr. Thomas Clarke, his ſon-in-law.

11. At Southampton, Miſs Letitia-Anne Shadwell, a younger daughter of Launcelot S. eſq. of Upper Gower-ſtreet.

At Kenfield, the Rev. Henry Thomſon, rector of Lower Hardres, 1771; of Baddeſmere with Leveland, 1784; the former in the Crown, the two laſt in Lewis Lord Sondes.

12. Mrs. Todd, wife of Mr. T. linen-draper, in the Strand.

Aged 55, Mrs. Gooddy, wife of Mr. Richard G. merchant, of Hull. She was in perfect health a few hours before.

13. On Barnes terrace, Surrey, in her 88th year, Mrs. Anne Moody, relict of Mr. John M. late of Drury-lane theatre.

14. Aged 86, Charles Hunt Waring, eſq. of Barnes, Surrey, only ſon of the late Mr. John W. ſurgeon of St. Thomas's hoſpital.

In her 20th year, Mrs. Anne Boughton, wife of Mr. Tho. B. of the Stock Exchange.

At his houſe on Sloane terrace, Chelſea, aged 46, Robert Biſſet, LL.D. well known as a literary character. Chagrin, under embarraſſed circumſtances, is thought to have broken his heart. He was maſter of an academy in Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, and publiſhed "Sketch of Democracy, 1796," 8vo; "Life of Edmund Burke, comprehending an impartial Account of his literary and political Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his moſt eminent Aſſociates, Coadjutors, and Opponents, 1798," 8vo. "The former of theſe, a work of conſiderable literary merit, contains a review of all the democratical ſtates of antiquity; and aſſerts, from the teſtimony of experience, that Democracy is a pernicious government. As the biographer of Mr. Burke, Dr. B. is reſpectable and unrivaled. He has taken extraordinary pains to prove the *conſiſtency* of that great character; and, where ſucceſs is probably beyond the reach of human powers, who ſhall wonder at his failure? To Dr. B. the publick is alſo indebted for an edition of the Spectator, with illuſtrative notes and very ingenious lives of the authors, in 8 vols. 8vo, 1796." New Memoirs of living Authors.

Mrs. Suſannah Ives, relict of the late Jeremiah I. eſq. of the Town cloſe, Norwich. She bore with pious reſignation the ſucceſſive deaths of all her children; and, having nearly attained her 85th year, the laſt blow was reſerved for her in the loſs of an affectionate huſband, with whom ſhe had lived 54 years, and who died Feb. 26 (ſee p. 289).

At Leiceſter, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Forreſter, wife of Mr. Alex. F. brewer.

15. In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 80, Thomas Lockwood, eſq.

The wife of Mr. Mattyear, an market-gardener, reſiding at Fulh Middleſex. Mr. M. went to Lond in the morning on buſineſs, an from his wife on affectionate ter ſhe afterwards breakfaſted with h dren without ſhewing any ſympto diſtreſſed or deranged mind. Iman after breakfaſt the unhappy wo tired to one of the outhouſes, and throat in ſo ſhocking a manner cation almoſt inſtant death. Abo nute or two after leaving the h was diſcovered in this dreadful by a ſervant, who immediately alarm, and cauſed medical aid to cured, but in vain. No cauſe can be aſſigned for this horrid a was an amiable woman, much by her neighbours and friends, a ved by her huſband and children.

Mr. Crompton, formerly poſt-m Bourn, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, in the prime of l Hill Petch, of London, ſome tim reſpectable draper at the former p

Aged 75, Mr. John Burrell, a r linen-draper, of Cambridge.

16. At his lodgings at Stockw rey, Mr. Timothy Folgham, uphe binet-maker, &c. of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Loughborough, aged 80, a illneſs, Mrs. Biſhop, widow of Mr. William B. of Grimſtone, ceſter, and mother of Mr. Alde of the Three Crowns inn at Leic

At Melſon-Mowbray, after a v illneſs, in his 26th year, Mr. Draycott, aſſiſtant clerk to Mr tham, attorney. He was a yo much reſpected; and, being on Volunteer Infantry of that place, ried with military honours on th

17. Savill Green, eſq. a partn houſe of Meſſieurs Hartley, Gr Co. at the Pottery, near Leeds, c

At York, after a long and tedio Thomas Oldfield, eſq. one of the in the banking-houſe of Meſſieur Smith, Hartley, Tweedy, and Co tain in the York Volunteer Co poſt-maſter of that city.

18. At Fletcher-gate, Notting ter eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Hague, formerly a baker.

At Blymhill, co. Stafford, in year, the Rev. H. Dickenſon, St. John's college, Cambridge, a of Church Eaton.

Aged 27, Mrs. Green, of Blac

19. Aged 84, Mr. Joſeph Bl St. John's lane, Clerkenwell.

In York-place, Mary-la-Bonne ſon of Lord Lovaine.

20. At Bridgenorth, co. Salop, the wife of Thomas Haſlewood,

In Saffron-ſtreet, Winter, who cut husband's razor. T ... ive their evidence ... Jury could ſay no m ... ceaſed and her huſband lived in the utmoſt harmony. She had borne him two children, one of whom was about tw years of age, and the other only seve... weeks. It appeared, that the man in whoſe houſe they lived owed ſome rent; and the deceaſed dreaded that their effects would be ſeized upon, as ſhe appeared to be very uneaſy about it the preceding day. On the morning of the melancholy catastrophe, before her huſband went out, at half paſt ſix, ſhe got up, and put on her petticoat, tied her neck-kerchief, then kiſſed him, and ſaid "God bleſs you! God bleſs you! I know we'll not be left a bit to ſleep on." The huſband anſwered, "Make yourſelf eaſy; we ſhall fare as well as the other lodgers." He then went to work, and, at his return to breakfaſt, about half paſt eight, found her ſtretched on the floor, quite dead.

21. At Hopwell-hall, co. Derby, in a very advanced age, univerſally reſpected, Thomas Pares, eſq.; of whom we hope to furniſh ſome memoirs in our next.

22. In London, after a ſhort illneſs, Benjamin Outram, eſq. of Butterley, in Derbyſhire.

25. At his houſe in Montpelier-row, Twickenham, co. Middleſex, in his 65th year, John Smith Budgen, eſq. He had been for ſome years afflicted with a variety of diſorders, gout, dropſy, aſthma; in the intervals of which he was chearful and entertaining to his friends. A few months ago he had an apoplectic fit, and it was for ſome time doubtful whether he was alive; but he recovered, and was apparently better than he had been before. On the 23d he came to town; appeared in very good ſpirits; and, on his return, ſaid he thought himſelf better for his journey. Early in the morning of the 25th a ſecond fit carried him off. Unfortunately, his ſervant was not in his room at the time; and the zeal of the pariſh-officers induced them to ſend for the coroner; a diſtreſſing ceremony for his family, which could never have been leſs neceſſary than on this occaſion. There was not, and could not be, the ſmalleſt heſitation in the verdict. Till very lately he took an active part at all public meetings in the county, where his good ſenſe enſured him a ready attention. He has left one ſon, a captain in the Surrey Militia, and three daughters, who are unmarried. His father poſſeſſed a good eſtate in Surrey; and was invited to repreſent that county in 1751, on the death of Ld. Baltimore, and again at the general election 1754.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 30, to May 28, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.					
Males 957	1840		Males 755	1525		2 and 5	184	50 and 60 136
Females 883			Females 770		Between	5 and 10	76	60 and 70 194
						10 and 20	42	70 and 80 61
Whereof have died under 2 years old 448						20 and 30	126	80 and 90 32
Peck Loaf 4s. 11d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.						30 and 40	156	90 and 100 5
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d.½ per pound.						40 and 50	155	100 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 27:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 70s. to 75s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s. 0d.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, May 11 to May 17, from the Cocket Office:

Total 16,092 Sacks. Average 79s. 2d. 0s. 0d.¾ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 18, 42s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 22, 1805, is 51s. 4d.¼ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, May 25:

Kent Bags	4l.	4s. to 5l.	6s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 0s. to 5l. 8s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l.	0s. to 4l.	16s.	Suſſex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 5l. 16s.
Kent Ditto	4l.	0s. to 4l.	18s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 8s. 0s. to 4l. 16s. 0d.	Average	3l. 19s.	6d.
Straw	2l. 8s. 6d. to 3l. 0s. 0d.	Average	2l. 14s.	0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 15s. 0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d.	Average	4l. 3s.	6d.
Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average	4l. 14s.	6d.
Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 3l. 0s. 0d.	Average	2l. 14s.	0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s.	4d. to 5s.	0d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.
Veal	5s.	0d. to 6s.	0d.	Beaſts, about 3000. Sheep 14,500.	

COALS, Beſt, in the Pool, 49s. 6d. Delivered 61s. 6d. Sunderland, 43s. 9d. Delivered 55s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 11d. Clare Market 3s. 11d. Whitechapel 3s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout.S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Lng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
20		57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	88⅞		16½	2⅜	180	1 a 2d	3p	62¼			3¼ a 3p		shut	18 19 0	Full Money
30	172½	57⅛	58¼	74⅛	89⅛		16½	2⅜	179	2d	1p				3 a 2¾p	81⅛	shut	18 19 0	Full Money
1		57⅛	58⅛		89⅛					1 a 2d	Par 1p				3p		shut	19 0 0	Full Money
2	172½	57¼	58¼	74⅛	89⅛	97⅛	16⅝			1 a 2d	1 a 2p	62⅛		57⅛	2¾p	84¼	shut	19 0 0	Full Money
3	172½	57	58	74	89⅜	97⅜	16⅝		178¾	1 a 2d	Par 2p		36¾		2¾p	85	56¼	19 0 0	Full Money
4		57⅛	58	73⅞	89⅛	97¼	16⅝			1 a 2d	Par				2¾p			19 0 0	Full Money
5	Sunday																		
6	172½	57⅛	58⅛	74	89⅛	97⅛	16⅛	2⅛	181	1d	1p				2¾p		56⅛	19 0 0	Full Money
7		57⅛	58⅛	73⅞	89⅛		16⅛		182	1 a 2d	2p			57¾	3p	85	56⅜	19 0 0	Full Money
8	172¼	57⅛	58⅛	73⅞	89⅛	97⅛	16⅛	2⅛	182	1 a 2d	Par	62¼			2¾p	85	56¼	19 0 0	Full Money
9	172	57⅛	57⅞	74	90	98	16⅛		181⅞	1 a 2d	1d				2¾p			19 0 0	Full Money
10	171½	57⅛	58⅛	73⅞	90	98	16⅛	2⅜	180½	1 a 2d	1p 1d		57¾		2¾p		56⅛	19 0 0	Full Money
11	171½	57⅛	58	73¾	89¾		16½	2⅜		1 a 2d	Par				2¾p		56⅜	19 0 0	Full Money
12	Sunday																		
13	171½	57⅛	58⅛	73½	89⅞		16⅛	2⅛	181⅞	1 a 2d	1p				2¾p			19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
14	171½	57⅛	58	73⅜	90	98⅛	16⅛	2⅛	182	1 a 2d	1d	62½			2¾p	85⅛		19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
15		57⅛	58⅛	73⅜	89⅞	98⅛	16½	2⅛	181⅞	1 a 2d	Par				2¾p		56⅜	19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
16	172	57⅛	58⅛	73⅜	90	98⅛	16½		182	1 a 2d	1d				3¼p		56⅛	19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
17		57⅛	58⅞	73⅞					183	1 a 2d	1d				3¼p			19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
18		57⅛	58⅛	73⅜	90	98⅛	16⅝	2⅛		1 a 2d	1d Par				3p			19 0 0	2 perCt. dife.
19	Sunday																		
20	172⅛	57⅛	58⅛	73⅛	90	98	16⅜			1 a 2d	1d Par	62¾			3p			19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
21	172½	57⅛	58⅛	74	90⅛	97¾	16⅜		182¼	1 a 2d	1 a 2d				3¼p			19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
22	173	57⅛	58⅛	73⅜	90		16⅜		183⅛	1 a 2d	1 a 2d				3¼p		56¾	19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
23	171¾	57⅛	58⅛							2d	1 a 2d				3p			19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
24	172	57⅛	58⅛	74	90	97½	16⅝		182	1d	2d Par	63¼	57⅛	58⅛	3p		56⅞	19 5 0	2 perCt. dife.
25	171½	57⅛	58½	74⅛	90		16⅝	2⅛	183½	1 a 2d	1d				3p	85	57	19 10 0	2 perCt. dife.
26	Sunday																		
27	172⅛	57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	90½		16⅝			1d	2d				3¼p		56⅞	19 10 0	2 perCt. dife.
28	172	57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	90⅛		16⅝	2⅛	182		1d	63			3¼p		57	19 10 0	2 perCt. dife

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holborn.

THE

ENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

ed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1805.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1805. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1805.
May	°	°	°		
27	52	64	49	30,00	fair
28	50	60	45	,15	fair
29	51	64	52	,18	fair
30	56	70	50	,10	fair
31	53	61	44	,23	fair
June 1	46	56	44	,30	fair
2	47	57	46	,28	fair
3	53	69	55	,02	fair
4	46	56	46	29,98	cloudy
5	47	57	49	,98	cloudy
6	51	68	50	,80	fair
7	52	68	55	30,01	fair
8	56	70	56	,01	fair
9	66	75	60	29,82	fair
10	61	66	55	,52	rain
11	56	64	54	,48	fhowery

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1805.
June	°	°	°		
12	55	59	52	29,96	fhowery
13	54	68	54	30,12	fhowery
14	52	54	51	29,80	rain
15	50	58	54	,88	cloudy
16	54	64	56	,96	cloudy
17	58	68	54	,92	fair
18	56	63	55	,73	fair
19	54	61	51	,96	fhowery
20	50	51	50	,95	fhowery
21	49	54	49	30,02	cloudy
22	50	58	50	,10	cloudy
23	54	68	56	29,90	fair
24	60	73	60	,82	fair
25	58	59	49	,60	fhowery
26	51	66	50	,85	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 15, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	92	9	53	0	38	3	30	2	45	1
Surrey	97	8	46	0	39	6	31	10	46	0
Hertford	85	10	40	6	42	0	26	10	41	6
Bedford	86	1	64	0	43	2	28	1	41	7
Huntingd.	85	6	00	0	40	6	23	8	38	3
Northam.	90	9	67	0	47	0	24	8	44	0
Rutland	92	6	00	0	51	0	26	0	48	0
Leiceſter	88	0	00	0	46	6	25	9	00	0
Nottingh.	94	4	09	0	49	0	28	4	46	4
Derby	89	4	00	0	54	0	32	4	49	4
Stafford	93	10	00	0	44	7	30	8	51	5
Salop	90	10	00	0	50	6	28	7	00	0
Hereford	91	1	51	2	42	3	29	2	48	9
Worceſter	90	1	00	0	45	3	30	1	49	1
Warwick	99	4	00	0	47	6	30	10	53	4
Wilts	83	8	00	0	40	8	30	2	54	4
Berks	83	6	00	0	39	2	29	1	49	6
Oxford	83	6	00	0	40	8	27	10	46	9
Bucks	88	4	00	0	43	6	31	1	46	2
Brecon	96	0	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	87	2	00	0	00	0	22	4	00	0
Radnor	86	11	00	0	47	2	26	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

89	11	59	4	43	8	27	7	46	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

,	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Be
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Eſſex	91	4	51	6	39	0	31	4	43
Kent	96	0	00	0	39	6	32	3	44
Suſſex	100	4	00	0	41	0	32	8	00
Suffolk	89	5	00	0	38	0	33	5	39
Cambrid.	90	9	00	0	37	7	23	0	39
Norfolk	93	8	00	0	33	8	00	0	00
Lincoln	88	5	67	6	43	5	24	5	41
York	81	2	80	0	36	10	26	0	42
Durham	90	10	00	0	00	0	26	4	00
Northum.	86	1	60	0	46	4	25	11	00
Cumberl.	84	7	58	0	41	4	27	4	00
Weſtmor.	98	11	64	0	40	2	29	6	00
Lancaſter	92	0	00	0	37	0	26	6	37
Cheſter	83	4	00	0	00	0	30	4	00
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	27	8	00
Denbigh	96	1	00	0	53	4	29	7	00
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	42	0	21	6	00
Carnarvon	87	4	00	0	44	0	19	9	00
Merioneth	92	10	00	0	52	0	24	10	00
Cardigan	82	0	00	0	00	0	20	0	00
Pembroke	75	2	00	0	40	2	20	0	00
Carmarth.	87	10	00	0	48	0	22	0	00
Glamorg.	92	0	00	0	58	8	26	10	00
Glouceſt.	89	0	00	0	45	7	26	4	00
Somerſet	91	10	00	0	44	5	30	0	00
Monmo.	102	1	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Devon	97	7	00	0	43	8	19	2	00
Cornwall	97	11	00	0	45	3	46	0	00
Dorſet	99	8	00	0	38	6	23	17	00
Hants	95	0	00	0	40	3	41	0	00

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	81	3	53	0	36	11	30	5	41	4
2	80	10	59	4	37	10	29	11	39	6
3	93	8	59	4	33	8	27	7	46	3
4	85	0	07	6	41	6	24	11	41	1
5	88	6	00	0	46	4	26	1	46	3
6	89	4	50	0	41	1	28	3	46	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Be
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
7	89	10	59	4	37	0	27	5	47
8	91	4	59	4	48	8	24	4	46
9	83	5	50	4	48	8	21	9	46
10	92	4	59	4	45	0	28	9	50
11	97	9	59	4	41	2	27	5	46
12	93	2	59	4	39	7	34	2	50

HE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1805.

LETTER XIX. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, June 28.*

Is there a man, whom incorrupt we call,
Who ſits alike unprejudic'd to all?
By him the city flouriſhes in peace,
Her borders lengthen, and her ſons increaſe."
COOKE.

THUS reflected the contemporary * of Homer, whoſe ſentiments might aptly apply to the Magiſtrates who ſuperintend York-caſtle priſon; the œconomy of which is ſo minutely detailed by Mr. Neild, that, whilſt he leaves little to advert to, leads the mind to ſhare in the ſatisfaction he feels in contemplating the humane and liberal ſyſtem purſued by its managers, in preventing the communication of vice by example; by allotting diſtinct apartments to the different degrees of criminality, and proportioning puniſhment to the gradations of depravity.

Serious and numerous are the evils which muſt reſult from the practice of bringing together every ſpecies of character, and every ſtage of vice; where the unfortunate debtor, or the guilty of petty miſdemeanors, are introduced to the company, and expoſed to the example, of the perpetrators of the moſt criminal acts, and to the influence of hardened degeneracy.

Theſe reflections could not have eſcaped that excellent citizen of London, ſir John Barnard, whoſe active mind was early tutored and humanized in that religious Society which claimed a Fox as its Founder; a Penn, a Barclay, and a Fothergill, as its Members. As a Magiſtrate he was no leſs diſtinguiſhed than as a Senator. In each ſituation he did his duty with the minuteſt ſcrupulosity, and avoided, as far as his obligations to the laws would allow, ever to commit individuals on ſlight grounds, as the following relation, founded on reality, fully evinces.

"A young woman, decently dreſſed, was late at night brought to him at the Manſion-houſe by a watchman as a proſtitute, ſhe having been found alone *late* in the ſtreets at midnight. She requeſted to be heard in her defence. Circumſtances were, however, ſo much againſt her, that ſir John aſked her, if ſhe could produce any perſon to her character? She ſaid, that her relations lived a great way off, as far as Whitechapel; and that it would be inconvenient to him to wait till they could be produced. He ſaid, as a Magiſtrate, his time was that of the publick, and their convenience his; and that he would willingly ſit up till her friends could come, and prevent her being ſent to priſon. The girl ſent to Whitechapel for ſome of her friends, who gave her an exceedingly good character, and corroborated the reaſons ſhe gave for being out ſo late. This excellent Magiſtrate ſaid, that he had never felt more ſincere pleaſure in his life; and, after adviſing her to be more cautious in future, diſmiſſed her."

Magiſtrates, indeed, cannot be too vigilant againſt committing perſons to priſon on trivial occaſions, nor in long confining them there by way of puniſhment for petty crimes; where, as the great Moraliſt

* ΗΣΙΟΔΟΣ Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι. 13. 1.

ralist, Johuson, well remarks, "the lewd inflame the lewd; the wicked encourage the wicked; and where a criminal is taught to do that with more cunning which he had been used to do with less."

By this separation of prisoners, so judiciously adopted in York Castle prison, the contamination of vice by intercourse, as has been observed, will effectually be prevented. This system, equally consistent with policy and humanity, is happily more and more extending, as the preceding letter illustrates, and will more and more extend, whilst the good sense and active conduct of the Magistrates, and of the publick, correspond with those practical precepts, which it has been my lot to preface; and I am thus enabled to conclude the present with a similar source of gratification, which the letter of a respectable Clergyman and Magistrate affords; of whom my friend Neild thus writes to me. "The Rev. Dr. Peploe Ward, whose letter * I inclose, is of the first families in Chester, of whom I have given my opinion in the Gentleman's Magazine, January 1804. His active zeal accompanies him wherever he goes: but, having introduced reform and order into the goals of Ely, it grieves me that he should be obliged to reside there

nine months i
Chester affords
for his talents a
the exercise of
promoting moral
in the dreary wa

This pious an
racter thus em
Mr. De Belsun
selles, who, i
the eminent se
that city during
sited it in 1720,
Regent the ric
nourable see of
He refused, ho
rick, giving, a
willingness to le
been endeared t
ferings.

Father Vanni
Rusticum, allud
lines:

——— Vitæ qui
Prodigus, assiduis a
Sustinuit, mortem
Intrepida vadens pe

In recording i
tinguished virt
mind will trac
humane and per
kind offices by
fession, in circu
hazard from co
causes. When
raged in Philad

* "Dear Sir; Having the opportunity of expressing my r
continued praise-worthy benevolence to the unfortunate prison
cannot avoid putting pen to paper. The last summer I was o
consequence of the Clerical Residence Bill, and to live in n
avoid residing in my parsonage at Cottenham, which is too ne
Fens for my health. This enabled me to put the gaol at
strictions, &c. and I now can announce, for your satisfaction,
as well regulated, as Chester Castle. The House of Correction
soon, I trust, be under similar regulations. The former abuse
of prisoners are rectified. The worthy and liberal Bishop of
gaol, hath spared no expence to make the place secure and con

"I need not assure you, that I found on my return to C
strict order in the Castle. Mr. [illegible] is now the Constable, a
to his own credit, and the [illegible] the publick in general.

† Profuse [illegible], and prodigal of gold,
The [illegible] pastor 'tends his sick'ning fold;
Repose of body and of mind disdains,
To calm their woes, and mitigate their pains;
Bravely despises death, and ev'ry fear,
With holy rites their drooping hearts to chear;
Vast heaps of dead without dismay he views,
And with firm step his gen'rous way pursues.

Supplement t

e and fatality never before wn in that city, my learned nd Dr. Ruſh, with a fortitude Chriſtian ſympathy not inferior the Prelate of Marſeilles, and en not exceeded by my amiable iend Des Genettes *, never quitted e city, or the duties of his pro-eſſion.

Des Genettes, when a young phyſician, once walking in my gar-den, and pointing to the broom, ſaid to me, "Whenever you ſee that ſhrub, remember Des Genettes †." Illuſtrious friend! Poſterity, in re-collecting the burning ſands of Sy-ria, will gratefully recall thy name, as exhibiting a glorious example of humanity triumphing over barbarous power.

Moſt honourable was the reply of my illuſtrious correſpondent Zim-merman, after I had communi-cated to him the unexampled fata-lity in Philadelphia, occaſioned by the yellow fever, the Tranſatlantic ſcourge of human exiſtence, and the intrepidity of Dr. Ruſh, in re-maining in the city to "ſtay the peſtilence." "La conduite," he obſerves, "moralement très pétite du Dr. ——, pour le quel les habi-tans de Philadelphie avoient les plus de confiance, reſſembloit parfaite-ment à celle du grand *Sydenham*, du temps de la Peſte de Londres. La conduite du Dr. *Ruſh* a merité, que non ſeulement la ville de Phi-ladelphie, mais l'Humanité entiere lui eleve une ſtatue!"

I fear that I have too long treſ-paſſed on the patience of the reader by digreſſions; but, when the ac-tions of a Belſunce, a Ruſh, a Des Genettes, and a Ward, are duly conſidered, and entwined with thoſe of a Howard and a Neild, indul-gence will throw a veil over the prolixity of J. C. Lettsom.

*** I have juſt received a letter, written with moderation and judg-ment, ſigned G. C. who diſapproves of the expreſſion in the preceding eſſay, p. 395. "Moſt abandoned, as Papal Rome has verified." I preſume, however, to think that the writer will find that the beſt Hiſtorians aſſert, that, whilſt the Church of Rome was rigidly en-forcing its religious edicts and re-ſtraints in diſtant parts, the morals of the Capital were moſt relaxed and abandoned. The ſame re-flection is applicable to Political States, that the ſtatutes are more rigidly enforced in the provinces than in the ſeat of government.

York Castle. *Gaoler*, William Staveley; ſalary 450l. Felons and Crown priſoners pay no fees or garniſh. Debtors pay fees. On coming into gaol 3s. 4d.; on diſcharge 8s. 8d.; a fee to the ſheriff if diſcharged by the plaintiff 5s. 4d.; and a fee if diſcharged by ſuperſedeas 7s. 8d. They alſo pay garniſh, *viz.* a bag (containing a buſhel) of coals; alſo a bag of turf to the room which each inhabits, and two ſhillings to be ſpent amongſt the other debtors. The gaoler is allowed one ſhilling *per* mile for the conveyance of priſoners of every deſcription. Every debtor, cer-tificated as a pauper by the pariſh to which he belongs, is allowed a nine-penny loaf on every Tueſday and Fri-day *(weight, 23d Auguſt* 1802, *three pounds ten ounces)*. Mr. Staveley, the preſent humane keeper, is active in procuring employ for handicraft trades, ſuch as taylors, ſhoemakers, ſadlers, weavers, woolcombers, &c. and thoſe who cannot follow their own pro-feſſion ſoon learn to make laces, gar-ters, purſes, &c. which they expoſe to ſale in the Caſtle-yard; and by which means many of them comfortably maintain themſelves and aſſiſt their fa-milies. As there is no work-room, this manufacture (in rainy weather) is carried on in the paſſages, or lobbies,

* It is related by ſir Robert Wilſon, that Buonaparte, whilſt in his expedition to Egypt, ordered a phyſician to poiſon the French invalid troops at Jaffa in Syria. This was Des Genettes, who refuſed to execute the orders with an intrepidity that enabled him to brave the danger of loſing his own life rather than to take away that of another. The whole tranſaction, however, as deſcribed by ſir Robert Wilſon, is too horrid to claim implicit credibility.

† French for broom.

which

which are ſpacious and airy. The county furniſhes neither bedding nor ſtraw, for the debtor; and he that chooſes to have a room to himſelf, pays for the furniture, bedding, &c. threepence a day. If a ſingle bed amongſt other debtors, twopence a day. If two debtors ſleep in one bed, one penny each. Their Court-yard is about one acre of ground. Number of debtors, 29d Auguſt 1802, ſixty. CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Brown*; ſalary 50l.; duty, Prayers on Monday, Tueſday, and Friday Mornings, and prayers on a Sunday afternoon the ſummer half year. Sacrament adminiſtered three times a year. Alſo attends twice a day perſons who are left for execution. And the Rev. Mr. *Richardſon*, ſalary 23l. 15s. Duty, ſermon and prayers every Thurſday morning. Mr. *Brown's* ſtipend is from the county, and that of Mr *Richardſon* from a legacy. Having, through the politeneſs of Mr. *Gray*, been favoured with a copy of the writing of endowment, the following is a full extract, *viz.* "16th January, 10 Charles I. Phineas Hodgſon, D. D. Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of York, by his deed of that date, after expreſſing his deſire, out of his commiſeration and pity to the ſouls of ſuch priſoners as then were, or ſhould be, in the Caſtle of York, to provide that they, for ever afterwards, might be inſtructed in the knowledge of God, to their eternal bliſs and happineſs, which he hoped would be by providing ſome godly Miniſter, or preacher of God's word, to preach unto them in the ſaid Caſtle, which, by reaſon of their impriſonment, they were hindered elſewhere to hear; and, in regard, Richard, then late Archbiſhop of York, did licenſe, or allow that godly preachers, for ever thereafter, might be allowed to preach there to that purpoſe, although there was no Church or Chapel, GRANTS to John Scott, D.D. and Henry Wickham, D.D. Prebend Reſidentiaries of the Cathedral of York, A YEARLY RENT CHARGE of THIRTY POUNDS, iſſuing out of a meſſuage in Bempton, *alias* Benton upon the Woulds, in the county of York, and out of the Chapel and tithes of Bempton, *alias* Benton and Newſam, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late Monaſtery of Bridlington, and all the lands and tenements of the grantor in Bempton, *alias* Benton and Newſam, payable half-yearly, at Whitſuntide and Martinmas, at Haxby's Tomb, Cathedral Church of York (wit uſual clauſes of *nomine pœnæ* a ſtreſs on default of payment) in T to pay twenty-five pounds *per a* parcel of the ſaid 30l. to ſuch Mi or Preacher of God's word acc to the true religion then eſtabliſ the Church of England, as ſho nominated and appointed by the Gr and after his death by the Dea Chapter of the Cathedral of Yo preach weekly in the Caſtle of to the priſoners there for the being; ſuch Miniſter preaching once every week throughout the except only in the Aſſize week, ſuch times by reaſon of any inf or otherwiſe, as he ſhall be diſ with by the Grantor during his li the Dean and Chapter after his And, to the intent that the POUNDS, reſidue of the 30l. ſho diſtributed weekly (by two ſhilli week), in bread, amongſt the ſort of the priſoners upon the ſe days, to ſuch of them as ſhould b ſent at the ſaid ſermons; hopin deſiring that ſome others would to this pious and charitable work, in time, increaſe the allowanc ſtipend, and that the work mig acceptable to God, and profitab comfortable to many diſtreſſe poor ſouls."

The inſtrument then goes m ke proviſion for continuing an petuating the truſt on demiſe truſtees.

The Rent Charge as within (now, 1802, paid by the repreſentatives of the late Robert Burton, of Hotham, in Yorkſhire, eſq. as owners of the eſtate and tithes mentioned in the deed), is - - £.

Out of which is deducted and applied for the purpoſes directed by the deed - - - £.5 0

And for land-tax on the 25l. *per annum* - 1 5

Clear receipt £.

N. B. This writing mentions Mr. William Hart, Merchant at had formerly bequeathed 100l. like uſe; nothing certain can n obtained concerning this legacy, like many others I have heard my different viſits to priſons, i

bably loſt, or diverted to ſome other purpoſe; and, from the lapſe of time, it is not probable any thing can *now* be made out.

Surgeons, Meſſrs. *Champney* and *Drake*; ſalary none. Make a bill.

In the ſpacious area, of about four acres, is a noble County-hall, in which are two Courts; one for the trial of criminals, and the other for *Niſi Prius* cauſes. The priſon for debtors is in the centre of the area, to which you aſcend, by a fine flight of ſtone ſteps, to a floor, on which are eight rooms, 16 feet ſquare, and 12 feet high. Above theſe are eleven rooms for common-ſide debtors, which are all free wards, airy and healthy, the paſſages or lobbies leading to them ſpacious and lofty. On the ground floor are the Gaoler's apartments, &c. The felons' court is down five ſteps: it is too ſmall, being only 18 yards by 15, and has ſoft water now laid on; the pump is juſt on the outſide of the iron palliſades, which ſupplies all the priſon with excellent ſpring water. The day-room for men is 24 feet by 15, with a fire-place. From this room there are two paſſages, containing 19 ſleeping cells, about two yards ſquare, lofty and arched roofs, with boarded oak floors, well ventilated and dry. Out of the Court is a paſſage leading to the Chapel, in which are eight ſleeping cells, 9 feet by 6, well ventilated and dry. Alſo another paſſage from the Court-yard, with five ſleeping cells. The room for condemned priſoners, called Pompey Parlour, is about ſix yards ſquare, with a fire-place; it is ſufficiently light to enable the unhappy perſons to read.

On the Weſt ſide of the priſon is a Court-yard, of a ſemicircular ſhape, for young offenders, with a day-room, and accommodation for fifteen priſoners. To each cell the County ſupplies rugs for bedding, according to the ſeaſon of the year, from two pair to ſix pair. Criminals for trial have a ſixteen-ounce loaf of good wheaten bread, with two ounces of good cheeſe, every morning. Tranſports who are convicted at the *Caſtle* have the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, eighteen-pence paid in money, and one ſhilling in bread. Tranſports from the *Quarter Seſſions* have 2s. *per* week, *viz.* one ſhilling paid in money by that Riding from which they are ſent, and one ſhilling in bread.

Women felons are kept quite ſeparate in the new building on the Eaſt ſide of the Caſtle-yard, where they have two large ſleeping-rooms and a work-room. A Court-yard with water laid on, with a waſh-houſe and other conveniences. On the ſecond ſtory are two large convenient rooms uſed for an Infirmary. Thoſe priſoners who come into gaol in a ragged and dirty condition are clean waſhed, and the county cloathing put on. Mr. *John Watſon*, Clerk to the Juſtices, attends all their meetings held at the Caſtle, and regulates the weight of the bread; ſalary 21l. *per annum*. There are ſix ſolitary cells, with boarded floors, well ventilated, and to each a ſmall Court-yard. The table of fees, as ſettled by the Juſtices 14th July 1735, are hung up in the paſſage; but no other fees than thoſe before-mentioned are taken.

An account of the Charities given to the priſoners in his Majeſty's gaol, the Caſtle of *York*.

The Lady *Lumley*, to be given yearly, on St. *Thomas's* day, formerly 6l. 7s. is now (1802) increaſed to 10l. paid to the gaoler every Chriſtmas, and ordered by the Truſtees to be laid out in diſcharging poor debtors out of cuſtody, in the ſame manner as the money left in his hands by the High Sheriff and gentlemen of the Grand Jury; for which he produces, at each Aſſize, proper vouchers, &c.

The honourable and antient City of *York*, weekly in bread, 2s. 6d.

Mrs. *Frances Thornhill*, for *ſtraw**; the Lord Mayor of *York* has 30l. in his hands for that purpoſe, 1l. 10s.

Doctor *Plinceas Hodgſon*, paid weekly in bread to all that hear ſermons, 2s.

Alderman *White's* and Mr. *Bowes's* legacies are both loſt.

It is intended that a wing to each end of the new building, on the Eaſt ſide of the Caſtle-yard, ſhall be erected, with additional court-yards, day-rooms, and ſleeping cells, for the greater ſeparation of the different claſſes of priſoners, which appears to be much wanted, and that they are to be begun upon next ſpring, and the plan for which I much approve. The debtors have from the lobbies or paſſages, and alſo from their ſleeping-rooms, a full

* The 30s. for ſtraw is laid out in other articles, for the good of the priſon, by the Clerk to the Juſtices.

view

view into the felons' court and the ſolitary cells, by which means dangerous implements have been conveyed to them, and the regularity and orderly conduct of the gaol frequently diſturbed. Sloping boards placed before the windows, in the manner I have ſeen them in other gaols, would prevent this dangerous communication. No firing allowed to any part of the gaol, except to ſick priſoners, to whom every comfort is adminiſtered, which, in the opinion of the Surgeons, is judged neceſſary. Number of felons, 23d Auguſt, 1804, thirty-eight, and one dangerous lunatic. Of theſe unhappy perſons four are left for execution; and I wiſh I could add they were deeply impreſſed with the enormity of their offences, and more diligently preparing for the awful change they are ſo ſoon to undergo. I am, my dear ſir, moſt ſincerely, yours, JAMES NEILD.

Dr. Letſom, London.

Beverley, Aug. 25, 1803.

My dear Friend,

You muſt receive this by way of Poſtſcript, or Addenda, to my deſcription of York Caſtle; for I cannot give you greater pleaſure than by communicating any improvement in Priſons and Polices, to which important branch the public-ſpirited gentlemen of this County have ſhewn themſelves particularly attentive.

My letter in 1802 mentions the intended new buildings on the Eaſt ſide of the Caſtle-yard. The North wing is finiſhed (and the others begun). In the front is the Office for the Clerk of Aſſize, and the Indictment Office, which looks into one of the Court-yards; each of which (three) is 44 feet by 24, flagged, and well ſupplied with water. The firſt ſtory conſiſts of a day or work-room, 24 feet by 15. and 9 feet 4 inches high, with a fire-place; two ſleeping-cells leading out of the day-room, 11 feet by 9, of the ſame height; and two others in the paſſage, 18 feet by 8. The ſecond and third ſtories have each a day-room, with a fire-place, 15 feet by 11, and ſix ſleeping cells each. This will give the intelligent and attentive gaoler a power of ſeparating *priſoners for trial* from thoſe *convicted*; and to keep miſdemeanors and the leſſer offences by themſelves; and, in ſhort, every claſs of priſoners will have ſeparate diviſions, a convenience this priſon has long wanted.

The greatly reſpectable an *City* is building a new pri ciently large to ſuperſede the of any other. May we not h It will imitate the County i lity; and, by taking down ſolidating the gaols of *St. Ouſe-bridge*, efface from rem there ever exiſted ſuch horrid confinement? In this wiſh I you will cordially join with, ſir, your ever grateful JAME

Mr. URBAN, *Leiceſter*,

AS juſt at this criſis there thing very neceſſary to relative to the cultivation berries, I requeſt your inſertin lowing directions, which I k be very uſeful, as it will ſav and oblige ſeveral of your Re

Directions for managing Stra in Summer.

On the management of Str in June and July, the future of them greatly depends; and plant has not been kept ſep cutting off the runners. they a ſtate of confuſion, and you three different ſorts of plants;

1. OLD PLANTS, whoſe turned black, hard, and woo

2. YOUNG PLANTS, not ſtro to flower.

3. FLOWERING PLANTS ought only to be there, and not many of them.

Before the time of Flowerin over, examine them, and pul OLD PLANT which *has not* for, if once they have omitted you may depend upon it they ver produce any after, being and paſt bearing; but, to be vinced, leave two or three, to them, and obſerve them ne

If the YOUNG PLANTS, r laſt year, be too thick, take them away; and do not le nearer than a ſpot of the Sc pines, and Wood, and fifteen inches of all the larger ſorts the firſt rainy weather in July take them all up, and mak plantation with them, and be very ſtrong plants for next year.

OLD BEDS, even if the plan ſingle, at their proper diſtan mine, and pull all the OLD which have not flowered. RD.

[*Farther Directions next M*

Mr URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb.* 21.

THE following church notes, &c. from Belbroughton, co. Worcester, were taken on the spot in the Summer of 1802. Having spent some of my juvenile years there, and formed a considerable acquaintance, I determined to visit it after an absence of 14 years; but, to my great astonishment, found only three people that I knew! Such is the mutability of this uncertain state! I spent some hours at the church in transcribing monumental inscriptions, and making a drawing of the venerable building (*see Plate I*).

Belbroughton is a pleasant village, in the lower division of Halfsshire hundred, and deanry of Kidderminster. It is a rectory, in the gift of St. John's college, Oxford. The church is a handsome structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The arms of *Erdington*, *Sudeley*, and *Corbet*, on painted glass, which were in the East window, are gone.

On a plain stone against the North-wall (the whole in capitals):

"Mary, wife of John Higgs, gent.
departed this life Aprill the xxiii. 1659.
Reader, stand still, and here let fall a teare
From mournfull eyes; let not a smile appeare
At all, but weep her death, who in her life
Was a most loving and religious wife.
Aye, blessed saint! sure thou alone dost dye
To bear thine unborn infant companie,
And now o'er Death triumphantly dost sing,
'Grave where 's thy victory, Death where 's thy sting!"

On plain blue stones in the chancel-floor (the first in capitals):

"Johannes Perrot, nuper
de Pedmore in Com.
Wigorn. armr obiit 8° die
Martii anno Dom. 1728,
Ætatis suæ 76."

"In memory of
FRANCIS SEVERN,
Rector of Bellbroughton,
who died Jan. 19th, 1755;
And of BRIDGET his wife,
who died Feb. 13th, 1770."

On a tablet against the North wall:

"Near
this place lies the body
of Humpr Perrot, B. D.
Vicar of Dudley, and Fellow of
Oriel College, Oxon,
son of Thos. Perrott, esq.
late of Bell-Hall.
He was buried Dec. the 7th, 1746.
Aged 36 years."

On a tablet against the North-wall:

"Opposite this monument, in a family vault, *lie the remains* of JOHN PERROTT, esq. of Bell-Hall. Obt. the 7th of April 1776, aged 74.
Also of KATHARINE his wife.
Obt. the 20th of Jan. 1793, aged 84.
Likewise of WALTER NOEL, esq. of Hillcott, in the county of Stafford, son-in-law to the above. Obt. the 18th of August 1794, aged 55."

On a neat monument, against the East end of the chancel:

"Lector,
JOHANNES TRISTRAM (de Moor-Hall)
Medicus, [jacet.
Quod morti cecidit propè hunc murum
Atqui resurget; tu interim
semper paratus esto, nam quâ non putas
venturus horâ Dominus est.
Obijt { Anno ætat. 57.
Domini 1736.
Abij. Ex hoc momento pendet æternitas.
LÆTITIA [Hall)
Conjux JOHANNES TRISTRAM (de Moor-
Obij { Anno ætat. 48.
Domini 1738.
Καιρὸν γνῶθ. ἔξος γάρ.

On a monument against the South wall of the chancel:

"P. M. S.
Near this place is deposited,
the body of ELIZABETH, the wife
of JOHN TRISTRAM, of Moor-Hall, Gent.
She was the eldest daughter of
Launcelot Nicholls,
of the Bow-hills, in the parish of Alveley,
and county of Salop, Gent.
SHE departed this life June 26th, 1702,
and in the 48th year of her age,
Lamented by all:
especially by the diseased and the poor.—
Go thou, and do likewise;
for last night, Reader, is certainly gone,
and to-morrow may never arrive.
This instant make use of.
Also, near the same place is interred
the body of
JOHN TRISTRAM, of Moor-Hall, Gent.
He was buried the 2nd day of May, 1734,
in the 77th year of his age."

On a tablet against the East wall:

"Spe certâ resurrectionis
hic depositæ sunt exuviæ Richardi
Tristram, qui per 51 plus minus
annos ecclesiam hanc summâ
cum curâ et fidelitate rexit;
suffectus in locum Thomæ
Tristram patris, qui circa 20
annos

annos munus paſtorale ibidem
pari diligentiâ (bonis omnibus
plaudentibus) executus eſt.
Obiit die Feb. 10°
Anno { Ætatis 78.
Dom. 1691."

On a handſome tablet againſt the North wall (the whole in capitals):

"Near this place are depoſited the remains
of Mary,
eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John Wylde,
formerly of this pariſh, and Rector of
Aldridge in Staffordſhire.
She married (Dec. 14th 1777)
Wm. Tennant, eſq.
of Little Aſton-Hall, in the ſame county,
who hath cauſed this tablet to be erected
as a tribute of his affliction,
and moſt affectionate regard
to the memory of
a beloved wife.
She died 8th Aug. 1798,
aged 47 years."

On a neat tablet againſt the South wall:

"Near this place are depoſited the remains
of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, D. D.
rector of this pariſh,
who died Auguſt 12th, 1798, aged 56.
When Sorrow weeps o'er Virtue's ſacred
duſt,
Our tears become us, and our grief is juſt;
Such were the tears ſhe ſhed who grate-
ful pays
This laſt ſad tribute of her love and praiſe;
Who mourns the huſband and the friend
combin'd,
Where gentle pity met a manly mind;
Mourns, but not murmurs; ſighs, but
not deſpairs;
Feels as a wife, but as a Chriſtian bears."

On grave-ſtones in the church-yard:

"In memory of Richard Phillpots, ſen.
of Bell-inn, in this pariſh, he departed this
January the 2nd, 1766, aged 69 years. [life
To tell a merry or a wond'rous tale
Over a chearful glaſs of nappy ale
In harmleſs mirth was his ſupreme delight,
To pleaſe his gueſts or friends by day or
night.
But no fine tale, how well ſoever told,
Could make the tyrant Death his ſtroke
withhold:
That fatal ſtroke has laid him here in duſt,
To riſe again once more with joy we truſt!"

"Sacred to the memory
of Ralph Hooper;
He died Dec. 23d, 1792, aged 83.
When the ripe corn demands the reaper's
hand [land?
Why ſhould we murmur, if it leaves the
Or why regret, when, full of faith and years,
The pious Chriſtian quits this vale of tears?
And ſuch was he whoſe name inſcribes
this ſtone, [groan.
Who liv'd unblam'd, and died without a

Sacred to the memory of
William Dunn,
who departed this life Feb. the 2nd, 1793,
aged 57 years.

Belbroughton-School repreſented in the annexed *Plate I*, has a ſmall annual ſalary for the education of poor children in the pariſh. The late maſter, Mr. Dunn, eſtabliſhed a large boarding-ſchool for commercial learning, which he conducted with great reputation for near 40 years.

Yours, &c. D. Parkes.

Mr Urban, *June 5.*

The following ſimple narrative of a ſhort tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Weſtmorland, in the months of Auguſt and September laſt, is entirely at your ſervice. B. T.

Sunday evening, Aug. 12. Moving ſlowly over Highgate-hill, the groupe of domes and ſpires ſcattered over the vaſt plain of London burſt upon us for a few moments, and diſappeared. The ſhades of Night gathered faſt about us ere we had reached the walls of antient Verulam. Proceeding along the Roman Watling-ſtreet, we paſſed Woburn Abbey; and awoke at an early hour of the morning in the clean town of Northampton, upon the fine river Nen. The ſtreets are narrow and irregular, but contain ſome well-built houſes. The principal church ſtands centrically, and is a ſtriking edifice, preſenting a grand portico of Ionic columns. The level paſtures of Leiceſterſhire, blooming with verdure; the ſnowy whiteneſs of the fleeces with which they are ſpotted, and the airy lightneſs of its many taper ſpires, contributed to amuſe us as we wound ſwiftly between its rich incloſures. The low walls of ſtone piled rudely, and without cement, which ſerve as fences to the paſtures of the Northern counties, furniſh a moſt dreary ſubſtitute for the warm green hedge-rows of the South. From the old and populous town of Leiceſter, which is inhabited chiefly by graziers, and has to boaſt an hoſpital built by Henry Earl of Lancaſter, in the 14th century, we advanced farther Northward, and found in the road-ſides of Derbyſhire a laid-ſcape

y more abundant in
The crimſon cluſters
aſh, now in full bear-
moſt agreeable contraſt
reen of the ſurrounding
wn of Derby, formerly
ted upon the broad ri-
k, and which was pro-
Derwent from the ſwift-
eam, looked deplorably
viting under a heavy rain
continuance. We had
y of viſiting the famous
n the river, conſtructed
an model by Sir Thomas
we drew near to Aſhbourn
and the country ſeemed to
ether. This is a poor lit-
ut pretily enough ſtationed
watered valley, under a fine
eadows. The evening was
we ſtrolled through ſome
meadows gently riſing from
end of the town, oppoſite to
ſe and eſtate of the late Sir
Boothby, bart. a gentleman
known in the circles of Po-
d Philoſophy, as the antago-
urke, and the friend of Darwin.
the unfortunate officers who
ired the hair-breadth eſcapes of
Lochambeau in the wars of St.
ngo, now his companions in cap-
were engaged in earneſt conver-
upon this parade. *Pujet* is a
all and athletic man; his im-
whiſkers and dangling pendants
d us almoſt with awe. He was
en militaire. General *Boyer*, an
more known than the former,
handſome, and of the middle
vas habited as an Engliſh gen-
n. Agreeably to the genius of
ation, the troubles they had ex-
ced appeared to be no ſooner paſt
forgotten; vivacity beamed in
countenance.

the 14th we roſe early, and took
ſe to Ilam, about 4 miles diſtant
Aſhbourn. The village, conſiſting
w ſcattered huts, lies at the foot of
ged conical mountain, named
Cloud; in approaching it we
he river *Dove*, which is the line
aration between the counties of
and Stafford. Ilam houſe is a
edifice, and at preſent under re-
It is occupied by a gentleman
we underſtood to be an active
e of the Peace; and I regret to
hat the functions of his civil ca-
appear to have encroached not
a little upon the genius of
tural improvement. The gard
much more richly wooded than
the nature of the country we w
all prepared to expect. There is a
fine ſemi-circular range of hill ſkirt
the back and ſides of the manſio
houſe, completely cloathed with ſhrub
of variegated tints; in which the yel-
low lime and ſable aſh are conſpi-
cuouſly beautiful. In the bottom winds
the Manifold, a pretty limpid ſtream,
which forms an eaſy fall or two in its
courſe, and is loſt to view under a ſmall
arched bridge. It is obſervable of this
ſtream, that it is continued under a
bed of ſolid rock for a ſpace of 6 miles;
at which diſtance from its ſource it re-
appears, and is loſt. On its hither
bank is a verdant and extenſive lawn,
ſeparated from the houſe by wood-
walks, which, winding fantaſtically
through the rock, are completely over-
arched by fine old timber. In one of
theſe, hidden from vulgar eyes, is a
moſſy tablet encircled by a bench of
ſtone, which is ſaid to have inſpired the
genius of the pathetic *Congreve*, in the
compoſition of his *Old Batchelor*. Leav-
ing the vale of Ilam, much of the
beauty of which conſiſts in its ſeclu-
ſion, we made the tour of Thorp Cloud,
acroſs ſome green meadows, where the
wild rabbets are every where ſeen ſcour-
ing over an immenſe warren. After
riding a ſhort mile on the banks of the
Dove, we alighted at the entrance of
its romantic glen. An aged ſhepherd,
whoſe grey locks hung in venerable
treſſes upon his ſhoulders, ſtood ready
to conduct us through the windings of
the dale. The character of this deli-
cious valley is chiefly derived from the
artleſs and inceſſant murmur of the
little ſtream from which it derives its
name, which ſometimes glides ſmooth-
ly over its rocky bed, and ſometimes
is impeded and broken in its courſe
by the maſſes which time or accident
have precipitated from its lofty ſides.
On the left, is a ſloping cliff in part
ſtripped of its natural ornaments by
the rude moleſtations of the woodmen,
and partly covered by a ſcreen of young
bruſhwood, interſperſed with foreſt-
trees. At intervals, the naked rock
diſplays its rugged boſom, or ſhoots
up in lofty ſpiral pyramids, which, ap-
pearing at various diſtances, give a bold
and romantic feature to the landſcape.
Theſe reminded me of the banks of the
Wye, where the inſulated column tow-

ers

so eaſily
felicity
eaſily
ſome-
poets
of
or

annos ſive the level of the rock, and pari's all beneath.

plicata ſilex præciſis undique ſaxis,
In rudis domus opportuna volu-
crum. VIRG. Æneid.

The oppoſite ſhore is leſs ſteep and more woody, preſenting vaſt caves and recheſ in the rock, in which many a phrenſied Cardenio has graven in deep characters the name of his faithleſs Lucinda. Our old ſhepherd, who at the age of 84 retained much of the activity and ſprightlineſs of youth, amuſed us with the honeſt chronicle of his life and fortunes. He had reared a numerous family by the ſweat of his brow; and the wages of his induſtry amounted to about 8d. *per* day. His food conſiſted of oaten cake, or a meſs of meal pottage; accuſtomed "*at the clear brook to ſlake his thirſt.*" It is extraordinary, that of the revolution in France, no tidings had yet come down to him. Being aſked if he felt any terror at the approaching cloſe of his earthly labours, he obſerved ſimply, "*that every thing wiſhed to live as long as it could; but, for himſelf, he was ready to go whenever it pleaſed God to call him.*" At the ſame moment, an involuntary tear ſtole down his furrowed cheek, aptly indicating that dignified ſerenity of mind which crowns the Poet's wiſhes for his own happineſs;

"Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes!"

Having exhauſted the beauties of the dale in a walk of from four to five miles, we received the old man's bleſſing, and returned to Aſhbourn to breakfaſt. Towards noon we proceeded on our route to Matlock, through the *Via Gellia*, which by its name I concluded to be ſome famous Roman cauſeway.—What was my ſurprize to find, on reaching it, that a Mr. *Gell*, who lives in a white houſe at the entrance, had dedicated his name and labours to poſterity! It ſhould be underſtood, however, that poſterity will feel its obligations to this gentleman; for the old road is deſcribed by Touriſts as ſtony and very dangerous from the ſteepneſs of its ſides and the number of coal and lead-mines in the neighbourhood. The *Via Gellia* is a moſt delicious avenue, winding between hill and dale, and both magnificently furniſhed. B. T.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE ſenſible, elegant, and accompliſhed Miſs MILNES, whom Inveſtigator, vol. LXXIII. p. 415, had not ſeen noticed in your Obituary, and who, indeed, does not yet ſeem to have received a place in it, died unmarried the 7th of October 1802, æt. 60; and was buried in the Earl of Roſſlyn's vault at *Kenſington*. Her name was Hannah. She was the eldeſt ſiſter of the preſent Sir Robert Shore Milnes, bart. and daughter of the late John Milnes, eſq. of Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, whoſe father, Mr. Robert Milnes, a merchant at Wakefield, is noticed in Thoreſby's Leeds, and was brother of Mr. John Milnes, alſo a merchant at Wakefield, the death of whoſe grandſon, James Milnes, eſq. M. P. for Bletchingley in Surrey, you will have to notice in your next Obituary. (See p. 489.)

The death of the wife of James Milnes, eſq. is noticed in your Obituary vol. LXXII. p. 1163; and is followed in vol. LXXIII. p. 188, by a note, ſtating that "Mr. Milnes of Egremont-houſe, who, ſome time before the death of Mrs. Milnes, took poſſeſſion of *an eſtate of the yearly value of* 8000l. and aſſumed the name of Rich, *by the laſt will and teſtament of Mrs. Milnes' ſiſter*, which property Mr. Milnes was to inherit only during the life of his wife, had by his lady's death *been obliged* to relinquiſh the whole."

Who was the author of this illiberal paragraph is ſcarcely worth enquiry. The eſtate which the late Mr. James Milnes held in right of his wife, and in which his right ceaſed at her deceaſe, was *not of more than half* the yearly value above ſtated. It is true that he took the name of Rich on the 17th of Auguſt 1802, and reſumed the name of Milnes on the 18th of Jan. 1803. The motives for the laſt change are plain. A legal obligation, *but not the will of Mrs. Milnes' ſiſter* (for ſhe had but two ſiſters, one who died before her inteſtate, and the other who ſtill ſurvives) obliged Mr. James Milnes, in 1802, to take the name of Rich; but when that obligation ceaſed, by the death of his wife (by whom he had no iſſue), and the deſcent of the eſtate to her ſiſter, he, from natural gratitude to the memory of his father, *from whom he inherited a far ſuperior patrimony*, reſumed the name of Milnes.

The ſurviving ſiſter of Mrs Milnes was the wife, and is the widow, of Richard Slater Milnes, eſq. many years a worthy repreſentative of the city of York in Parliament, who aſſumed the

name

name of Rich on the 18th of January 1803, and died in Egremont House, London (the house of his brother-in-law by marriage, Mr. James Milnes), on the 10th of June 1804; see vol. LXXIV. p. 599.

No *force* was necessary to *oblige* Mr. James Milnes to relinquish the estate of the Rich family to his wife's sister, whose husband was his near relation. He knew it was her right; and neither his disposition nor his pecuniary circumstances would permit him to do or to wish an act of injustice. In truth, the same harmonious intercourse which had existed before between the families continued after *that* event which transferred a considerable property from one branch of the family to the other; and the universal voice of those who knew Mr. James Milnes will bear testimony to his amiable temper and manners.

Mr. Richard Slater Milnes, who took the name of Rich, left nine children, of whom the eldest son Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq. attains the age of 21 on the 20th of the present month. The surviving sister of Mr. R. S. Milnes is wife of Samuel Thornton, esq. M. P. for Hull, by whom she has a numerous family. Mr. R. S. Milnes was the grandson of Richard Milnes, esq. of Wakefield, elder brother of John Milnes esq. first named. Pemberton Milnes, esq. of Wakefield and Bawtry, father of the present Viscountess Galway, was uncle of R. S. Milnes, and younger son of Richard Milnes. But I forbear to trouble you with further particulars of the family, as an account of it is expected in the next volume of Mr. Betham's Baronetage.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLV.

"Hominis est affici dolore, sentire, resistere tamen, et solatia admittere." PLINY.

THE calamities of human life have in all ages been a favourite subject; and to a very large class, the language of complaint is peculiarly acceptable. Even they who have no knowledge of the world except from books, are prepared to deplore sorrows with which they have no acquaintance, and are ready to believe that the life on which they are about to enter, is a scene of uninterrupted misery, in which they are doomed to act a principal part. And as there is nothing so easily propagated as complaint, nothing so easily imbibed as the sense of higher felicity than we enjoy, and nothing so easily conceivable as the possession of something we want, philosophers and poets have agreed to repeat these signals of distress, to warn the impetuous, or dishearten the timid.

Yet amidst this general disposition to murmur, it is not difficult for an attentive observer to distinguish the theory of lamentation from the practice, the affectation from the feeling; and it will not require a long train of proofs to convince those who do not trust entirely to the experience of the closet, that there is a much greater portion of contentment than of dissatisfaction in the world; and that many would not know how to complain if they had not the example set before them, nor be able to discover any cause why they take up the language of misery, if they were not assisted by those who have made grumbling their particular study. Even they who have had the credit of collecting mobs, and the honour of presiding at riots and depredations, have honestly confessed that it required much pains to persuade their followers that they had any thing to complain of; that they succeeded rather by exciting curiosity than by proving grievances, and upon the whole were less indebted to the conviction of argument than to the strength of brandy.

It is a matter of some curiosity to watch the progress of a wholesale dealer in human misery, to behold a Theorist in complaints, sitting calmly by his fire-side in his arm-chair, perusing the history of some distant nation, the constitution and customs of which happen to be different from his own. He questions whether such a people can exist; he is astonished that they have suffered for centuries what seems beyond his patience even for an hour; and having warmed his imagination to a proper pitch, he takes his pen and writes an elaborate treatise on their miseries, describes them as groaning under oppression, and bending under a weight insupportable by human nature; he informs his readers that they have no arts but those of embittering human life, no signs of motion but what are produced by agony, no amusements but in disfiguring the human body, sometimes by fatigues, and sometimes by the instruments of torture; and that he has been able to discover no

no traces of muſick but in the clanking of chains. When he has finiſhed this afflicting detail, he is charmed with its lively perſpicuity, and with the ſtrong conviction which it muſt impreſs on every breaſt. But when his compaſſion excites him to viſit the unhappy wretches, he wonders that he hears no groans, no complaints, and no chains, and is ſhocked to find his theory overthrown by ebullitions of mirth and gaiety, revelry and intrigue.

That there is a wide difference between the language and the feeling of diſſatisfaction, is in no caſe more evident than when we hear men complaining of their ſituation in life, and pretending to envy that of others. There is much reaſon to think that ſuch complaints are without ſincerity; for, of a hundred men who pretend to repine at their ſtate, we rarely meet with one who takes any ſteps to change it, or increaſes his induſtry in any other direction than that to which he has been accuſtomed. The number of thoſe who have exchanged one profeſſion or trade for another diametrically oppoſite is ſo ſmall, that I ſuſpect they will only afford exceptions to the general rule: and the general rule is, that men are content with the ſituation in which they have been, by whatever means, originally placed. And of thoſe who chuſe to repine at their lot, and to fancy they would have been happier in another ſituation which they think they know better than their own, how far have their complaints extended, and what impreſſion have they made? How many have ſhed tears of diſappointment; how many have loſt their appetite, or paſſed ſleepleſs nights, and how many hearts have been broken?

But to be merely content is not all: for, if I am not greatly miſtaken in my obſervations, it will be found that men are no ſooner fairly embarked in their mode of life, and beyond the riſk of change by youthful caprice, than they not only accommodate all their feelings to it, but become not a little proud of the rank they hold; and, comparing it with others, wonder that all mankind are not of their way of thinking. There are, however, ſo many advantages attending this pride, and theſe eſtimates, however fallacious, that it is impoſſible to complain of them with gravity. They may be reckoned among the cauſes of much of that order and regularity we admire in civil and ſocial life. It is eaſy to conceive that the miſchiefs of confuſion and injuſtice would be moſt extenſively multiplied if men were not able thus to flatter themſelves into contentment, if they were to ſeek redreſs on every occaſion when they feel a momentary inclination to complain, or were to carry into execution the haſty reſolutions of every tranſient fit of caprice. The pride, therefore, which men take in their particular ſituations, profeſſions, or occupations, may be pardoned for its general uſefulneſs at leaſt, in whatever form it appears. It can at moſt only provoke a ſmile, and ſhould not be ſubjected to higher cenſure than what ridicule may ſometimes inflict.

It may be farther remarked, that as pride ſcarcely deſerves the name, if it does not imply a ſenſe of ſuperiority, we accordingly find that this conſtitutes the principal ſatisfaction which men feel in contemplating their own rank; and this ſatisfaction is the more compleat, as it depends on certain vague notions of conſequence and dignity which have been ſubjected to no regular laws. The eſtimate which every man makes of his ſituation, in compariſon with that of his neighbours, is juſt what he pleaſes to make it. No proper ſcale has yet been formed of the civil occupations of life; and as every man is allowed to think as highly as he pleaſes of his own, we ſometimes meet with opinions and jealouſies which partake not a little of the ludicrous. The trade of ſweeping chimnies is perhaps that which of all others may be oſteneſt mentioned without exciting envy; yet we are told of a humane maſter of that trade, who, inſtead of diſgracing his boys by corporeal chaſtiſement, which he thought was fit only for *ſoldiers* or *ſailors*, kept them in order by operating on their feelings, and producing a proper pride; and never failed to excite repentance and amendment when he threatened to make them *taylors*. I have Mr. Jonas Hanway's authority for relating of another of the ſooty tribe, that he would not permit his apprentices to go out on May-day becauſe it was *low-life*.

Now if ſuch as theſe can be ſatisfied with an occupation which the publick has pitied, until at length its pity has ended in a propoſed remedy*, we are

* The Society for ſuperſeding the neceſſity of climbing boys, by a new method of ſweeping chimnies, and for improving the condition of children employed by chimney-ſweepers.

not

[illegible] the fan feelings [illegible] gradations e [illegible] this: If those who [illegible] and the scaffold, or [illegible] or the hod, can ex- [illegible] their employments, [illegible] of precedency, we [illegible] that those whose [illegible] higher comforts and [illegible] feel their importance in [illegible]; and besides this, I [illegible] whether the jokes which [illegible] callings and professions [illegible] each other may not contri- [illegible] degree, perhaps in a very [illegible] one, to make each satis- [illegible] own lot. We often ob- [illegible] the gentlemen behind the [illegible] apt to look with some [illegible] on the gentlemen be- [illegible]; but the latter have [illegible], and a shop-keeper will [illegible] pronounce even the word [illegible] a tone of voice which does [illegible] profound respect; while [illegible] the difference be- [illegible] house-keeper, who pays scot [illegible] has served all offices, and [illegible], who is a lodger. It is [illegible] that the dignities of whole- [illegible] have never been ad- [illegible] that a cheque will ever [illegible] of ready money. But [illegible] professions are not entirely [illegible] consolations which wit [illegible] The doctor has his jokes at [illegible] of the lawyer; and even [illegible] agree to such a suspension [illegible] as may enable them to [illegible] the parson, the latter [illegible] hints about the perils of [illegible] property, which are not easily

[illegible] too, I know not whether [illegible] degree of consequence has not [illegible] to the very names of pro- [illegible] trades, which may contri- [illegible] pride of contentment. With [illegible] however, it must be, that [illegible] schools have been turned into [illegible] and seminaries, and so many [illegible] warehouses, repositories, [illegible], and other epithets equally [illegible] and melodious. It likewise [illegible] a gentleman some satisfac- [illegible] that his attorney is become [illegible], and that his apothecary is [illegible] gentleman:" nor can our puppet-shows and exhibitions, I have considered them in a former Paper, and shall in this place only remark, that Greek not proving sufficiently unintelligible, certain German words have lately appeared in some of those large-letter bills which invite the holiday folks to their Summer amusements. What may next be adopted I know not; but it is a comfort to reflect that the Eastern languages are yet untouched.

There may be another reason assigned for the harmless and contented pride which is the subject of this lucubration. There are few men who are not conscious that their employment enables them to do what another cannot; and this consciousness, whether with or without foundation, is an excellent preventative against discontent and envy. There is perhaps no man who fixes publick admiration upon himself more generally than the successful warrior; yet thousands who would tremble at the report of a single musket, and know what it is to "sleep in a whole skin," feel no depression of their consequence in the hero's presence, and join in the applause bestowed upon him, without regretting that they never shared the glories of a campaign. The merchant chuckles to think that he must come to him to get his bills discounted; and the scholar knows that, but for *his* pen, the fame of heroes would be very short-lived.

If any persons were to be indulged with the luxury of complaint, perhaps the race of writers, who know no other luxury, might exhibit a just claim. But no men scorn more to complain, or are provided with more plentiful sources of consolation. They seldom fail to reflect that they have some things in their power which are denied to those who look down upon them. They contemplate the gay circle and the crowded assembly, where they are overlooked and neglected; and amuse themselves with calculating how many present can explain the categories of Aristotle; how many have heard of his potent adversary Des Cartes; how many have studied Locke, or can improve Newton.

The philosopher observes the wonderful order which etiquette prescribes:

genius of a gardener or a lamp-lighter; and while the Maſter of the Ceremonies pronounces him unfit for ſuch a place, the philoſopher wonders by what means it can happen that ſuch a place is under the controul of a blockhead.

The merchant, introduced into the ſame ſcene, would be no leſs *from home*; but he would not be without a certain ſenſe of ſuperiority and ſecurity: he might, for a moment, admire their zeal to preſerve etiquette in all their motions, but he would rather know where they kept their caſh, and whether Honour was as active a principle on the day of payment as in the moment of paſſion.

The clergyman liſtens with aſtoniſhment to the oratory of the ſenate, where a man will harangue with eloquence for three hours together: but when his admiration begins to cool, he conſoles himſelf by the reflection that few of theſe could compoſe a ſermon, or adjuſt the reading of a controverted text. He even doubts whether there be half a dozen in the whole aſſembly who know much of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, or can tell the difference between the tenets of Calvin and those of Arminius. Indeed, I muſt confeſs, that I have been enabled on ſuch occaſions to adminiſter a cordial to myſelf, by conſidering how few there are among the favoured ſons of men who can write Projectors; and I hope my readers will excuſe this weakneſs, ſince they well know what a poor figure my lucubrations make in compariſon with Bank-paper.

I hope, however, that nothing here advanced will be conſtrued into an intention to interfere with the privileges of complainers, of men who court perplexities that they may be diſtinguiſhed for ingenuity of eſcape, and who intermeddle in affairs with which they have no concern, merely that they may ſhow how many cares they can encounter at one time. Let ſuch continue to enjoy, in full poſſeſſion, the privilege of raiſing difficulties and multiplying anxieties. What are wanting, in buſineſs, of ſuch materials for diſtreſs, may often be found in pleaſures. There are ſome men, indeed, ſo conſtituted that it would be cruel to deprive them of the rights of complaining, as they afford them the only means whereby they can make themſelves prominent on the ſcene; but if this be generouſly allowed, they ought not on the other hand to mu much at the embarraſſments with. If they had nothin fault with, they muſt be con it would be often difficult and always impoſſible to co only converſation in which bear a part; and thus th mind would be endangered ſtoppage. But that I may to plead their cauſe with a I muſt add, for the conſo who are of a contrary diſpo inclined to be pleaſed and to ful, that no extraordinary neceſſary to form a fluent for any man may have a ba a broken-winded horſe, an nate ſpeculation, or a fit of nor is there much ingenuity a miſtreſs, or dropping a po In a word, any man may but he muſt have ſome ta pleaſed.

Mr. URBAN,

ANOTHER new planet diſcovered by M. H Lilienthal, near Bremen, t has given the name of JUN the eighth magnitude, and a attention while comparing heavens the 50,000 ſtars of Meſſrs. Lalande. It appea a peculiar motion, and alter it for ſeveral days, he clearly ed that it was a planet. aſcenſion on the 5th of was 1 min. 52 ſec.; its N nation 0 deg. 11 min. The net was obſerved by Mr. H on the 23d of September, a 7 min. and 40 deg. 6 min. f he inferred that the duratio volution is five years and a following particulars have aſcertained: its inclination its eccentricity is a quarte dios. Its mean diſtance fro is three times that of the about a hundred millions it is conſequently farther th Pallas, whoſe diſtance is Its diameter has not yet tained; but its ſize appear ſame as that of Ceres, or the covered by Piazzi. This is planet diſcovered within Herſchel having diſcovered its ſix ſatellites, and two to to Saturn: Piazzi diſcovered Olbers diſcovered Pallas.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Dr. Lettsom's *Anſwer to* T. A. Knight, *Eſq.*

Sambrook-court, June 21.

"Incundiſſimæ apes aculeos in vulnere relinquunt. Utinam quidem eadem homini hæreſtat: et ira cum telo ſuo frangeretur: nec ſæpius liceret nocere quam ſemel, nec alienis viribus exercere odia*."

SENECA.

PERSONALLY unacquainted as I am with my opponent, I can only appreciate his character by his demeanour; and I know it only by his diſputes, which I had learned from his publications, in great meaſure, only ſince his attack upon me; for, though I was in poſſeſſion of theſe publications, I had not previouſly peruſed them; nor indeed was I fully acquainted with the ſource of his animoſity againſt my late reſpectable friend FORSYTH, when I ſubſcribed, with others, a teſtimonial of the efficacy of the proceſs which the latter had communicated to the publick; ſo that this act of ſignature was not committed in a ſpirit of oppoſition to any one, nor under any impreſſion that my recommendation of an important diſcovery would have excited the diſpleaſure of a gentleman, a ſcholar, and a philoſopher; a combination of character, which my opponent, could he have controuled the irritability of his temper, might juſtly have claimed; but, as Shakeſpeare obſerves,

"Never anger made a good guard for itſelf." ANT. and CL. iv. 1.

After having, however, committed myſelf by my ſignature, I thought it due to his reſpectable character to reply to his letters; and, ſo far as my judgment and ſincerity might be implicated, I was diſpoſed to court, rather than to elude inveſtigation; which I think muſt appear evident from the correſpondence which has been reſumed ſince the publication of our letters in the Gentleman's Magazine of September 1804, and which I inſert, as nearly literal as my notes will enable me; but, if the dates are not accurate, the ſubjects of diſcuſſion are not thereby varied.

"To T. A. KNIGHT, Eſq.

Sambrook-court, Feb. 7, 1805.

"THE publication of our letters in the Gentleman's Magazine (September 1804) did not appear to me any breach of private correſpondence, as the firſt letter addreſſed to me was previouſly inſerted in ſeveral public papers: had I thought that it would have appeared ſo, or have given the leaſt uneaſineſs, I would not have ſuffered their admiſſion.

"The propoſal made by my reſpectable Correſpondent, of laying before the Horticultural Society ſome of thoſe ſpecimens, on which the proceſs recommended by the late W. Forſyth, eſq. had been tried, and on which my conviction of its utility had been in ſome meaſure founded, is liberal and candid; and, as I never entertained the leaſt hoſtile oppoſition to the opinion of others, but acted under a perſuaſion that in giving the ſanction of my name I was promoting this department of ſcience, I approve and accept the propoſition of producing the ſubjects of experiment alluded to, and of ſubmitting them to the examination and deciſion of the gentlemen who may attend the Horticultural Society, or to any other perſons of information if deſired. I ſhall hope for a line to be informed when T. A. Knight ſhall have returned to London, that due notice may be given on the occaſion by J. C. LETTSOM."

"SIR, *Elton, Feb.* 17, 1805.

AS any letter I may addreſs to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, reſpective to the controverſy between us, will not be publiſhed till the middle of the next month, I trouble you with a private letter, to inform you that I propoſe being in town about the 26th or 27th inſt. when I ſhall inform you of my arrival: and I ſhall be ready to attend any meeting of the Horticultural Society, or of any other competent judges of the matter in diſpute between us.

In your letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, I however obſerve that you ſpeak only of the "utility" of Mr. Forſyth's Compoſition; on which point, whatever be my opinion, no controverſy at preſent exiſts between us, and I ſhall not enter into any.

The atteſtation you ſigned, and permitted to be publiſhed, directly declares that Mr. Forſyth actually converted [illegible] low into ſound trees, in which the [illegible] wood completely united and incorporated

* "I wiſh that the anger of man was reſtrained within the ſame limits as that of bees. His fury would then ſubſide with the blow which it inflicted. The pain of wounding would laſt but for one time; nor would man then be able to ſupply his love of revenge by any other agency than his own."

GENT. MAG. *June*, 1805.

with the old; and that the timber of damaged Oak-trees is thus rendered "as fit for the Navy as though it had never been injured;" and that mere ſhells of Elm-trees, compoſed of bark alone, were converted into ſound trees.

Theſe ſtatements of Mr. Forſyth I had directly aſſerted to be totally unfounded; and you ſubſequently ſigned an atteſtation declaring them to contain "nothing more than the truth," and including an indirect attack upon my character. The controverſy, which hence commenced between us, was entered into on my part merely in defence of my moral character, which was attacked by you: but, if you now propoſe to contend only for the "*utility*" of Mr. Forſyth's Compoſition, without any reference to the truth of his aſſertions, there remains no ground of controverſy between us. If, however, you find, on accurate examination (and I am ſure you may), or have already diſcovered, that Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions are not juſtified by the effects of his Compoſition, I truſt you will declare that you entirely acquit me of having ſtated any thing "more than the truth," and that Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions are not accurate.

Whatever line of conduct you may, however, adopt, I hope that if we meet we ſhall meet as men anxious to diſcover truth, and ready to acknowledge error, and that no feelings of animoſity or reſentment will exiſt between us. No ſuch exiſt on my part, becauſe I am ſatisfied of the rectitude of your intentions; but you muſt allow me to ſay, that, as a gentleman whoſe character was unimpeached, and who can have no intereſt whatever in deceiving that publick, I had a right to expect that ſuch an atteſtation as that ſigned by you would not have been given to any man in Mr. Forſyth's ſituation, unleſs you had been in the actual poſſeſſion of facts which could not poſſibly deceive you. I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant, THOS. AND. KNIGHT.

*** I write this at Elton, near Ludlow; but you will receive it by the Hereford poſt, to which place I am going this morning."

"SIR, *Whitehall, Feb.* 27, 1805.

I BEG leave to inform you that I am in town, and propoſe attending the next meeting of the Horticultural Society: I cannot, however, avoid believing, that, if you will attentively examine the ſections of wood which induced you to ſuppoſe Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions to be true, you will change your opinions of them, and that we ſhall not meet as opponents: for, relative to the ſuppoſed utility of Mr. Forſyth's Compoſition, whatever may be my opinion, I neither wiſh to them on you, nor on that Society.

I am, ſir, your moſt obedient ſe

THOS. AND. KN

To T. A. KNIGHT, Eſq.

Somerſet-court, April 8

A DIFFERENCE of opinion ſo ſimilar to ours is to be decided 20th of this month, at Kenſing dens, by examining the trees wh been under the management of Mr. William Forſyth.

John Nichols, eſq.
James Robſon, eſq.
Nathaniel Conant, eſq.
Thomas Collins, eſq.
John White, eſq. &c. &c.

will attend, I am informed, w Forſyth's ſon, at Kenſington-gar half paſt two on that day (April and I do requeſt that you would the party and me with your atte of which expectation I have i Mr. Forſyth; and hope for an anſ vious to the meeting, which will

J. C. LETT

"SIR, *Elton, April* 16

YOUR Letter of the 3d inſt. wa Whitehall a few days after I had into the country; and, I conclu written as ſoon as you heard tha left town. Of courſe, I cannot at meeting at Kenſington-gardens, have no doubt but that you will to produce abundant verbal evide trees which were once all rotte except a part of the bark, are r fectly fit for all Naval purpoſes his Majeſty's trees cannot be c and internally examined, ſuch can only be ſet aſide by the ſenſe of the country. I am the ious to attend, becauſe all my f town (and among them I have nour to reckon ſome of the beſt j vegetation in Europe) aſſured ſcarcely any perſon believed Mr. aſſertions, or paid the leaſt att your atteſtation; and others predi you would find ſome excuſe in attempting to bring forward th you promiſed to the publick an Before I came to town it had al peared to me very extraordina when you received my firſt lette 6th of June, you anſwered it on without affording Mr. Forſyth a tunity of vindicating his own c by accepting my propoſitions, ducing the neceſſary proofs: bu amining your letter on my ret (with eyes not blinded by confi find, that though it is dated t you, it was not put into the P

ith; and you mu[illegible]
to believe, that [illegible]
apsed between [illegible]
r to have sent y[illegible] letter, and
, when you rea[illegible]nt it, you
your friend Mr. Forsyth; and
ndignation you express in your
t my attempt to induce you to
what you are pleased to call a
did not break forth till you had
that the acceptance of my pro-
might be attended with some
loss to any gentleman who
me forward in defence of your
, and that it might be the means
g your friend to have got pos-
1500l. of the public money by
on the gentlemen deputed by
t. You must also permit me to
that if I could have entered into
troversy with you on the vague
of the general utility of Mr. For-
position, you would not have
the indelicacy of bringing for-
promised proofs at the meeting
rticultural Society.
ivate correspondence will, I hope,
minate: but I am preparing a
k on Vegetation; and in a Post-
that I propose to print an Exami-
the assertions of Mr. Forsyth,
son, and yourself, unless in
time you see the propriety of
what you have attested.

THOS. AND. KNIGHT."

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ugh I had the honour of being
the original members of the
tural Society, I never have at-
ny of the meetings, in conse-
of my professional engagements
mitting me to command the

of 12 o'clock, the appointed time
lding the meeting; nor did I
think it requisite that I should be present at the exhibition of the specimens of wood, on which my opinion had been originally founded; indeed I thought my absence would be more decorous, that others might determine without the least pretext of influence. I applied to my friend Dr. Sims, one of the Vice-presidents of this Society, hitherto held at the house of a private individual, to ask permission of the members, that these specimens might be sent to their apartments for adjudication. The subsequent meeting, from unexpected engagements, the Doctor did not attend; the only one which I believe he ever missed. I repeatedly called at the residence of young Mr. Forsyth, to request that the specimens at Kensington might be conveyed to London. It was several days before I saw him, prior to which I could not well send my letter to Mr. Knight; and this, I imagine, occasioned the date not to correspond with the time it arrived at Elton; and the non-attendance of Dr. Sims at the apartments of the Horticultural Society, which I could not foresee, accounts for the omission, in not sending the specimens thither as I had proposed, the consent of the Society appearing to me previously necessary.

Thus we remained mutually disappointed, when a letter from my friend Nichols, of a meeting to be held at Kensington, to determine the reality of the late Mr. Forsyth's assertions respecting the curative powers of his process *;

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rely need observe, that the decision was in favour of the process.—But, by
ission of Mr. Urban, shall add the letter from the truly respectable Com-
f distinguished personages whose names appeared in the last Magazine, p. 432.
Lords; Having met on Saturday at Kensington, in compliance with the de-
ur Lordships, communicated to us by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue,
avoured to take every measure for the investigation requested of us that the
circumstances permitted; and we conceive that the best and most satisfactory
reporting to your Lordships the result of that investigation will be, to specify,
y as may be, the steps we took; the observations we made; and our opinions,
both upon what we ourselves saw, and upon such documents as appeared to
atic and convincing.
referring to the last letter addressed to us by the Commissioners, in order that
t keep in view, as much as possible, the objects more particularly recommend-
r attention, we proceeded first to read a statement by Mr. Forsyth of the pro-
f his Composition, and then to inspect and examine the various specimens and
its laid before us by him, tending to prove and illustrate those properties.
nvestigation, thus far, having proved as satisfactory as the nature of it admitted,
ght it right to require Mr. Forsyth to shew us such trees in Kensington Gar-
(having been injured or decayed by whatever cause) had been benefited by the
ion of this Composition; and we desired him to shew us what specimens he
such trees in all the stages of their amendment and recovery. In consequence
equisition, we were conducted to many forest-trees of different kinds (viz. Elms,
and Horse-Chesnuts), in which holes and wounds, in some instances several

feet

genius of a gardener or a lamp-lighter; and while the Maſter of the Ceremonies pronounces him unfit for ſuch a place, the philoſopher wonders by what means it can happen that ſuch a place is under the controul of a blockhead.

The merchant, introduced into the ſame ſcene, would be no leſs *from home*; but he would not be without a certain ſenſe of ſuperiority and ſecurity: he might, for a moment, admire their zeal to preſerve etiquette in all their motions, but he would rather know where they kept their caſh, and whether Honour was as active a principle on the day of payment as in the moment of paſſion.

The clergyman liſtens with aſtoniſhment to the oratory of the ſenate, where a man will harangue with eloquence for three hours together; but when his admiration begins to cool, he conſoles himſelf by the reflection that few of theſe could compoſe a ſermon, or adjuſt the reading of a controverted text. He even doubts whether there be half a dozen in the whole aſſembly who know much of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, or can tell the difference between the tenets of Calvin and [illegible]. Indeed, I muſt confeſs, that I have been enabled on ſuch occaſions to adminiſter a cordial to myſelf, by conſidering how few there are among the favoured ſons of men who can write Projectors; and I hope my readers will excuſe this weakneſs, ſince they well know what a poor figure my lucubrations make in compariſon with Back-paper.

I hope, however, that nothing here advanced will be conſtrued into an intention to interfere with the privileges of complainers, of men who court perplexities that they may be diſtinguiſhed for ingenuity of eſcape, and who intermeddle in affairs with which they have no concern, merely that they may ſhow how many cares they can encounter at one time. Let ſuch conſume to enjoy, in full poſſeſſion, the privilege of making difficulties and multiplying anxieties. What are wanting, in buſineſs of ſuch materials for diſtreſs, may often be found in pleaſures. There are ſome men, indeed, ſo conſtituted that it would be cruel to deprive them of the rights of complaining, as they afford them the only means whereby they can make themſelves prominent on the ſcene; but if this be generouſly allowed, they ought not on the oth
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Mr. URBA

A NOTHE
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Lilienthal, n
has given the
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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

ART to endeavour to pre-

ting down the crop as
found to be diſeaſed, the
n be ſtopped, as expe-
ferent inſtances has ſhown
the REMEDY is eaſy *.
le mean of PREVENTION
oducing EARLY RIPENESS
above offered); either by
; or by *forcing manures*;
g and eſtabliſhing EARLY
of WHEAT moſt eſpecially;
rieties of peas and other
ts ere raiſed by gardeners;
ch only requires ordinary
and which, it is hoped,
it delay, be ſet about and
by every attentive grower
d every promoter of rural
ts in the United Kingdom.

N. *June* 19.
Hollis, of High Wycombe,
nuouſly avowed that his
npoſing and publiſhing the
f the Hollis family was to
to the world that he was
man, and to excite in his
dignation of your readers
nemory of all the Holliſes
rties in that injury; if he
this object, which however
ight yet poſſibly be *juſtified*
facts clearly bore out the
he would have ſpared me
g taſk of reminding him
s of imperfect goodneſs are
he beſt judges of the purity
motives, and that, long
me or mine, *ſelf-love* has
ially *blind*.

The "baſe and ſlanderous accuſation †" is a mere figment of Mr. J. H.'s anger. "An attachment to *ſordid* intereſt" is what I never meant to aſcribe to Mr. J. Hollis. For any thing that I know of his private character, he may be, and I truſt he is, a gentleman of hoſpitable, benevolent, and generous temper; nor have I either ſaid or intimated a thought, that I believed otherwiſe of him generally than as a worthy and reſpectable man. But it is with John Hollis, the writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, that I am concerned; and, if he will allow me the benefit of his own ſolvo, I readily concede, that at his own houſe, and in the circle of his neighbours at High Wycombe, he may be a very good and eſtimable member of ſociety; though, in his correſpondence with you, Mr. Urban, I ſtill think that he has weakly and inconſiſtently betrayed the pique and bitterneſs of a diſappointed expectant.

Mr. J. Hollis, in his ſecond † letter, tells you that, in the anecdotes of the houſe of Hollis, "he wiſhed to give a hiſtory of the *derivation* of the property which the late Mr. T. Hollis *inherited*; and from that hiſtory he is perſuaded, that it will appear to an indifferent perſon, that the late Mr. T. H. in alienating his property, did an act which can never be juſtified." Now, Mr. Urban, in the name of common ſenſe, where lies the *cui bono* of all this pedigree of injuries? Mr. J. H. whether conſcious of it or not at the time of writing, muſt have been impelled by ſome cauſe or motive in wiſhing to give this hiſtory of wrongs to your readers. Let a jury

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is. The habits of the plants render them more ſuſceptible of injury; es more liable to be checked; and the ſeeds of fungi, it is probable, are if not more plentifully, diſtributed by ſuch a ſtate of the air than they moiſt atmoſphere.

e aſked, in what manner the remedy is thus effected? But to the prac- the FACT is all that is required. To him it is equally as indifferent to ration of the remedy, as the operation of the diſeaſe. Thoſe who have he remedy here recommended, believe, that it "kills the Mildew." ll appear that the fungus of wheat requires a free ſupply of air to keep a ſtate of health and vigour, the effect of cutting down the crop will

It will, perhaps, be found by experience, that the cloſer it is allowed e ground, and the ſooner it is bound up in ſheaves (provided the natural ſap to the ear be not thereby interrupted), the more effectual and com- the remedy. Further, it may be ſuggeſted, on the evidence of attentive that, if wheat which has been attacked by this diſeaſe, be ſuffered to field with the ears expoſed until it may have received the ameliorating ews, or moderate rain (to ſoften, relax, and aſſiſt the natural riſe of the e productive it will probably become. It may be ſtill farther added, that is cut while under ripe, is leſs liable to be injured in the field by moiſt a that which has ſtood until it be fully or over ripe.

†. Mag. February 1805, p. 117.

of

of indifferent perſons then pronounce, whether that could be any other cauſe and motive, than the deſire to repreſent himſelf as a man injured by three generations of his own family, and to abate the uneaſineſs of reſentment in his own breaſt, by calling on the publick to approve and participate his feelings. In acting thus, I repeat it, Mr. J. H. has acted very weakly, and very unwiſely, and very inconſiſtently, if he wiſhes ſtill to be conſidered as ſincerely regarding the honour of the name of Hollis.

The ſympathy which he ſolicits for himſelf can only be purchaſed at the coſt of diſcrediting, on *very queſtionable* grounds at beſt, the memory of the good Thomas Hollis, and of his great uncle, T. H. a man of like munificent ſpirit; and ſurely it is an ungrateful taſk, where no neceſſity draws the pen, where no private benefit, no public good, is pretended, thus wantonly to rake into the aſhes of the venerable dead; for no uſe or inſtruction whatever, but to prove at the very moſt that there is no character perfect, and that ſome ſpot or blemiſh may be found in the very beſt of men!!

Mr. J. H. muſt forgive me for telling him what I farther think: that, as his attack on the late Brand Hollis is more virulent, ſo alſo is it leſs excuſable, than on any of thoſe gentlemen before him concerned "*in alienating the property*," which Mr. J. H. of High Wycombe, "*ought now in equity to poſſeſs.*" After the original ſource of wealth had for three generations of his own family been diverted from him or his, and, in the laſt inſtance of the three, by a man whoſe high honour and delicate integrity was never yet challenged but by certain intereſted perſons of collateral but remote kindred; can Mr. J. H. ſeriouſly maintain that, under theſe circumſtances, Mr. B. Hollis was bound to bequeath the whole of the property, or even a handſome legacy out of it, to a ſtranger in blood, to one little more than a common acquaintance, to one finally who tells us himſelf that *he did not reſpect him*; and this too merely becauſe the wealth then at B H.'s own free diſpoſal had been, if ſuch were the fact, for more than ſeventy years by unjuſt partiality alienated from J. H.'s branch of the Hollis family?

Of the late Mr. B. Hollis I can truly ſay, that he was to me *nec beneficio nec injuriâ cognitus*, and that Mr. J all likelihood looks for his un correſpondent on the wrong ſide Humber or the Tweed. To Hollis "I owed no ſubſcription I am ſorry for the ſake of poor nature, more than for *poor Hollis!!* when I ſee perſonal ment invidiouſly, and without cation, concurring with politic lignity to revive, at the diſta thirty years, the remembrance old election buſineſs, which, unfortunate, and, if you like, cenſible, was certainly not ſingul that head let the Reports of the mittees on the Grenville act b ſulted; and of public men in a Aſſembly, "let him who is w ſin amongſt them caſt the firſt ſt

In a controverſy where all t are before the publick, and wh anonymous writer does not a avail himſelf of his knowledge real name of his adverſary, you dour, Mr. Urban, and long exp in ſuch matters, will incline admit, once more at leaſt, the ſi ſignature of *A*

Mr. URBAN, *Trinity Sunday*,

I REQUEST your admiſſion ſhort note of enquiry. I young man in orders, and has ſtantly read the Confeſſion of our tian Faith, commonly called *th of St. Athanaſius*; and I always to underſtood that it conſtituted diſpenſible part of our LITURGY read without fail on certain day when I find the names of ma vines of the firſt reſpectability tioned among thoſe of the C our Eſtabliſhment, who gener not wholly) diſuſe this *Creed*, Sir, I feel ſtaggered, and am ſo to obtain every information. name, however inſignificant, mitted to your care, that you m ceive I am no anonymous or m vous correſpondent. I wiſh fo my uncertainty; and, I truſt competent hand will extend it I remain, Mr. Urban, very ſi your anxious reader and admire *A young Member of the Eſtabli*

*** *E.* ſolicits ſome account *rence Dalton*, Eſq. Norroy King a mentioned by Stowe in his Su London, Book III. p. 259. Of mily and what county was he, a arms did he bear?

Mr URBAN, *June* 14.

AS I conſider your Miſcellany not only as containing an epitome of ſcience, but likewiſe as a record of events, of which future generations may inſtructively avail themſelves, I have preſumed to requeſt the inſertion of the account I now tranſmit of the third feſtival of the Royal Jennerian Society. Future ages, which will only know the Small-pox by name and hiſtory, may turn over your pages, and peruſe an accurate relation of the riſe and progreſs of the Society inſtituted for the purpoſe of exterminating the moſt fatal diſeaſe that ever viſited the earth, and contemplate with national pride and gratitude that an Engliſh JENNER was the happy diſcoverer of the means of its extirpation. Thoſe ſuperficial inſinuations of its being a beſtial diſeaſe, and other unfounded notions reſpecting an animal, one of the cleaneſt around us, and one of the moſt healthy in its products, affording food ſuited for every period of life, and from its udder ſalubrious milk for infants, as well as a remedy for them derived from the ſame ſource againſt the Small-pox, will no longer influence the ignorant, or alarm the timid. That ſome miſtakes may have ariſen from the introduction of improper matter, or from ſome conſtitutional cauſe, may be admitted; and indeed, conſidering the numbers who have been inoculated in almoſt every part of the world by practitioners little acquainted with the ſubject of Vaccination, it is matter of ſurpriſe that ſo ſmall a number of failures have occurred, which probably future experience will prevent.

Friday, the 17th of May, being the birth-day of Dr. JENNER, and fixed by the rules for the Feſtival of the Royal Jennerian Society, between two and three hundred of the members and friends of the Inſtitution aſſembled at the London Tavern: among whom were the Earl of Berkeley, Lords Grantley and Durſley, General Comte de Witz, and many other perſons diſtinguiſhed for their rank and benevolence.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York had expreſſed his intention of honouring the Society by taking the Chair; but, upon dinner being announced, Benjamin Travers, Eſq. one of the Truſtees, begged leave to read the following letter from His Royal Highneſs to the Earl of Berkeley:

"My dear Lord,

"I take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting your Lordſhip that, ſince I had the pleaſure of ſeeing you, I have received His Majeſty's commands to attend him at the review of the Artillery at Woolwich on Friday next; in conſequence of which I have to regret that it will not be in my power to dine with the Jennerian Society on that day, as I had intended, as I could not poſſibly be there in ſufficient time.

"May I requeſt your Lordſhip will have the goodneſs to expreſs to the Society how ſorry I am that I am prevented from attending the meeting upon this occaſion, ſo highly uſeful and beneficial to the country, and to humanity in general.

"Believe me ever, my dear Lord,
moſt ſincerely yours, FREDERICK.

"The Right hon. the Earl of Berkeley."

Mr. Travers then moved that the Earl of Berkeley be requeſted to take the Chair, which was agreed to with great and univerſal applauſe.

After dinner, the company were entertained by *Non nobis, Domine*, performed in moſt excellent ſtyle by Incledon, Leete, Hill, and Taylor.

The King and Queen as the Patron and Patroneſs, the Princeſs of Wales and the Princeſſes as Subpatroneſſes, and the Prince of Wales and other Vice Patrons, were then propoſed. After which the health of the Duke of Bedford, Preſident, was given.

Mr. Murray, the Secretary, then ſtated to the meeting, that the Duke was unfortunately prevented from attending; and read the following very handſome letter from his Grace:

"Sir, *Stable Yard, May* 17, 1805.

"I have to lament that unavoidable circumſtances prevent my attending the Annual Meeting of the Royal Jennerian Society this day; and the more ſo, as His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York honours the Inſtitution by taking the Chair.

May I beg of you to offer my apologies to His Royal Highneſs, and to aſſure the Society of my unvarying zeal for its intereſts, and my earneſt and anxious hope that its progreſs may be uninterruptedly ſucceſsful in the accompliſhment of the great and laudable end it has in view. I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant,

BEDFORD."

"To Mr. C. Murray, Secretary to the Royal Jennerian Society."

The

"The next toaſt propoſed was "Dr. JENNER, the Father of the Vaccine Inoculation." This was received with the moſt rapturous enthuſiaſm; and when the Doctor roſe to ſpeak, ſuch were the loud acclamations, and repeated burſts of applauſe, that it was long before he could be heard. When ſilence was procured, he addreſſed the company with that artleſs ſimplicity and dignity of manner, which equally diſtinguiſh his language in ſpeaking and writing. After thanking the noble Lord in the Chair for propoſing his health, and expreſſing the obligations he was under to the company for receiving it in a manner ſo very flattering to his feelings, Dr. Jenner apologized for his abſence at the laſt Feſtival, which, he ſaid, aroſe from unforeſeen circumſtances; "but now," he ſaid, "I meet you, gentlemen, with a heart exulting at the rapid manner in which I perceive Vaccination is ſpreading over the earth. If we direct our eyes to the Continent of Europe, we ſhall there find it univerſally adopted; if to the Continent of America, we ſhall ſee that there it is as generally and ſucceſsfully practiſed, from its Nothern to its moſt Southern extremity. In India, the rapid manner in which it has ſpread through all the European ſettlements muſt be a cauſe of general exultation. We find that Eſtabliſhments for the extermination of the Small-pox have been formed under the wiſeſt regulations in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon, and that great multitudes of people of every deſcription have received the benefit of our prophylactic." Dr. Jenner then mentioned, as convincing proofs of the power of the Vaccine to overcome the Small-pox, a late communication from his friend Dr. De Carro at Vienna, a city where that diſeaſe had committed its uſual devaſtations for many centuries paſt. Dr. De Carro ſtates that, in the year 1805, the bills of mortality exhibited two deaths only by the Small-pox, one the child of a boatman, who caught it on the Danube; the other a child ſent previouſly infected from a diſtant part of the country to the Foundling Hoſpital. This was not the only account of the kind he had received; the cities of Berlin and Geneva having to boaſt of being in like manner freed from the deſtructive and loathſome monſter. Dr. J. then ſaid he would not trouble the aſſembly by going into farther details of the happy progreſs of the Vaccine abroad, which he could do to a great extent; and, under all theſe circumſtances, he was firmly of opinion that our labours in exterminating the Small-pox would eventually be crowned with ſucceſs. He then concluded by thanking the Society for their kind attention in ſelecting this his natal day for the celebration of their Annual Feſtival.

This was ſucceeded by the following pathetic ballad*, which was delivered in a very harmonious ſtile by Mr. Jeans.

THE BLIND BOY OF THE VILLA

Tune, "The poor Black Boy," in *The I*

I once ſaw ſunſhine! ah the day!
My morn of life as morn was gay;
All then was joy.
But now my day is clouded o'er,
The bleſſed light I ſee no more;
A poor blind boy.

When to our vale the Small-pox c
To ſeize on many a tender frame,
And health deſtroy;
From head to foot one grievous ſor
My life was ſpar'd—light I deplore
A poor blind boy.

No friendly JENNER then could ſay
How ſure the raging peſt to ſtay,
Mankind's annoy.
'Twas then unknown the Cow did
A cure that ſhould hereafter ſpare
A poor blind boy.

Ye tender parents, hail the gueſt
That comes to ſtay the deadly peſt
That kills your joy.
The gracious gift, O! do not ſpurn
Leſt you lament with fond concern
A poor blind boy.

To me it ſooth, the bitter ſmart,
Diffuſing bliſs into my heart,
Without alloy;
To think no brother hence ſhall w
Or have to tell the mournful tale,
A poor blind boy.

But, though of ſight I am bereft,
Yet many a comfort I have left,
My ſong t' employ.
To Heaven, through JENNER, do we
A bleſſing to prevent the woe,
A poor blind boy.

Soon afterwards, Benjamin Tra
eſq. one of the Truſtees of the R
Jennerian Society, informed the c
pany that he had received ſome a
private verſes from his friend Dr.

* Communicated to the Treaſure
Dr. Lettſom, as the compoſition of
Rev. James Plumptre, of Clare-
Cambridge.

ſom, the author of which was an American; and, as he had no doubt of their affording general ſatisfaction, he would read them for the gratification of the company.

To Dr. JENNER, on his invaluable Diſcovery.

JENNER! permit a Muſe unknown to fame
To twine a ſcanty wreath around thy name.
Proceed, and proſper in the generous plan
Of mitigating woes of ſuff'ring man.
While gentle Peace exhales her fragrant breath,
'Tis thine to blunt another dart of Death!
In Pity's ſervice bear a noble part; [heart:
Nor check the ardour of thy glowing
To quench the burning pang, the fev'riſh groan, [throne.
Muſt ſure be incenſe ſweet at Mercy's
Go on; ſecure that Heaven thy views will bleſs, [ſucceſs.
And crown thy efforts with the wiſh'd
At length the ſlaught'rous rage of War muſt ceaſe, [Peace.
Ah! then, go forward in the works of
In foremoſt rank, with ſpotleſs flag unfurl'd,
Publiſh thy miſſion to a liſt'ning world.
Behold! our plains luxuriant catch the ſound, [round;
And ſpread with joy the grateful tidings
Midſt hardy ſons of Northern lands begun,
They reach the climes that own a burning ſun;
O'er the blue miſts of Alleghany riſe,
Mingling with pureſt gales of Weſtern ſkies;
Down the bold ſtream of wild Ohio roll,
And fill with pleaſing awe the farmer's ſoul;
Diffuſing balmy comfort far and wide,
Float on the waves of Miſſiſſippi's tide.
E'en midſt the foreſt's dark and gloomy round, [reſound,
Where yet the woodman's axe did ne'er
The future mothers, as their babes they kiſs,
Shall breathe a prayer to Heaven for JENNER's bliſs.

Mr. Travers then moſt fully entered into the riſe, progreſs, and future views of the Society, with a perſpicuity, manner, and animation, which it is not in our power to convey, whilſt it riveted the attention of a liſtening audience; the ſubſtance of which, as nearly as could be recollected by the writer of this faint detail, was as follows:

"The firſt ſtep we took," he obſerved, "when reſolved to eſtabliſh this inſtitution, was to engage the patronage of the King, Queen, and other branches of the Royal Family, who reſpectively became its Patrons and Patroneſſes; and whatever the difficulties in its firſt formation, like the Sun at its riſing, which is often ſhrouded with a thick miſt, which in meridian ſtrength and brightneſs diſperſes, and afterwards diffuſes light and health and joy throughout the univerſe; ſo this Society, in a little more than two years, and at a period when upwards of 2000 perſons, upon an average of the laſt 10 years, had fallen victims to the Small-pox within the Bills of Mortality, had effected a reduction in the deaths in the firſt of 200, in the ſecond year of 1400, and, upon an average of four months, of 1700 in the preſent year; and had it not been for the injudicious conduct of the Hoſpital at Pancras, which, by inoculating perſons with variolous matter, and turning them looſe into ſociety, counteracted theſe benevolent exertions, a much larger decreaſe of deaths might have been expected."

The impreſſion made upon the company was very obſervable, and honourable to their feelings as men and citizens; and we cannot but agree with him that this dangerous practice ſhould be immediately diſcontinued; for, while infection is kept alive by inoculating variolous matter, it will be utterly impoſſible to exterminate the Small-pox.

Mr. Travers was afterwards very happy in ſeveral ſtrong and impreſſive appeals upon this ſubject, in reply to Mr. Highmore, Secretary to the Small-pox Hoſpital; and abundantly convinced us of the neceſſity of adopting the moſt rigid regulations reſpecting Inoculation of Variolous matter.

"Is it," ſaid he, "probable, that, provided the Pancras Inſtitution (Small-pox Hoſpital) did not exiſt, that a ſociety of gentlemen would be found to ſet ſuch a one on foot? I am confident that, with every exertion, they could not raiſe 100l. Is it then wiſe or expedient to continue an Inſtitution, the neceſſity of which is ſo queſtionable, and the eſtabliſhment ſo impracticable? and would ſuch an inſtitution be endured upon the Continent?"

Mr. Travers then took a view of the Societies which had been formed in different parts of the world for the extermination of the Small-pox, and particularly in France, patronized by Chaptal, Miniſter of the Interior; and urged it home to the feelings of his audience;

"That it was a national undertaking, and that every one who wiſhed well to his country ought to ſtep forward in its ſupport; that, if an increaſe of children was a nation's ſtrength, an axiom never to be forgotten, the reſcue of children from an untimely grave produced [illegible]

effect, and was entitled to the ſame ſupport."

After ſtating the funds of the Society, and its reliance chiefly on the benevolence of its friends, under the preſſure of its unavoidable burdens: obſerving, "that it might be ſaid to carry on an wholeſale buſineſs, from the inceſſant demands for matter from every part of the world;" he concluded his animated addreſs, in which he ſeemed to pour out his whole heart in favour of this moſt philanthropic Inſtitution, and left ſuch an impreſſion on the minds of thoſe who heard him, as cannot be ſoon effaced.

When Mr. Travers ſat down, Lord Grantley propoſed his health, which was received with the moſt flattering marks of approbation. Mr. Ring, Dr. Walker, and others, ſeverally communicated ſome intereſting facts relative to the practice of Inoculation, which were very cordially received.

The Rev. Rowland Hill then addreſſed the Society in the following impreſſive ſpeech:

"Gentlemen, We are doing the greateſt honour to our own character while we are active for the preſervation of human life, and for the alleviation of human woe. How far I may be thought to have a ſmall claim to ſuch honours from my efforts to promote the Vaccine Inoculation, I will not preſume to ſay; but with my own hand I have inoculated 3000 people in different parts in the country. A little time ago I went down to Chatham; and, having heard that the Small-pox was raging there, and finding that ſome of the medical gentlemen were adverſe to inoculation from motives of rivalry towards each other (while others, much to their credit, had exerted their benevolent endeavours), regardleſs of offending ſuch profeſſors, I took out my lancet, and inoculated in two days no leſs than 300 perſons; after which the medical gentlemen became inoculators of the poor, and were completely relieved from their dilemma; and hence many lives were ſaved. In like manner I put a ſtop to the ravages of the Small-pox at Chobham, by adopting the ſame line of conduct, at the expreſs invitation of the poor, of whom I inoculated upwards of 80; and all under the wing of Surrey chapel. Theſe ſubjects have been vaccinated. I have likewiſe inſtructed the Rev. Mr. Griffin of Portſmouth, and ſeveral other miniſters, in the art of Vaccination; ſo that, by theſe aids, I may add, not upwards of 3000 perſons more have been inoculated under my advice and inſtructions. Conſidering, therefore, myſelf as the inoculator of 3000, and that one out of every ſix would have died of the Small-pox, I can hold up my hand as the happy preſerver of 500 human lives; but if I were to add to the liſt thoſe who have been inoculated by my influence, I may claim 1000 more, ſtill ſuppoſing the loſs of one in ſix by the Small-pox, the whole amount of lives preſerved by me will amount to no leſs than 1500!"

The reverend gentleman then, turning towards Dr. Jenner, expreſſed himſelf in an animated manner nearly in theſe words:

"What avails this little boaſt, when I ſtand by my very reſpectable Friend! I know he will allow me to call him my Friend; and an higher honour I need not claim, for he has been the preſerver of the lives of millions. By him I was entirely influenced to take a part in this moſt happy diſcovery, from the high opinion I entertained of the ability and integrity of the Phyſician, who had preſerved more lives than any other perſon ſince the exiſtence of the human race."

Mr. Hill next remarked, "that he *never knew* a ſingle inſtance of a perſon inoculated with the Cow-pock, who afterwards took the Small-pox; though he believed that ſome very rare inſtances might be produced, in which the Small-pox had afterwards taken effect; at the ſame time he was fully perſuaded, that inſtances of this kind were frequent after the inoculation of the Small-pox itſelf; and if this was the caſe, the Vaccine inoculation muſt be conſidered as having obtained a complete victory over the Variolous inoculation. So zealous was he to extend the bleſſings of this new inoculation, that he wiſhed the Ladies to become Inoculators; for ſo ſimple and eaſy was the proceſs, as ſcarcely to require the aid of profeſſional gentlemen; and though he conceived that they merited every encouragement from the wealthy; yet, that to ſuffer the poor to periſh for want of the application of ſuch an eaſy preventive, could not but be deemed a moſt cruel and criminal neglect."

He concluded by obſerving, "that as complaints had been made, by ſome who had ſpoken during this feſtivity, that the Clergy in general had not ſhewn the zeal ſufficiently active in promoting this moſt merciful diſcovery; that as a Clergyman, though undignified, he had exerted himſelf with ſome ſucceſs, in the preſervation of the human race, by promoting, by every meaſure in his power, the extenſion of Vaccine inoculation;—this odium was in ſome meaſure remove[illegible]

It would occupy too much ſpace to detail the ſentiments of each ſpeaker who appeared upon this occaſion; but we muſt not omit to notice the obſervations of John Addington, eſq. who read to the meeting a moſt intereſting addreſs from the Rev. Dr. Booker, of Dudley; who, ſoon after the important diſcovery by Dr. Jenner, publiſhed an eloquent Sermon, powerfully recommending this ineſtimable practice; and whoſe early, zealous, and active ſervices eſſentially contributed to promote it. The length of Dr. B.'s valuable communication precludes us from giving any thing more than the following extract:

"I reſide (ſays the Doctor) in a pariſh that contains not leſs than 14,000 perſons, where, in my profeſſion of Clergyman, I have, previous to the knowledge of the Vaccine inoculation, frequently buried, day after day, ſeveral (and once as many as eight) victims of the Small Pox. But ſince the pariſh has been bleſſed with the invaluable boon of Divine Providence, introduced among us nearly four years ago, only TWO victims have fallen a prey to the above ravaging diſorder. In the ſurrounding Villages, like an infatiable Moloch, it has lately been devouring vaſt numbers, where Obſtinacy and Prejudice have precluded the Jennerian protective bleſſing; and not a few of the infected victims have been brought for interment in our cemeteries: yet, though thouſands have thus fallen beſide us, the fatal peſtilence has not hitherto again come nigh our dwelling. The Spirit of JENNER hath "ſtood between the dead and the living," and "the plague has been ſtayed." Multitudes in my neighbourhood have received the benefit of Vaccine inoculation, without any inconvenience to a ſingle individual; and ſo deſervedly popular is it become, that, in the courſe of laſt year, nearly 3000 had that benefit extended to them, within the ſpace of three weeks, by one ingenious ornament of the medical profeſſion, whom I am proud to call my friend."

Then, after deploring the fatal conſequences of that prejudice which ſtill exiſts in the minds of ſome individuals, he mentions a ſtriking occurrence in his neighbourhood, where a woman far advanced in life, who had caught the Cow-pock when young, had twenty years afterwards reſiſted the infection of the Small-pox, amidſt the virulent contagion of a huſband and five children labouring under the utmoſt ſeverity of that loathſome diſeaſe; and at the end of another twenty years, being forty from her firſt receiving the Vaccine preſervative, again undergoing a ſimilar ordeal in nurſing four of her grand-children, who all fell victims to the Small-pox. The Doctor then ſays:

"Having ſuch abundant proof, that the efficacy of the Cow-pock is as laſting as the means are ſimple, may we not addreſs the benevolent Diſcoverer, and in the words of the Poet, ſay,

Te Mater omnis,—te lachrymabilis
Accuret Uxor, ne caducum
Orba virum Pueroſque ploret,
Seu confluentis ſorte timet notas
Decora Virgo—tu faciem eripis
Periclinantem, protegiſque
Delicias Juvenum futuras."

After a warm and energetic tribute to the great Diſcoverer of this bleſſing, Dr. B. adds:

"If a Roman, who preſerved the life of *one* citizen, was rewarded with a civic crown; what reward ſhall be preſented to *Him* who preſerves the lives of MILLIONS? If divine Honours were paid to Hippocrates for expelling the Plague from Athens for a ſeaſon; what Honours are not due to Him who abſolutely exterminates a more deſtructive Peſtilence from the face of the whole Earth? Let us not envy him his feelings; but let us participate in them, by co-operating with him in his beneficent purſuits: let us, like him, labour to ſave the lives of our fellow-creatures. Long may he live to enjoy his feelings! his greateſt, his beſt remuneration;—the pecuniary one he has received accords not with the ſtupendous benefit. Let Britiſh Juſtice augment it; if not by increaſing his means to do good, by adopting ſome plan to eternize his name. But this is already done. A grateful and admiring world has enrolled that revered name among the greateſt of human Benefactors; ſurrounded, whenever he walks on the peopled globe, with monuments to his fame, far more valuable than thoſe of marble or of gold,—with *living* monuments, faſhioned by "The Hand Divine,"—with manly vigour unimpaired,—with female lovelineſs undeſpoiled of thoſe charms which a deſolating peſt has ſo long made its prey,—with a race of beings now but little lower than the Angels, and enabled, through the aids of Revelation, to riſe to an equality with thoſe exalted intelligences in the regions of immortality and glory!"

The ſucceſs of Dr. Booker's benevolent exertions, and the example which they afford, we deem of the utmoſt importance in the cauſe of Vaccination; and,

and, on introducing the ſubject, Mr. Addington remarked:

"That the extirpation of the Small-pox from the populous town of Dudley muſt be attributed principally to the unremitting zeal of the above learned Divine; who had early directed the attention of his numerous pariſhioners to the preventive ſyſtem of Vaccination, by preaching expreſſly upon it, and by diſtributing, on the baptiſm of infants, a perſuaſive addreſs to parents, in imitation of a practice adopted by the Clergy at Geneva; and which had been the means of totally eradicating the Small-pox from a whole diſtrict there. That Dr. B. had alſo taken every opportunity of conferring with his medical friends in the place, and of keeping up, in every poſſible way, the attention of the inhabitants to the ſubject." Hence Mr. Addington noticed, "the great advantages to be derived from the aſſiſting influence of the Clergy of all denominations, towards attaining the greateſt object that ever intereſted mankind; as," he obſerved, "it was worthy of remark, that every diſtrict or town where the extermination of the Small-pox had happily been effected, it was done through the exertions of perſons of influence, eſpecially the clergy." And he concluded with expreſſing his perſuaſion, "that a general co-operation of the Clergy of all denominations, throughout the kingdom, with the Royal Jennerian Society, would be the moſt efficacious, and indeed the only means of completely effecting the great deſigns of that truly patriotic and benevolent Inſtitution."

It is a circumſtance of ſome conſequence to the cauſe in which the Society has engaged, to ſtate, that among the company preſent, were many of the firſt practitioners of Medicine in the Metropolis; and when, in addition to their uniform and concurrent teſtimony as to the efficacy of this great diſcovery in medical ſcience, ſuch men can be drawn from their preſſing avocations, devoting a portion of their valuable time to "the feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of ſoul," on an occaſion like the preſent, hailing the anniverſary of a day that gave a JENNER to the world; ſurely an enlightened Nation like ours muſt be yet more confidently impreſſed with the ſtability of this preventive plan, and incited to co-operate in giving it every poſſible effect.

Upon the whole, contemplating the vaſt importance of Vaccination, and the benefits of its extenſive diffuſion, we cannot but congratulate the publick upon the ſolidity with which this moſt excellent Inſtitution is now eſtabliſhed, as it has manifeſted the utmoſt activity, perſeverance, and uncommon ardour for the ſaving of human life, and laid the foundation for the final extermination of the Small-pox, by univerſally diſſeminating the mild, uninfectious, and certain preſervative againſt that cruel diſorder. We therefore conſider this Charity as deſerving of the higheſt praiſe, and, in a natural as well as benevolent point of view, entitled not only to the united encouragement of all ranks, but to the attention and ſupport of Government alſo, ſhould it be neceſſary. VACCINA.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 25.

"Eurydicen vox ipſa et frigida lingua,
Ah miſeram Eurydicen, animâ fugiente, vocabat." GEORG. IV. l. 525.

MY friend having made the remark, with which I concluded my laſt paper, I was about to retire, which he begged that I would continue with him a little longer. I have, this morning, ſays he, been reading a Spaniſh novel; in which I met with a ſtory that bears ſtrong marks of authenticity. It has made an impreſſion upon my mind; and, if you will permit me, I will relate it to you.

A ſtory, and a true one too! was a temptation not to be reſiſted. I therefore prepared myſelf to perform the office of an *hearer*, and my friend began

The Hiſtory of Alphonſo *and* Iſabella.

In the province of Catalonia, near the town of Lerida, in Spain, lived Don Pedro D'Almadovar. He was a nobleman of an elegant and accompliſhed mind, having paſſed the earlier part of his life at Court; and had now retired to his caſtle, to enjoy the pleaſures of a country life. His offspring conſiſted of an only ſon, called Don Alphonſo Manrique; the heir of his father's virtues, as well as of his fortunes.

It happened, that in the ſame neighbourhood, a few miles from the caſtle of Don Pedro, reſided Don Ambroſe De Fuentes; a gentleman of an ancient deſcent, and large eſtate.

As the families were both rich, and noble; and reſided within a moderate diſtance of each other, they lived upon the moſt friendly, and agreeable footing. They frequently viſited one another at their reſpective caſtles; and continued together, in thoſe charming abodes, for many days; taſting the delights

t cultivated converſation, and
f ſcene, are calculated to af-

mbroſe was a widower, and
ghter ſomewhat younger than
, who was alſo an only child.
amed Iſabella, and was juſtly
t of her father, becauſe ſhe
eautiful repreſentative of her
When Don Pedro viſited at
of Aranjuez, he frequently
ith him the young Alphonſo,
who was generally, on theſe
, introduced to the company
a Iſabella, as a perſon whoſe
purſuits, ſuited beſt with his
d was ſuffered to ramble with
gh the grounds adjoining to
, under the inſpection of a
ttendant.

gſt theſe ſcenes of innocence,
pleaſure, the young people
he moſt exquiſite flow of ſpi-
ey became neceſſary to each
appineſs; and were inſpired
utual paſſion, of which they
arcely trace the origin, but
adually increaſed with increa-
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tachment of the children did
e the notice of the parents.
re gratified with the proſpect
d of conſolidating the ancient
of their houſes; and they
ed additional pleaſure in the
that the partiality their chil-
s manifeſted for each other,
reſult of choice, rather than

years had rolled away in this
nnocent delight, when Don
obſerved with rapture, that
ſt approaching, which would
m for ever to his beloved

th Don Alphonſo however,
ther, poſſeſſed a ſtrong tinc-
he military ſpirit of the age in
hey lived, it was by each
requiſite, that Don Alphonſo
rve one campaign, at leaſt,
me celebrated commander,
to his marriage; to take a
he great tranſactions that were
ing on the theatre of Europe;
nder him more worthy of Iſa-
preſſed with theſe ſentiments,
ined to enliſt under the ban-
e Emperor Charles the Fifth,
eſt captain of the age, who
warring againſt the French

Don Alphonſo communicated this determination to his miſtreſs, obſerving at the ſame time, "that a life of inglorious eaſe, whilſt his countrymen were fighting for renown, would ill qualify him to partake of her deſtiny."

Iſabella received the intelligence of this reſolution with an heavy heart, but ſhe endeavoured to reſtrain her feelings; "Go," ſays ſhe, "Don Alphonſo, ſince you ſay your departure is neceſſary to your glory: but a ſtrong preſentiment pervades my mind, that we ſhall meet no more." It was ſettled between them that they ſhould correſpond by letter; and Alphonſo promiſed to omit no opportunity of letting her hear from him.

Iſabella had been carefully inſtructed in the principles of Religion, to which ſhe had a natural propenſity, by Father Juan, confeſſor to her family. This good man had known, and admired her from her infancy; and it had been his higheſt ambition to inſtil into her amiable and intelligent mind, an happy reſignation to the will of Providence. Her chief pleaſure, in the abſence of Alphonſo, was to liſten to his diſcourſe; to hear him reaſon of a future ſtate; and to receive from him thoſe maxims of piety, which were of ſuch ſervice to her, through the ſubſequent courſe of her life.

To diſſipate the melancholy with which the abſence of Alphonſo had oppreſſed her, Iſabella would ſometimes reſort to the wild retreats where ſhe had formerly rambled with him. But, alas! the beauties of Nature had few charms for a mind ill at eaſe with itſelf. She knew not how it was, but to her it appeared, that the woods were neither ſo refreſhing, nor the birds ſo melodious, nor the meadows ſo green, as they formerly were. The face of Nature did not dance before her, and inſpire her with that lively joy ſhe experienced when ſhe wandered through thoſe ſcenes in company with Alphonſo; and her only ſolid ſatisfaction was ſtill derived from the exhortations of Father Juan.

In the mean time Alphonſo repaired to his regiment in Italy. Here, as the ſervice was active, he had an opportunity of diſplaying his courage, and of acquiring a conſiderable inſight into the art of war. He took a ſhare in ſeveral engagements which followed ſhortly after his arrival in that country; whilſt the Imperialiſts were endeavouring

deavouring to drive the French from the Milaneſe. In one action, it is ſtated, that by a ſkilful and bold manœuvre, he recovered a poſt taken by the enemy, and thus ſaved the left wing of the Emperor's army from deſtruction.

For a long time Alphonſo was fortunate in his military career. At length however, in a battle, in which the Imperialiſts were routed by the French, he received a dangerous wound, and fell upon an heap of ſlain. His friends, who were compelled to retreat, left him on the field, not doubting but he was killed.

Alphonſo, it is true, was deſperately wounded, but he was not dead. He lay for ſeveral hours after the engagement, in a ſtate of inſenſibility, and, in this condition, was found by a neighbouring peaſant, who judging him to be of conſequence from the ſplendour of his uniform, conveyed him to the houſe of the curate of the pariſh, where it was long uncertain what would be his fate.

During this interval, the report of Alphonſo's death had reached the caſtle of Aranjuez. Don Ambroſe was overwhelmed with grief upon the occaſion, and requeſted Father Juan to announce the melancholy news to his daughter. The confeſſor obeyed; and ſending to ſummon Iſabella to his confeſſional, Daughter, ſays he, as ſoon as ſhe arrived, I have intelligence to communicate, that will put to the teſt thoſe principles of reſignation, with which I have endeavoured to fortify your mind. It has pleaſed Providence, we hear, to call to a better ſtate of exiſtence our dear Alphonſo, who has fallen in the ſervice of his country.

Iſabella received this news as a perſon not wholly unprepared for the event, but whoſe happineſs, in conſequence of it, was totally deſtroyed. After an awful ſilence, in which her feelings appeared too big for utterance, ſhe replied with firmneſs, Father, my reſolution is taken; nor is that reſolution the offspring of paſſion or caprice. From the firſt moment that Alphonſo entered into this dangerous ſervice, the contemplation of his death has never been entirely abſent from my mind, and I determined, in caſe that event took place, to renounce the world, and dedicate myſelf to heaven.

Father Juan applauded her reſolution, but adviſed her not to b pitate. You are yet young, and may not, perhaps, be tho acquainted with your own mi an affair of ſuch moment, it viſeable to pauſe a little; for given ourſelves to God, we look back to the world. B added, it is not certain that A is dead; this report ſhould, at previouſly confirmed.

Iſabella promiſed that ſhe wo until the melancholy intelligen more firmly eſtabliſhed; but the Father, that ſhe ſubmitted delay, rather out of reſpect to vice, than from any hope of Al ſafety, with which ſhe ventured ter herſelf.

When Don Ambroſe firſt the intention of his daughter into a convent, he became lable; and did every thing in er to diſſuade her from her re but without effect.

Soon after this, the father phonſo received a letter from a of his ſon's regiment, who knowⁿ to him, ſtating that A was killed in ſuch an action; ſtood near him during the enga and ſaw him fall.

This information was confi authentic; and Don Ambroſe, his daughter ſtill inflexible in lution of taking the veil, no oppoſed her wiſhes. As her was to ſeclude herſelf entirely f world, that ſhe might attain ject more effectually, it was ag tween Don Ambroſe and Fath at the ſuggeſtion of Iſabella her ſhe ſhould be placed in ſome convent, known only to them

In purſuance of this reſoluti ther Juan wrote to a friend North of Italy, a celebrated co to whom the family of Iſab known; informing him of her and entreating that he would mend ſome convent in his nei hood, in which this lady mig propriety be placed. The conf commended a Society of the C St. Bridget, whoſe Superior, Clara de Carragal, a Spaniſh family, was diſtinguiſhed for emplary piety, and ſtrict atte the duties of her ſtation. At queſt of Father Juan, a Lay-Si ſent by Donna Clara into S

Iſabella to her convent, with
cy, and diſpatch.
n the morning came that was
ey Iſabella from Aranjuez, to
ivent of La Roche, Don Am-
Father Juan, Iſabella herſelf,
oft of the domeſtics, were af-
in the chapel of the caſtle, to
Divine Service. As ſoon as this
er, Iſabella confeſſed herſelf to
Juan, and received his benedic-
a manner that drew tears from
of all preſent. But when the
ioment arrived, in which ſhe
out to ſtep into her carriage;
mbroſe's reſolution forſook him,
ied his daughter in his arms,
ild hardly be perſuaded to relin-
er.
ength, Father Juan prevailed
m to ſuffer her departure; but
come was he with grief, that he
mpelled to ſolicit this good Ec-
ek to ſupport his daughter to
riage, to which, in truth, ſhe
nable to ſupport herſelf. As
ere retiring from the room, Iſa-
anked the confeſſor, in broken
, for his attentions to her ſpiri-
elfare; and now, ſir, ſays ſhe,
only to requeſt, that you will
the declining years of my fa-
nd ever remember me in your
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ella arrived in Italy without any
worthy of remark. After ſhe
ided a ſhort time in the convent
Roche, ſhe was ſo captivated
e tranquillity of the ſcene, that
ermined to take the vows, with-
iforming the regular noviciate;
as accordingly admitted to the
th the uſual ſolemnities.
lligence of this event was com-
ated to her father in a letter from
bbeſs. Don Ambroſe thought
ghter precipitate in this matter;
the act which had now taken
vas irrevocable, he alſo thought,
e ſhould beſt promote her ſpi-
welfare, by rendering her retreat
enetrable as poſſible; and thus
g her againſt the enquiries of
, who might occaſionally inter-
r religious exerciſes. He there-
ave out, that ſhe had died ſud-
at a relation's houſe in Italy;
er ſhe had gone for the recovery
health.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ST. MAG. *June*, 1805.

5

The PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No LXXXV.

"Hail, Windſor, crown'd with lofty towers!"

Popular Ballad, 1760.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

GREAT part of my early years being paſſed in a village one mile Eaſt of this ennobled pile, it will not be thought extraordinary, if, from a continued ſight of the embattled walls and "lofty towers," I *laid the foundation* of that unchangeable propenſity for our Antiquities, which I have ever ſince devoted my whole life to illuſtrate and to commend. The uſual path-way conveying me to the "Time-honoured ſpot, was through the Little Park. Here, at about half way of the walk, is an eminence, which, as I fought its winding aſcent, the upper parts of the towers of the Eaſt front of the Caſtle began to peer upon my ſight; mounting ſtill, ſtill the building ſhewed more of its elevations; until at length arriving at the ſummit of this little "hill of joy," the whole contour of the Royal reſidence became manifeſted to my ſight. I do not heſitate to own my firſt readings were principally directed to the Hiſtory of my *own* country, Legendary Tales, Romances, Stories of Giants, Fairies, Knights, and Ladies fair; ſo that ever as I repeated this my progreſs, Windſor's glories always floated in my ideas as ſome enchanted Caſtle juſt raiſed to charm my wondering ſight! Neither do I bluſh to hold it as my firm opinion, that an Antiquary cannot be firm in his purſuit, or true to his ſtudies, if his mind is not tinctured more or leſs with impreſſions from the above relicks of old cuſtoms and manners. Let thoſe who enjoy the name without the ſpirit of an Antiquary ſmile at this; I am content.

Until within theſe few years I never obſerved that any material alteration had taken place in the buildings; when going down, about 1788, to make ſome drawings in the interior of St. George's Chapel, I perceived that the foſſes on the Eaſt and South fronts of the Caſtle had been filled up. Let no one be offended when I declare the alteration ſo affected me that I even ſtarted back with regret at "ſeeing what I ſaw." As upon enquiry I found the mighty fabrick ſtill owned the name of Caſtle, I could not but conclude (it may perchance

chance be held in me rather preſumptuous) that one characteriſtic of a caſtelated manſion was done away in the loſs of theſe Tolles. Profeſſional men have eſtabliſhed it as a maxim in Architecture, that height in elevations conſtitute one great point towards arriving at the "Sublime and Beautiful." Now, it will not be denied but in this inſtance the North and Eaſt fronts ſtand reduced and curtailed of much of their fair proportions.

Being at work in the Chapel, I was made acquainted that the Eaſt window was about to undergo an improvement, by having all the charming mullions and tracery cut out, and the whole opening left as clear as conveniently might be, to give room for a large painting of the Reſurrection. Indeed I was ſo favoured as to be ſhewn the deſign in queſtion. The Maſon's part was to be under the controul of a late ingenious Architect, a vaſt admirer, on certain occaſions, of our antient Architecture. The window, it appeared, when cleared of its contingencies, was to be ſet out into three diviſions, the two outer diviſions to be divided into two ſtories; each diviſion to have plain pointed heads, excepting the heads of the two outer diviſions on the firſt ſtory, which were to be enriched with a number of turns after a new way. All this I could not comprehend, my experience in our antient works having never given me any example of this nature. I could not, however, refrain from expreſſing my ſurprize at this new mode of mullion-work: the anſwer was, "The window, it is apprehended, will not endure without a ſomething by way of ſupport to its large arch, which is of a flattiſh ſweep; and therefore, as little work, and as "light" as poſſible, is intended to be inſerted as a ſubſtitute for the complicated, intricate, and multifarious lines now before our view." I anſwered, "But do not theſe ſaid multifarious lines correſpond with the general character of the whole chapel?" I was thus replied to: "That is nothing; the celebrated Painter, who here has given his ſketch, muſt have a large field whereon to diſplay his abilities." My informant, finding me blank at all this, thus continued: "The old work here is very fine to be ſure; but it muſt ſubmit to any change ſuggeſted, which eventually will be owned, depend upon it, as improvements of the higheſt importance." To theſe unanſwerable hints I ſubmitted ſpectful ſilence, and conſoled m ſketching the tracery of the Ea which probably is the only of its original ſtate now in ex

Looking about the chapel that the remains of the pain in the different windows ha ken down and ſet up in the ſ window, in order to make o ſhew. On this head I m mark. But when I diſcover two Weſt windows at the e ſide aiſles of the nave had prived of their work to make two modern paintings, wi leaſt pretenſions to recommn as being either the produc firſt Profeſſor of the art, o were in any wiſe applicable t ation they were in, I was n in thought as perhaps beca ſo ſacred a place. Again *Improvement* was thunderi ears, and that was ſufficient.

In the year 1790, I perceiv digious change had been w the flanking walls in the So ral line of the Caſtle, and ne ſite the Queen's Lodge; to people obſerved, a fine vie Keep, or Round Tower. T having ſeen this part of the battlements, and other appro corations, according to the ſ Caſtle itſelf, I encountered a appearanced ſtone-wall, with run of coping, &c.

Before I proceed farther w obſervations, it will be neceſſ ſome idea of the ſtate of the the beginning of Charles I and of the alterations made, previous to ſetting down th a particular ſurvey entered Spring, of the improvements my viſit in 1790 as above.

AN ARC

Mr. URBAN,

IN reply to *Mentor*, p. 424, "A Week's Preparation," one intituled "The Orthodox nicant, by way of Meditatic Order for the Adminiſtrati Lord's Supper, 1802," whic cated to the Members of the ed Church, who prefer its doctrines to the vain enth Sectariſts; which, I ſhould would fully meet your Corre ideas.

5.] *Meteorolo* *for May,*

leteorological Diar May, 1805, kept at

At 8 A.M.									At 2									
State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
S	41	41				4	V.L.	29.39	S	50	51				4	L.	☽ gr. D. N.
S	40	40	2			2	V.L.	.35	St	47	47	2			2	V.L.	
R	42	44	1	3			V.L.	.42	St	47	50			3	1	V.L.	
R	40	42	2	2			V.L.	.61	St	52	55			1	3	V.L.	☽ in ♍
St	46	45			2	2	L.	.66	R	52	53	2			2	L.	☽, ☌ ☽ ☍
St	46	46			3	1	No.	.73	St	58	59			3	1	R.B.	
S	50	49			3	1	L.	.65	S	54	56	2			2	V.L.	
St	50	48	2			2	No.	.31	S	50	45	1	3			R.B.	☿ in Eq. D.
St	42	41	2			2	L.	.51	St	48	15	3			1	R.B.	
S	46	47			3	1	L.	.32	St	52	54			2	2	B.	☌ ☽ ♄, ☽ gr.
S	48	50			3	1	B.	.11	St	54	54			1	3	B.	[Lat. S.
St	46	49			1	3	B.	.35	R	56	53				4	L.	
R	46	48	2			2	L.	.91	St	56	56	1	3			L.	☾
R	46	43	2	2			L.	.93	St	54	55	3	1			V.L.	☌ ☽ ♃
S	45	45	3	1			R.B.	.71	S	52	50			4		L.	
St	48	50			2	2	L.	.61	St	57	59			2	2	L.	☽ gr. Dec. S
R	52	52			3	1	V.L.	.71	St	56	59			3	1	V.L.	☽ in apogee
S	52	50		1	3		L.	.31	S	57	59	2	2			L.	
S	52	51	2	2			L.	.71	St	56	57			1	3	V.L.	☽ in ♌
St	53	53		1	3		No.	.70	St	58	60	2	2			V.L.	
St	51	49	3	1			V.L.	.86	S	58	61.5	3	1			V.L.	☾
	54	57	4				L.	.65	St	62	62	3	1			R.B.	
	49	46.5	3	1			B.	.03	R	54	50.5	3	1			V.B.	☽ in eq. A.
St	45	45	3			1	L.	.81	St	56	57	1			3	L.	
St	51	52	3	1			V.L.	.70	St	61	62	2	2			V.L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
St	49	51		2	2		V.L.	.70	St	62	61.5		2	2		V.L.	
St	50	51	2	2			V.L.	.84	R	65	65		4			V.L.	☌ ☽ ☿
St	51	52		3	1		V.L.	.98	R	64	65		4			V.L.	☉, ☌ ♀ ☾
St	51	53		2	2		No.	30.00	S	64	65		2	2		V.L.	☽ gr. N. ☽ in peri.
	55	60	3			1	V.L.	29.98	St	66	67	3			1	V.L.	
St	53	52	3	1			L.	30.05	R	62	69	3	1			R.B.	☽ in ♍
	48.13	48.47	42	25	31	26		29.65		56.13	56.85	30	34	26	28		

circumſtanced this month as not to be able to attend to my uſual obſervations m; excepting on the 2nd, and for about a week at the latter end. On the 2nd, a *umbral* clutter (ſeen laſt month) was at this time drawing near the verge of the ſtern limb; two or three ſmall *maculæ* to the Eaſtward ſurrounded with *penumbræ* were likewiſe viſible at the preceding limb. 21ſt produced a few very ſmall arce worth notice; which was the caſe to the end of the month. The undula- he air were very great on the 23d during a ſtrong, N. N. E. wind, and the atmoſ- ar the Earth's ſurface, at a very low temperature.

T. S.

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s of a Latin Letter from WILLIAM L, *who wrote the Hiſtory of the called Quakers, to* WILLIAM PENN.

illiam Penn, perpetual health.

nuch eſtremed fr ,

received thy letters, which are to- y candid diſpoſition towards me. very kind opinion of me; and I freely acknowledge they were particularly acceptable; for a renewed taſte of thy love muſt be moſt grateful to him who eſteems thee.

But now to return an anſwer to thoſe things thou haſt mentioned. I have a- again and again turned over in my mind the propoſal of the Briſtol friends, by which the office of inſtructing the youth

youth is offered to me; but what can I say to it? By removing thither, I might perhaps attain a ſituation ſomething more opulent than I now enjoy; but this is not ſufficient to impel me to leave my country, who, being content with my lot, though rather hard, and ſurrounded with various difficulties, am not ſo deſirous to live ſplendidly as to live well. There is, I confeſs, another argument, that I might be able to exerciſe my literary talent, ſuch as it is, better at Briſtol than here, and that, by attending to it, I might be permitted not only to profit my own family, but alſo the children of many more families; but neither is this argument ſufficient to draw me hence. The fond love of our country is ſo engrafted in moſt, that it is become proverbial; but this natural attachment does not principally weigh with me: there is an unknown ſomething which attracts me, and does not permit me with freedom to go from hence. The number of friends here is, as thou knoweſt ſmall; and if, by my leaving them, any weakneſs ſhould creep in, and I departed with a burthened mind, it is eaſy to conjecture what portion would await me. God hath made me in this country a witneſs to his name and truth; and though I be not eſteemed as one of the foremoſt rank, yet I am perſuaded that in my ſtation I may perform ſome uſeful ſervice; and who knows what yet remains for me to do? Theſe things rightly conſidered, no one can wonder that I have great ſcruples, though I don't deny that I highly regard the conditions offered to me, and thine and the other friends' benevolence towards me; and think myſelf under great obligations for the favour you would have beſtowed; neither ſhall I ever think lightly of it, but always remember it with gratitude. What thou writeſt concerning the death of thy very worthy ſon Springet, and of thy being married again; as I from my heart congratulate thee on the laſt account, ſo the account of the firſt, received ſeven weeks ago, gave me ſenſible concern. But, in the midſt of thy grief, this conſideration ſhould be a conſolation to thee, that, though his death might ſeem premature, his concluſion was excellent and happy; ſuch I ardently wiſh and pray may be ours when we muſt put off this earthly tabernacle. Farewell, man moſt beloved, with thy wife, whom I ſalute, as alſo the Briſtol friends, and thy brother Penington; and continue to return the love of thy moſt obſervant

Wm. Sewell.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS,

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(*Continued from p. 431.*)

ON my arrival at Bruges I waited upon an Engliſh gentleman who reſided there with his family; to whoſe notice I had been recommended by a common friend on this ſide of the water, and by whom I was received with great politeneſs. This gentleman gave me ſome intereſting information reſpecting the campaign in Weſt Flanders, where the affairs of the Allies were far from being in a proſperous way at that period of time. The defeat of Field Marſhal Freytag at Hondſchoote had taken place a few weeks before my arrival at Bruges, and that fatal and bloody buſineſs had been followed by the Duke of York's retreat from his poſition near Dunkirk, or, to ſpeak more properly, by the compleat rout of the forces under the command of his Royal Highneſs. I had a converſation upon that buſineſs with one of the Duke's officers, who compared their retreat from Dunkirk to a *rabbit-wind*. I freely own to you, Mr. Urban, that I was one of thoſe who at that time lamented our having engaged in a Continental war, or at leaſt that all poſſible means had not been uſed to avoid that calamity; becauſe I conceived that there was no likelihood of producing a counter-revolution in France by external force, which was unhappily verified by the event; and it was ſufficiently apparent at that early period of the war, that the motives and views of the Allied Powers were ſo diſcordant as to entitle their union to no better appellation than that of a *rope of ſand*; and this, I am inclined to think, was the grand cauſe of the reſignation of that illuſtrious character the Duke of Brunſwick. I remember there were many *wiſeacres* at that time of day whom nothing would ſatisfy but the conqueſt of France. "The conqueſt of France!!! (I borrow the words of Mr. Fox in his famous letter to the electors of Weſtminſter,) O calumniated Crusaders, how rational and moderate were your objects! O much injured Louis XIV, upon what ſlight grounds have you been accuſed of ambi-

tion

leſs and immoderate ambition! O tame and feeble Cervantes, with what a timid pencil and faint colours have you painted the portrait of a diſordered imagination!" I am not ſingular in my opinion, that, had France been left to herſelf, it is more than probable, internal agitation and diſcord would have effected what the arms of the coaleſced powers failed to produce—

"Trojaque nunc ſtares, Priamique arx alta maneres."

But let me not loſe ſight of Bruges. This city is ſituated in a plain, at the diſtance of four leagues from the port of Oſtend, and is ſurrounded by navigable canals in every direction, one of which, namely, the Oſtend Canal, carries veſſels of 400 tons. Notwithſtanding the vaſt quantity of water at Bruges, there is neither fountain nor river there; and it is ſupplied with freſh water from a conſiderable diſtance by means of pipes.

Under the dominion of the Houſe of Burgundy, Bruges was the moſt flouriſhing commercial city in Europe. During that period, moſt of the European nations had their Conſuls for the protection of trade reſiding at Bruges; where were ſtill to be ſeen the princely manſions which they occupied.

"The citizens of Bruges," ſays Dr. Robertſon, in his Hiſtory of India, "diſplayed in their dreſs, their buildings, and modes of living, ſuch magnificence as even to mortify the pride and excite the envy* of rivalry." "Navigation," ſays the ſame intelligent writer in his Hiſtory of Charles V, "was then ſo imperfect, that a voyage between the Baltic and Mediterranean could not be performed in one Summer. For that reaſon, a magazine or ſtorehouſe, half way between the commercial cities in the North and thoſe of Italy became neceſſary. Bruges was pitched upon as the moſt convenient ſtation. That choice introduced vaſt wealth into the Low Countries. Bruges was at once the ſtaple for Engliſh wool, for the woollen and linen manufactures of the Netherlands, for the naval ſtores and other bulky commodities of the North, and for the Indian commodities as well as domeſtic productions imported by the Italian ſtates." Towards the end of the fifteenth century, when the ſovereignty of the Netherlands was transferred to the Houſe of Auſtria, the peace of Flanders being grievouſly diſturbed by internal diſcord and tumult, and a daring inſurrection having taken place at Bruges againſt the authority of the Archduke Maximilian, which he puniſhed with great ſeverity; its commercial importance from that period began to decline: then commenced the glory of Antwerp, which became, what Bruges had once been, the emporium of trade; which afterwards, in its turn, gave way to Amſterdam, from whence riches now bid fair to take to themſelves wings and fly away; thus verifying the obſervation of an elegant Poet:

That Trade's proud empire haſtes to ſwift decay,
As Ocean ſweeps the labour'd mole away;
While ſelf-depending pow'r can time defy,
As rocks reſiſt the billows and the ſky.
GOLDSMITH.

In 1521, an interview took place at Bruges between the Emperor Charles V. and Cardinal Wolſey, wherein that crafty and ambitious prelate, who aſpired at nothing leſs than the triple crown, betrayed the commiſſion he had received from his maſter, by concluding a league with Charles againſt his rival the King of France. Upon this occaſion, we are told by Robertſon, "That Wolſey was received by Charles, who knew his vanity, with as much reſpect and magnificence as if he had been King of England!"

The illuſtrious order of the Golden Fleece was inſtituted at Bruges in 1430, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, on the day of his nuptials with Iſabella, daughter of John, King of Portugal. The protectors of the order were declared to be the Virgin Mary and Saint Andrew. The inſignia of the Knights were a ſcarlet robe and a Golden Fleece, ſuſpended to a collar of gold. The Duke declared himſelf Grand Maſter of the Order, and appointed a Chancellor, a Treaſurer, a King at Arms, and a Secretary. The number of knights created was twenty-five. Three Chapters of this Order have been held at Bruges ſince the firſt inſtitution;

* Joanna of Navarre, the wife of Philip le Bel, King of France, having been ſome days in Bruges, was ſo much ſtruck with the grandeur and wealth of that city, particularly with the ſplendid appearance of the citizens' wives, that ſhe was moved (ſays Guiccardini) by female envy to exclaim with indignation, "I thought I had been the only Queen here, but I find there are many hundreds more."

inſtitution; the firſt in 1432; the ſecond in 1468; and the third in 1478. The laſt Chapter, which was the twenty-ſecond from its inſtitution, was held at Ghent by Philip II. of Spain, in 1559; when Gregory XIII. by virtue of his Papal prerogative, inveſted Philip and his ſucceſſors with a power to create knights at their pleaſure, without holding a Chapter.

Our Charles II. found a temporary refuge at Bruges during the uſurpation of Cromwell. The kindneſs and reſpect with which he was treated, made a laſting impreſſion on his mind, and after his Reſtoration he ſhewed his gratitude for the favours he had received, by granting the citizens of Bruges peculiar privileges reſpecting the herring-fiſhery on the Britiſh coaſts.

Bruges was bombarded by the Dutch in 1704. Like many other towns in the Netherlands, it opened its gates to the Allies in 1706, after the ever memorable battle of Ramilies. It was compelled to receive a French garriſon in 1708; but came again into the poſſeſſion of the Allies in the year following. The French were maſters of Bruges in 1745, when Louis XV. with the Dauphin made a pompous entry into it. It now acknowledges as its maſter the upſtart uſurper of the throne of the Bourbons, from whoſe yoke I heartily wiſh it a ſpeedy deliverance; but, preſent appearances, alas! afford very ſlender hopes for the realizing of that wiſh.

In perambulating Bruges, the remains of antient grandeur preſented themſelves to the eye in every quarter, and excited a train of reflections on the tranſitory nature of earthly glory. An anonymous Tourift obſerves, that, "Bruges reſembles a beautiful old-faſhioned lady in decay."

This place was made an Epiſcopal See by Philip II. of Spain. The cathedral church, dedicated to St. Donat archbiſhop of Rheims, is an antient and venerable ſtructure. Of all the churches at Bruges, that of Notre Dame is by far the moſt beautiful edifice; and its lofty ſteeple is a uſeful mark to coaſting veſſels. I ſeldom viſited churches and monuments without thinking of you, friend Urban; and I am ſure you would have enjoyed the ſight of two ſplendid monuments in the church of Notre Dame; the one of Charles the [illegible]*, the laſt duke o the houſe of [illegible]ndy; the other, o Mary, his de[illegible], the ſole heireſs o thoſe beautifu[illegible] rich dominio which ſhe tranſferred to the houſe of Auſtria. Theſe monuments are of gilt braſs, exquiſite workmanſhip. In this church were depoſited the veſtments of St Thomas à Becket, richly adorned with precious ſtones. Theſe relics had been purchaſed by Mary of Burgundy, who made a preſent of them to the church of Notre Dame. The grand market place is ſpacious and noble. It is adorned with a ſteeple, which riſes to the height of 533 ſteps, and has an excellent chime of bells. The Maiſon de Ville is a venerable Gothic edifice. It contains niches, adorned with ſtatues, as large as the life, of the Earls of Flanders and the Dukes of Brabant. The view of it inſpired melancholy; I thought of what Bruges had been in the days of thoſe Earls and Dukes, gallant and bold, compared with its now poor and degraded ſtate; and the following would have been a ſuitable inſcription on the walls of this building:

Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Teucrorum.

One day ſufficed to gratify my curioſity at Bruges. My worthy fellow-traveller from Bruſſels, whom I mentioned in my laſt letter, continued my *fidus Achates* at Bruges, and took me to a comfortable inn. We ſupped at the *Table d'Hôte* with a numerous party. The converſation, as might naturally be expected, turned almoſt upon the recent events of the war, which was then "come home to their buſineſs and boſoms." If I am not miſtaken, it was the ſecret wiſh of the majority of the company, that they might get rid of the preſence of the Allied Armies as ſoon as poſſible; not aware how little they were to gain, or rather what miſeries they were doomed to ſuffer from an army of *ſans culottes*. There was an Engliſh officer of dragoons at the *Table d'Hôte*, the ſon of a general, who made himſelf diſguſtingly conſpicuous by his noiſy impudence, vanity, and profaneneſs. This Thraſonic boaſter talked with much vain-glory of his own exploits. I remember he gave an account of his ſucceſs on a foraging expedition, which did little credit to his humanity o[illegible]

* He was killed before Nancy in 1477, from whence [illegible]or [illegible] was removed t[illegible] Bruges, many years after, by the care of his [illegible] Mary of Auſtria, [illegible] daughter of Charles the Fifth.

bravery, and, w
and an oath, d
with which he
camp the poor
along with thei
with perfect indifference about ſcenes of devaſtation and blood, and took delight in relating inſtances of cruelty towards the French: "Bloody work," ſaid this ſon of Mars, "during this campaign,—but never happier in my life,"—with an oath,—"always plenty of money in my pocket; and as for eating and drinking,—never lived better in my life." I remember the converſation turned upon Prince Adolphus, who, in Freytag's defeat, had actually been a ſhort time in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, and with great difficulty got out of their hands. "Prince Adolphus!"—ſaid the Engliſh officer of dragoons;—"How do you think he contrived to make his eſcape? Rot me, if he did not get away from the by ſkulking in a himſelf." Addr
to a lady who was of the
ſaid, "Madam, you muſt
I have promiſed to ſend a gir
as a token of my love, and a
of my gallantry; and wh
think it is?" "I 't
"Then I'll tell you; n
nor leſs than the finger-
man." "But, Sir," I
ſider, that your ſkull v
poſſeſſion of a Frenc
ſkull! d—m—e, there is no
that; my head will turn a
was ſo thoroughly diſguſted
officer, that I felt no inc
make myſelf known to him a
patriote; and I whiſper
of my worthy fellow-tra
hoped he would not conſider
gious puppy as a fair
officers.

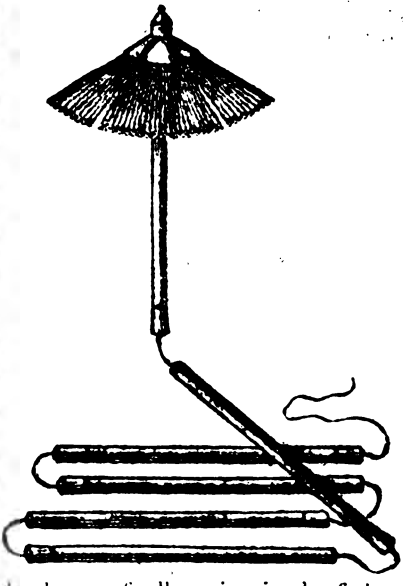
CLERICUS LEI

Deſcription of SMART'S CHIMNEY CLEANSER, *and method of uſing it: With a figure. (Communicated in a Letter from a Friend.)*

THIS Machine is the invention of Mr. George Smart, of Ordnance Wharf, Weſtminſter Bridge, Timber Merchant; for which invention he has received a premium from the Society for ſuperſeding the neceſſity of climbing-boys, &c. &c. and one for having ſwept with it a certain number of chimneys; likewiſe the Gold Medal, from the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. for ſweeping chimneys agreeable to their offered premium in their Liſt.

The principal parts of this machine are the brush, the rods for raiſing it, and a cord for connecting the whole together.

The BRUSH conſiſts of four fan-ſhaped, or wing-like portions, furniſhed with *whiſk* connected to a ſquare piece of wood by hinges, in order that in aſcending the chimneys it may take up as little room as poſſible, and when deſcending, may ſpread out and ſweep the ſoot down; the wings when once expanded are prevented from falling down by a ſpring, ſuch as is commonly uſed for keeping an umbrella up. The RODS are hollow tubes, two feet and half in length, with a metal ſocket of a conical form at the lower end of each; the upper end are ſomewhat taper, and



have a ſmall motion in the ſockets. There is a ſcrew in ſome of the ſockets for the purpoſe of confining the cord and preventing each rod from ſeparating.

The CORD is faſtened by a knot at the upper end of the bruſh, and is paſſed through the whole ſeries of rods. The

The method of using this machine is as follows. A cloth is fixed before the fire-place, having an opening in it, through which the brush connected to the upper rod is to be introduced in its contracted form; the opening is then to be buttoned or tied up to prevent the soot from coming into the apartments; then one of the rods is to be passed up the cord into the socket on the lower end of the upper rod, the others are to be brought up one by one in succession, until the brush is somewhat above the top of the chimney; when those rods which have a screw in the socket are brought up, the cord is to be pulled very tight and screwed down. In drawing down the brush, the edges of it striking against the top of the chimney will expand it; in which situation it will be kept by the spring, and thus sweep down the soot.

When the machine is used for extinguishing fires in chimneys, a coarse cloth or sack is to be tied over it, and well soaked in water.

It appears from experience that about ninety-nine chimneys out of an hundred (in dwelling houses) may be cleansed with this machine from *below*, occasionally using brushes of different sizes and forms. The few remaining ones may probably be swept either by drawing a furze or other brush up and down, as practised in Edinburgh and other places, or by forcing this machine down from *above*, which method has in some instances been adopted.

In order that *all* new flues may be easily swept with machines worked from *below*, it will be necessary to pay some attention to the construction of them.

The Society for superseding the necessity of Climbing-Boys, &c. have received the pleasing intelligence that this subject has occupied the attention of some Architects in this City; and that chimneys have been built, and are now purposely to be cleansed without climbing; the particular instances of which are in a house near Mark house, Walthamstow; another in Rood-lane, London; in some buildings for Lord Grenville, at Dropmore, and one belonging to Lord Stafford in Cleaveland-square; the two first under the direction of Mr. W. F. Pocock, and the others of Mr. C. H. Tatham who has signified his intention of ordering all flues built by his direction to be constructed nearly square (for the greater convenience of the brush), with such sweeps or elbows that the machine may work easily. There is a person of the name of Robertson who has lately been practising the use of the machine for the purpose of setting up the business in Dublin; he is to go over under the patronage of Mr. Foster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has, he says, recommended him to Mr. Frederick French (Privy Counsellor) to have the cleansing of the chimneys of all the public offices in Ireland.

The cause of Mr. Robertson's going to Dublin with the machine, and encouragement he meets with to go there, appear to be owing chiefly to the following circumstance, which occurred during the troubles there a few years ago. A person who had the business of sweeping the chimneys of the Castle, caused some combustibles to be lodged in them with a view to destroy the Castle; this was discovered before any mischief happened, by a man giving information of the plot. Mr. Robertson at that time was in the 1st Regiment of Dublin Volunteers, the officers of which have sent over testimonials of his loyalty to the Chancellor, and wish him to come over with the machine.

To quiet the fears of some persons, who were apprehensive that the use of machines would throw a number of climbing-boys out of work, they are informed, that a few days ago a chimney-sweeper sent two of his boys by themselves with the machine to a house in the City, who worked it very handily, and gave greater satisfaction to the persons present, with regard to *time, quantity of soot brought down*, and cleanliness.

Mr. Urban, June 18.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me whether any duty is attached to the office of Archdeacon; and if there be any, what it is.

I also request some volunteer sketch of an iron rail-way, answering (nearly) the purpose of navigation from town to town, accompanied by some estimate of the expence *per* mill; which has scarcely yet been delineated in any publication, and respecting which the Eastern Counties are almost in complete ignorance.

Yours, &c. X. Y.

116. Cal-

lections towards the History and ities of the County of Hereford. an Duncumbe, *A. M. Vol. I.* rd, 1804, 4to.

designs for giving a History the County of Hereford have often frustrated, that we must good part these "Collections" it, which Mr. D. by favour Duke of Norfolk, has been en- o digest from those made by s Blount, esq. of Orleton, in h century, and Joseph Wal- sq. of Longworth, in the last, es of the Augmentation Office, Tower in London, the Bodleian , Oxford, and the obliging nications of the gentlemen and of the county, and William esq. George Nayler, esq. and v. James Dallaway, arranged r present form by Mr. Dun- This is the substance of a very reface of scarce two pages, in no notice is taken of other col- made by Silas Taylor, in the entury, —— Hill, esq. and Blyke, esq. in the 18th; of we may probably hear more the Collector enters upon the at large.

present volume comprehends e general History of the County rarious periods from the Roman present times, in about 200 and that of the City of Here- uring the same period, in 400. eminent natives of this city l, Eleanor Gwynn, the mistress rles II.; and David Garrick. lack Friars' house (whose beau- preaching-cross has been fre- engraved) afforded a reti- to Sir Thomas Coningsby 1514, rith its materials, on the site of spital of St. John of Jerusalem, d an hospital, under the name of *ngsby's Company of Old Servi- the Suburbs of the City of He-* consisting of a corporal, chap- graduate of the University of), and ten servitors; six to be , or sailors, of three years' ser- t least, natives of the counties reford, Worcester, or Salop; e other five, old serving-men, n years' service at least, and in f better maintenance. Their al- e was, two loaves of good n bread, weighing 4lb. each, Monday and Thursday; two ale-quarts of beer daily; two cheeses, of the best Shropshire sort, 40l. weight, and three gallons of good butter, yearly, within seven days of Michaelmas; and to each, a hundred of faggots, not less than one yard in length, and 30 inches in compass, to be kept on ground near the hospital; such a flock of kine as would enable every member to purchase a quart of milk every day, at the rate of two quarts for 1d. in summer, and three pints for 1d. in winter. On Christmas, Candlemas, Easter, Whitsuntide, All Saints, and every Sunday, a common dinner of roast beef, and supper of mutton and broth, in the hall, with a fire in winter. The chaplain and corporal were each allowed 3s. 4d. a week, and every other servitor 2s. 6d. to be paid every Monday, after morning prayers. Each servitor was to have, at his admittance, "a fustian suit of ginger colour, of a soldier-like fashion, and seemly laced; a soldier-like jerkin, with half sleeves, and a square shirt, down half the thighs, with a *monedde* or Spanish cap; a sword to wear abroad; a cloak of red cloth, lined with red baize, and reaching to the knee, to be worn in walks or journeys, and a gown of red cloth, reaching to the ancles, and lined with baize, to be worn within the hospital; and on the feast of Pentecost; every alternate year afterwards, a similar hat and jerkin were directed to be given to each member, the whole to be for ever of the same fashion as those delivered on the first admittance. The endowment was an annual rent of 200l. out of his lands in the county, and out of the manor and rectory of Trusslington, and the rectory and tithes of Daulby-Chancomb, co. Leicester; and by a second codicil, the founder gives all his lands in Leicestershire, amounting to 210l. per annum, the advowson of a vicarage, worth 80l. per annum, and all the rest of his unentailed lands, worth 160l. per annum, and the vicarage of Bodenham, to the chaplain: thus making the successive vicars of Bodenham chaplains to the hospital. From the great alteration in the value of money, and in the prices of the necessaries of life, it has been found expedient to consolidate the several allowances for festival-days, fuel, beer, milk, &c. into money payments: and the corporal now has 1l. 13s. 4d. monthly, and each of the servitors 1l. 1s. 8d½ monthly." (405—409) Here-

Hereford cathedral, like all the others, was at firſt of *wood*, however magnificent it was ſtyled, and rebuilt, of *ſtone*, by Egbert. After the fall of the Weſtern tower, 1786, the ſpire was taken off the centre tower, to relieve it from its weight; pinnacles, with crochets, were placed at the angles; the battlements were raiſed ſomewhat higher, and the effect of additional height was given to the tower, by flattening, or reducing to an obtuſe angle, the roofs of the nave aud tranſepts. An expenditure of nearly 20,000l. (including 2000l. for the purpoſe of a general repair of the tower, and of the whole fabric) has proved very inadequate to the reſtoration in a ſtyle equal to its former appearance. It has not only loſt the tower, but part of the ſite which it occupied, thereby conſiderably diminiſhing the length of the nave (15 feet), and the whole is plainly finiſhed with ſtone from Lugwardine and Capellar hill. Of the ſum expended, 5000l. was voluntarily ſubſcribed by the laity, 2000l. by the biſhops and members of the cathedral, and the remainder was charged on the eſtabliſhment belonging to the church. The architect, Mr. Wyatt, has perhaps never been under the neceſſity of completing ſo extenſive an undertaking at ſo limited an expence. (530.)

Mr. Egginton made a deſign for the great Weſt window, of ſixteen ſhields, with the arms of the ſeveral contributors, and the intervening ſpaces ſupplied with foliage, and other ornaments, of various colours; but the execution of this deſign is, for the preſent at leaſt, wholly ſuſpended. The deſcription of the church and the monuments is truly architectural aud intelligible. The effigies of Pembruge, in the North aile, now removed under the window, was remarkable for having the garter on the *left leg*, but a mechanic, who has ſupplied the other in wood, has put a garter on that alſo. (540.)

The arms formerly in the windows of the nave, and of the monuments and braſſes now loſt, are ſupplied from further accounts. Then follow thoſe in the choir, and of Biſhop Brandeſe and Butler. The ſhrine of Ethelbert, in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Canon Ruſſell, and that of Cantelupe, are engraved, the latter reduced from the plate in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral * Monuments †."

"Of the number of braſſes which have been noticed in the review of the whole cathedral, and of a variety of others of which no account can be given, it is to be regretted, that a very large proportion is now miſſing. The indiſcriminate zeal of the Reformation deſtroyed no leſs than 160 of theſe monuments, and defaced ſeveral of the ſtones; many are concealed by the pews in the North aile, now uſed as the parochial church of St. John the Baptiſt, and more were accidentally ſold among the old materials diſpoſed of after the general repair in 1786; the laſt (which, in a conſiderable degree, might have ſupplied the want of appropriate decorations in the new part of the church) were fortunately reſcued from the furnace by a friend of the arts ‡, and are now placed in the collection of Richard Gough, eſq. F. A. S." (581.)

The chapter-houſe ſuffered materially from the effects of the civil war, [illegible] and the lead which covered it was applied to defend the tower of the caſtle, and biſhop Biſſe having taken down two of the windows to repair his palace, and the paintings § in it being embezzled || in the troubles, that only ruins of it remain. (582.) Between the cathedral and palace ſtood the venerable pile which was attempted to be deſtroyed by biſhop Biſſe ¶. It conſiſted of two

* Not, as in the original, *Memorials*. † Hereford Antiquities, p. 137, &c.

‡ Mr. James Wathen, of Hereford.

§ "The windows were painted, and under each was a ſquare, containing [illegible] inches, in every one of which was admirably painted a portrait as large as life; the entrance occupying one of the ſides. The number of portraits was 45." (581.)

|| Does Mr. D. mean by this, that theſe paintings were *on board* and moveable?

¶ This is a miſprint for *Egerton*, who, "in the year 1787, obtained a commiſſion from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to inſpect the condition of an elegant chapel, ſuppoſed to have been built prior to the cathedral. This commiſſion (which conſiſted of the dean, two of the canons, one of the chief tenants, the biſhop's ſteward, and a joiner) returned it ruinous and uſeleſs; and orders were given by the biſhop for its demolition; but, after an expenſe of above 10l. in [illegible] down one-third of the chapel, the deſign was relinquiſhed, the cement, as in other buildings of that age, being [illegible] ar harder than the ſtones themſelves. It was well known, that laſt [illegible] 90l.

chapels, one a[illegible] the other; the form, excepting a [illegible]rtico and choir, was an exact squa[illegible], four pillars in the middle, with arc[illegible]s every way, supported the roof; the portico was composed of a variety of arches retiring inwards, and had a grandeur, in imitation of Roman work, two pillars on each side consisted of single stones. The lower chapel, into which was a descent of a few steps under the ground, was dedicated to St. Catherine; the upper to St. Mary Magdalen, and had several pillars against the wall, made of single stones, and an octagon cupola on the four middle pillars. The walls were much painted *, and the arched roof was turned with great skill, and resembled the architecture which prevailed during the declension of the Roman Empire. An elevation of these chapels is given by Mr. Gough in his edition of Camden's Britannia †, but no vestige whatever remains of the original." (584.)

The bishop's cloisters, forming the communication between the church and the palace, inclose an area of 100 feet square, termed *Our Lady's Arbour*, and appropriated to the purpose of sepulture. The West side was destroyed in the reign of Edward VI. and a grammar-school erected on its site, which was rebuilt larger. 1760 (80 feet by 40, and 40 high), by general subscription, under an engagement that it should also be applied to the triennial meetings of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and to other public occasions; whence it is termed the music-room. The master's house was rebuilt, and, in 1779, a large room was added, by voluntary contribution, in order that it might be applied to the purposes of a school, when the music-room should be required for public purposes. Another cloister con[illegible]ts [illegible] college of V[illegible] probably [illegible] but the cha[illegible] a[illegible] state of dila[illegible]n. markable i[illegible] yard is that wh[illegible] by [illegible] of Pengethly, [illegible] in Benjamin Thompson, who much of his time to [illegible] a frequent visitor at the [illegible] the hotel.

Oft at the Swan has Ben kill[illegible]
Midst Sons of Mirth a venia[illegible]
But, strange, old Time revives [illegible]
Time, in revenge, has now [illegible]

We remember there was, [illegible] another, on an altar-tomb, o[illegible] side, whose author has not b[illegible]

Underneath doth lie
A rover of the sky;
May Jupiter set his muse in tune,
To make this life a rose in June,
In company with Mary Drew.

We shall close this article with the following extract, containing a character of a different cast.

"JOHN BUTLER, a native of the town of Hamburgh, was next appointed to this see. In his early days, he acted as private tutor in the family of Mr. Child the banker. He was then a popular preacher in London, and possessed of sound parts, indefatigable industry, a good figure, and agreeable manner. Being introduced to Mr. Bilson Legge, he assisted that gentleman in the political controversy with Lord Bute, and rendered him farther service in calculations on public finance. It was probably through this connection that Dr. Hayter, bishop of Lincoln, appointed Mr. B. his first chaplain. He obtained also the living of Everley, in Wiltshire, about the same time. On the recommendation of Lord

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sol. would have put it into as good repair as it had been during 400 years. The Society of Antiquaries, to preserve the form of so venerable a structure, ordered an engraving of it; and the transaction was thus noticed in the newspapers of the day: 'They write from Hereford, that they are now pulling down the venerable old Gothic chapel belonging to the bishop's palace, in order to erect a more polite and neat pile in the present taste, for the public service, in which it is expected the generosity of the noble and reverend prelate of that see (as in the rest of his life) will be most conspicuous. This piece is said to be as old as the Conquest; and draughts are taking to preserve its memory.' Sept. 19, 1737. The demolition was probably completed a few years after, as Taylor, in his map of the city, published in March 1757, gave an engraving of it, under the description of 'a chapel now taken down.' The entrance was under a very fine Saxon arch, supported on ten circular columns on each side, in the manner of perspective; and the whole bore the appearance of high antiquity." (496.)

* There were more paintings on the monuments, &c. of this cathedral, than we recollect in others.

† We believe from Dr. Stukeley. See also the Vetusta Monumenta, and Taylor's Map.

Onslow,

Onſlow, he was conſtituted one of the king's chaplains, and obtained a prebend in Winchester cathedral. Commencing a political writer, he eſpouſed Lord North in all the meaſures of adminiſtration, and particularly in that of the American war, which he endeavoured to juſtify in ſeveral pamphlets. In reward of theſe ſervices, he was made archdeacon of Surrey, and procured what is termed a Lambeth degree of D.D. from the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His next promotion was the ſee of Oxford, which was given to him by the Miniſter in 1777. On the advancement of Dr. Lowth to the biſhoprick of London, the living of Cuddeſden was held by him at the ſame time, being annexed to the ſee. But this preferment was rendered locally unpleaſant from the circumſtance of his not having regularly graduated at either of the univerſities. He, however, retained it till 1788, when he was advanced to the biſhoprick of Hereford, over which he preſided until death. He was twice married. His ſecond wife was the eldeſt daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, of Farnham, Surrey, knt. with whoſe family he became acquainted during the reſidence of Mr. Legge, at the Holt near that town. He was charitable without oſtentation, his manners were extremely courteous, and his converſation agreeable to the laſt period of his life. He retained many of the political opinions which he had imbibed in early years. Speaking of the Americans, he conſtantly ſtigmatized them as rebels, and treated their reſiſtance to this country with much aſperity. He publiſhed a ſmall volume of ſermons a few years before his death (ſee our vol. LXXII. p. 233); and was interred in his cathedral 1802." (See vol. LXXII. 1170, 1222)

317. *The Tomb of* Alexander. *A Diſſertation on the Sarcophagus brought from* Alexandria, *and now in the* Britiſh Muſeum. *By* Edward Daniel Clarke, *LL.D.*

WHILE France poſſeſſes the ſpoils of Italy, the regrets the loſs of a monument of greater eminence and antiquity, reſcued from her gripe by Britiſh valour and ſcience. Tradition repreſented the monument in queſtion as a rarity of eſteem even among half-civilized nations: but it was reſerved for Lord Hutchinſon and Dr. Clarke to realize its object and its value, and to trace it in chronological ſucceſſion from the time of Alexander to t render of Alexandria in 1801, i ries of authors and travellers of nations and religions, who all the ſuperſtitious veneration in was held. The founder of Ale could not be lodged after death the city of his foundation, an his reception among the gods of in a chapel ſtill ſubſiſting, tho inous, in a ſplendid temple wh terials only exiſt. Till the Fre ſeſſed themſelves of Alexandri hometans alone had been indulg a ſight of this tomb, which Fre pacity broke open the doors of to ſteal, and, having ſtolen i cealed it under filthy rags in t of a crazy hoſpital-ſhip. "C ciſſitudes awaited this remarka nument. A Britiſh army came life and liberty to the oppreſſe bitants of Egypt, and the tom greateſt conqueror the world ev devolved by right of conqueſt victorious arms. Had it been c to the metropolis of France, it the ſilence which is now tiouſly obſerved reſpecting it, would have been ſold, that a glyphical inſcription having the actions of a Ptolemy, the drian ſarcophagus in the ſame might alſo relate the expediti conqueſts, and the glories o ander; a prodigious templ have been erected in the midſt c where, to complete the mo Buonaparte's imitation of the Philip, the ſame tomb that h incloſed the body of that her have been reſerved for the bon mimick. It remains now fo introduce a narrative of the which I had the good fortune ver it in their hands, and of n known to the commander i who was pleaſed to honour m particular commiſſion reſpecti ring the capitulation of Ale and afterwards to ſhew, that form tradition of the inhabitan country, ſupported by hiſto dence, clearly proves this it monument to be the tomb ander the Great." Dr. C. a nied by Mr. Hammer, a c Orientaliſt, went from Cairo d Nile, and diſcovered the ruins hitherto unnoticed; a full de of which will enter with mor ety into a future publication,

on to believe it will interest
ck. Unless he imagines no-
re which he can tell them will
ed after the tomb of Alex-
e will certainly lose no time
y them with the arrangement
ptes, and the result of equal
nd judgment.

ody of Alexander, being em-
was surrounded with an enve-
hin beaten gold, folded to the
tures, and called πυελο ; and
s was removed in succeeding
glass cover was substituted.
s Siculus gives an eloquent
resting account of the removal
body, after it had been two
Babylon, to Memphis, and
o Alexandria, where a *shrine*
was constructed with all pos-
agnificence within the city.
s visited the tomb near three
s after Alexander's death ; Se-
30 years afterward*. It was
in the general destruction of
s of Alexandria by the Chris-
. D. 389, and was involved in
lation of the invasion of the Sa-
and conquest of Alexandria by
A. D. 640. The Peribolus
inclosed the *Soma* had been
Christian church, was then
d into a mosque, but retained
e of St. Athanasius, to whom
een dedicated. "By this for-
ircumstance we are enabled to
r view faithfully directed, in all
ods of its history, to the parti-
uilding in which the body of
ler was placed ; and, having
he tomb stated exactly as histo-
ve described, it meets with an
consummation of the evidence
adition and record of the Arabs,

y the account of Augustus's visit
told, that not only the body of
er but also those of the Ptolemys
within the inclosure, the [illegible]
o. Yet the whole of the inclosure
ed by the name of the body on
ccount it was originally construct-
this would naturally be the case
ng the family cemetery of any so-
or remarkable person. The appel-
enerally used has been το ΣΩΜΑ τȣ
ν. Our countryman Sandys al-
the passage of Strabo when he
Within a seraglio called *Somia*,
ng to the palaces, the Ptolemys
ir sepultures together with Alex-
he Great.' Severus shut up the
collection of Egyptian votaries
he Μνημειον of Alexander."

who, while they prostrated themselves to do it homage, declared it to be *the tomb of Alexander, the founder of the city of Alexandria.* When the Parthenon at Athens became first known to the moderns, we had not greater evidence of its identity ; yet, when discovered, no doubt remained of its origin. The wonder excited by the view of it is certainly of the highest description. We are accustomed to prove the truth of its pretensions, by stating the impossibility of such a work in any other age than that of Pericles, and by any other people than the Athenians. Let it also be remarked, that the Alexandrian sarcophagus bids defiance to the arts at any other period than that of Ptolemy, and in any other country than that of Egypt. Alexander being one of the gods of the Arabians, and also having a place in the Koran, the conquest of Alexandria by that people may be referred to as the time when his tomb again obtained respect and reverence ; and as the Arabians continued to mark that place during the remaining period of 11½ centuries, it will be only necessary to prove from their own writers, as well as from the testimony of travellers who have been able to procure intelligence of the tomb, that it stood in the situation assigned it by antient historians ; that it was regarded with superstitious veneration as the tomb of Alexander the Great ; that the inclosure of the mosque, together with the small sanctuary in which the tomb was found, retained marks of the magnificence which had adorned the building before it yielded its Pagan honours to the rites of Christianity or Islamism ; and that the tomb itself proved to be of a substance peculiar to Egypt, agrees in that respect with a record which states it to be of Egyptian stone*." The authors cited as mentioning the above are Eutychus, patriarch of Alexandria 933 ; Benjamin of Tudela, two centuries later ; Leo Africanus, 1491 ; Marmol early in the 16th century ; Sandys, 1611 ; Dr. Pococke, 1743 ; Egmont and Haym, James Bruce, 1768 ; E. Irwin, 1777†; Sonini, 1780;

* The author of *Lebtarikh*, or the *Marrow of Histories*, a Persian work about 1570, says, that "Alexander's body was carried to Alexandria in a golden coffin, which his mother caused to be changed for one made of *Egyptian marble*." (p. 81.)

† He obtained admission into the mosque, and visited the tomb, as did Sonini.

Mr.

Mr. Browne, 1792; Denon and Dolomieux, 1792. It is now ſafely lodged, and open to public inſpection, in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

"The evidence may now be cloſed; it has accompanied the ſarcophagus through a period of more than 2000 years. Alexander's body arrived in Egypt at the memorable period when the Samnites compelled the Roman army to paſs beneath the yoke at Candium. While Ptolemy was celebrating the funeral of a hero with whom expired the glory of the greateſt empire in the hiſtory of mankind, the inhabitants of a ſmall territory in it were beginning to eſtabliſh a dominion which ultimately ſuperſeded the conqueſts of Alexander. As they riſe to notice, the page of hiſtory attracts all our regard to another country, and the memory of Egypt and the Eaſtern world is partially obliterated. To this cauſe we may attribute the obſcurity which involves the hiſtory of the Ptolemys and the Seleucidæ. The ſeries of Egyptian and Syrian kings, who filled the thrones of Alexander and Antiochus, is almoſt as difficult to determine as the number of ſumptuous works they conſtructed, and the purpoſes for which they were raiſed. It is not, therefore, ſurprizing that a ſingle monument, ſecluded from obſervation by the jealouſy and ſuperſtition of its guardians, ſhould in later ages have eſcaped the notice of Europeans. Hiſtory has proved, that the ſhrine of the ſon of Ammon ſtood within the precincts of the royal palace at Alexandria; and tradition, ſupporting hiſtory, points to his tomb within a building, which in its preſent ſtate agrees with Strabo's deſcription of the SOMA of the Ptolemys. The identity of antient relicks has been rarely eſtabliſhed by facts better authenticated. The tombs of Heſiod and Euripides moulder on the plains of Oſchomene and Pella, while the claſſic traveller requires of the Albanian ſhepherds that oral teſtimony which might confirm the truth of the hiſtorian who has guided him to theſe intereſting objects. But *the tomb of Alexander* was acknowledged and venerated by barbarians, while it remained unregarded by the more enlightened and diſtinguiſhed nations of the earth." (p. 94.)

In the firſt Appendix we have an extract from an old Latin MS hiſtory of Alexander the Great from a Franciſcan monaſtery at Vienna. In the ſecond, Mr. Henley obviates the objections raiſed to the Diſſertation handed about for a year in MS. third contains obſervations b Hailſtone, Woodwardian profeſ the ſubjects employed by the a on the Egyptian monuments, p larly this ſarcophagus; Egyptia cia, ſyenite or green porphyr fourth Appendix aſcertains the the antient *Titheræ*, which, f Greek inſcription in honour of in the church of *Velitza*, appea in that place. The walls of the forum are ſtill entire, and, like t *Tiryſis* in the Peloponneſus, co very maſſy ſtones put together w any cement; and the walls of th extend in a ſurpriſing manner prodigious precipices of Parnaſſi hind the village of Velitza, whe one of their towers may be ſeen. ſanias's deſcription of the C *cave* exactly correſponds with i ſent appearance; and Dr. C. made all the circumſtances ref it known at Conſtantinople, ſince been viſited by other travel

This intereſting Diſſertation i trated by a print of the ſarco drawn by Mr. Alexander, and ved by Mr. Medland, who, w with pleaſure, are both employe preſenting the antiquities ſent country by Lord H. after the c of Egypt. We could have wiſh ſarcophagus and its hieroglyphic been drawn on a larger ſcale. T terior of the ruin of the *Soma* n moſque of St. Athanaſius, wi manner of worſhiping it, fro non, Plan of the Soma, the Per and the cell with the tomb as de by Strabo. Plan and elevation tomb, 10 feet 3½ inches long 5 feet 3½ inches wide at the head, is circular, 4 feet 2½ inches at t without, 10 inches thick. E portrait of Alexander the Great ſilver tetradrachm of Lyſimach the author's poſſeſſion. Reverſe ſame. The ſame portrait from medal of Lyſimachus, and its make a vignette.

118. *Engravings, with a deſcript count. in* Engliſh *and* Fren Egyptian *Monuments in the* Briti ſeum, *collected by the Inſtitute u under the Direction of* Buonapar *ſurrendered to the Britiſh Com in Chief, Lord* Hutchinſon, *by* Menou. *No. I.*

CONTAINING, 1. the

in which t
Alexander the
taken from th
fins; 2. a divifi
this farcophagus
phagus of granite from Cairo,
aly called the Lovers' Fountain;
nent of ſtone from the environs
andria." The deſcription does
ompany theſe plates.

Letters on the Atonement. By
les Jerram, *M.A.*

ESE letters owe their origin to
ections of one of thoſe *ſtrenuous*
ers of the atonement againſt the
e of *ſatisfaction for ſin*, which
d ſome time ago in a periodical
ation, more noted for its bold and
it attacks on doctrines which
een in all ages venerated by the
naſs of Chriſtians of all denomi-
, than for the ability with which
nducted, or the extent of its cir-
n. It required no great diſcern-
o diſcover in this aſſertion upon
ſtrine of *ſatisfaction for ſin*, that
al blow was aimed at the vene-
loctrine of the *atonement* by one
rofeſſed faithful allies. As theſe
ns for rejecting the doctrine of
tion for ſin" ſeemed to compreſs
al objections to the doctrine of
onement, and were expreſſed in
of confidence and importance,
ted to overbear the humble
an, the author did not think his
ould be miſemployed in drawing
anſwer to them. After he had
his, he proceeded to eſtabliſh the
e itſelf by plain ſcriptural evi-
and the nature of the Jewiſh
ial prieſthood. And as this doc-
had been rudely attacked, as ab-
n its principles, and involving
blaſphemy againſt the ever-bleſ-
d; the author endeavoured to
in the next place, that it is per-
conſiſtent with our ideas of fit-
and is founded upon thoſe prin-
which can alone reconcile for-
ſs of ſin with the conduct of a
d benevolent governor. In this
f the ſubject he has proceeded
the greateſt caution, knowing
e was treading on awful ground.
ver undertakes to explain the
les on which the infinitely-wiſe
r conducts the affairs of the
ſe, is in danger of being aſked,
o hath required this at your
Who hath known the mind of
the Lord, w
counſellor?
humbly conceives
ſibly reſt from
" to juſtify ways
even if his
neous; but if it
as he truſts it will,
he has deprived
atonement of a
have always wielded
tieſt force, and from
expected the
taken the ground,
the arguments, of an
nymous pamphlet,
and generally aſcribed to the pious
very ſenſible Mr. Hey of that
The elaborate and maſterly
Dr. Magee on the ſame ſubject did not
reach him till after theſe letters were
written; but he intreats the reader, if
he have time and ability for examining
clear argumentation, or taſte for pa-
tient and legitimate criticiſm, that he
will not deprive himſelf of the profit
and entertainment to be derived from a
work which embraces almoſt every
point relating to the controverſy."
Theſe letters made their appearance in
the ſame Magazine in which the objec-
tions to this doctrine appeared under
the ſignature of Hilaſteriophilus. The
author dates from Long Sutton, Lin-
colnſh. and, we believe, was of Magda-
lene college, Cambridge. Having given
his own account of his work in his
Preface, we earneſtly recommend the
peruſal of it to all who profeſs and call
themſelves Chriſtians.

120. *Strictures upon the political Parties in the City of* Edinburgh; *together with a Statement of authenticated Circumſtances and Facts which merit the particular and immediate attention, both of the honourable Magiſtrates and all the Inhabitants of that City. By a Friend to the Public.*

THIS is a part of the controverſy, noticed page 350, (ſeveral other parts of which it ſeems we have not ſeen) ſet on foot by Mr. Smith, late one of the bailies of Edinburgh; ſtatements reſpecting the political management and revenues of that city, which are highly intereſting, and have engaged a candid ſhare of attention. "In conſequence of his addreſs, ſeveral publications have appeared, evidently written by perſons poſſeſſed of very little information on the ſubject; and the public attention has unfortunately been diverted by

by them from the general principle, and from the momentous and intereſting facts which have been brought to view, and allowed themſelves to be engaged in the diſguſting inveſtigation of city politics, and the minuter ſcramble of individuals for power." The writer is on the ſide of the late Old Bailie, and ſevere on one or two who have anſwered him rather by ſtrong invective than by argument. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh *do not admit that there are abuſes*; but this writer convicts them of miſrepreſentation.

121. *Addreſs to the Publick concerning political Opinions and Plans lately adopted, to promote Religion in* Scotland, *&c. &c. By* Robert Haldane.

MR. HALDANE acknowledges himſelf to have been among the admirers of Reformation; or, as he expreſſes it, "a ſcene of moderation and improvement in the affairs of mankind, univerſal abolition of ſlavery, of war, and of many other miſeries mankind were expoſed to; and which appeared to him to reſult from the falſe principle upon which the antient governments had been conſtructed." (4.)

He was by no means inclined to join himſelf to any of the numerous political ſocieties formed in England and Scotland; for, as he ſaw ſo many well-informed men, who had at firſt approved of the French Revolution, begin to ſet themſelves directly againſt any change in this country, he was perſuaded it would enſure the moſt dreadful conſequences, were any attempt to that purpoſe to be made by theſe ſocieties, or their leaders. The French were making the experiment for themſelves; and from them he wiſhed to ſee its effects. He thought they ſhould be ſo good as ſoon to convince other nations, and make them willing to follow their example; and he hoped, that this would one day take place, without either bloodſhed or loſs of property. (56.)

Diſapproving, however, of the preſent war, he delivered his ſentiments at a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Stirling, 1794, againſt the Volunteer corps. So much for the politician; now for the enthuſiaſt. He had not then ſeen, as he has ſince, that it was his privilege to abſtain from all political interference in this country; nor was he ſo deeply and practically convinced of the corruption of human nature, ſo as to expect leſs fr der any political arrangement change in his political prin gives a long detail, page ſtrongly proving, that Chriſt nothing to do with political ments; on which he inte long, to deliver his thoughts a miſſionary, he determined amine the ſubject; thinking leaſt in that ſituation, he a good conſcience give it up This he did in his letter to Dundas for leave to go to In two ſecular miniſters of the a religious miſſion. Whil making this application, he f felt attacked by Profeſſor as a friend of Dr. Prieſtley words the Profeſſor afterward unſatisfactorily in the newſp is not our inclination to reviv troverſy, by giving any opi may form on peruſing t brought againſt the former by

In 1797 and 1798, ſome plans reſpecting religion be purſued, which have cauſed converſation, and have been miſrepreſented. Sunday ſch inſtituted; and in the mid ſummer of 1797, a journ North, for the purpoſe of the goſpel, was undertaken Rate, Ackman, and the aut ther, John H.; and the follo ter was formed at Edinbu Society for propagating the Home," who firſt publiſhed and rules, and afterwards a ment, containing an accoun riſe and progreſs from Dece 1797, to May 16, 1799.

The next thing that to among thoſe plans which fe cauſed alarm, was the emp the Circus as a place of wor it had been uſed by the *H* gregation, who firſt uſed it and it was opened by Mr Hill. This is a tabernacle the plan of that at London, fied and joined in by our bringing to bear the goſpe who before went to no pla ſhip; and many, after bein cuſtomed regularly to hea and attend public worſhip, wearied of ſo frequent a cha niſters (they kept a *conſtant* and, at length, went to ſome niſtry of ſuch as they preferr

bernacles, it is ſaid (although not ſufficient information to ther it be ſo or not), have even- ſſiſted in filling the churches." . "In Edinburgh, moſt of igious or benevolent ſocieties, unconnected, are compoſed of the ſame people." (69, note.) ote is left to the conſideration readers, as is the following paſ- age 75): "The practice of taking at the church-door for ſeats (a e I believe peculiar to Scotland), to be aboliſhed: The *poor* peo- am informed, are not even al- to ſtand in the open ſpaces of of the well-attended churches, it paying for it." What will our ſ ſay to this, who permit their to build or buy chapels, and a audience, by ſelling the ſeats high a price as they can? A let cited by Mr. H. ſtates, that *t rents* of the churches, which ll newly repaired and elegantly ented, are become *an object of ance*." This we ſuppoſe to be as one of the grievances com- l of, in the adminiſtration of y finances, by the writers re- by us in page 549. On the at- ce of the clergy on the pooreſt, ſeelly concur with Mr. H. (80.) Mr. Hill, who had been at the g of the Circus, returned to rgh, Mr. Haldane accompanied nd they planned the deſign of hing a tabernacle miniſtry at w and Dundee, and an inter- with thoſe at Perth and in es, or other places. Mr. H. red the idea of ſending to Eng- nd educating there, a number s young men for the miniſtry, ight be taken, *as in preſent time, is ſtill common in England, he various occupations of life*, noſen for the miniſtry, on ac- of their piety and *promiſing ta- ut never for the latter without ner.* He afterwards abandoned t of ſending them to England, conſiderable prejudices were ined againſt that part of the , and they were ſent to Mr. in Edinburgh, who began to them in divinity, and other es of knowledge that were t neceſſary or uſeful. (82, 83.) s the rock on which all theſe eople ſplit. Becauſe St. Paul was a tent-maker, and Aquilla worked with him, every mechanic who aſſumes a call, or inſpiration, is to be qualified for the miniſtry, and to commence clerical preacher. St. Matthew was called from the receipt of cuſtom, St. Paul converted inſtantaneouſly, and Aquilla by attendance on Paul's regular preaching. But no ſuch effects are authorized to be expected, now-a-days, from every lank-haired ſanctified cobler, or weaver, whoſe ſedentary life puts notions into their heads, which neither the ſpirit of God, nor any inſpired by him, would encourage. The heads of ſuch men are turned before their hearts. Vanity co-operates with enthuſiaſm and ignorance, to give them conſequence in their own eyes, and expoſe them to an audience, whoſe itching ears are eager to hear or to tell ſome new thing daily. It is ſhocking to hear Mr. H. boaſt how the ſeminary is over-ſtocked, and with how much *non chalance* they are immediately diſmiſſed for improper conduct, and caſt upon Providence, if properly qualified and diſpoſed. (84.) So far from being tempted by pecuniary conſiderations to embrace their preſent profeſſion it is ſtudiouſly obſerved, that "there are few among them who did not formerly earn, by their different occupations, more than they at preſent have, or who were not as comfortably ſettled, in reſpect to temporary things, as they are ever likely to be afterwards." (85.) In the ſame page we are told there are not above three or four perſons, at moſt, in Scotland, that ever attempt *lay preaching*, except the ſtudents who are ſent out by their tutors. The evil does not appear to us to be leſſened.

Mr. H. as we have ſeen, gives his political ſentiments, and concludes with a vindication of his plan from the charge of the Anti-Jacobin Reviewer, who, he ſays, has not attended to Profeſſor Robinſon's apology to him.

In an appendix are ſubjoined, the addreſs from the "Society for propagating the Goſpel at Home" to the faithful in Chriſt Jeſus, and a long extract from Mr. Ewing's ſermon on the General Thankſgiving, 1798. the laſt he preached in the Eſtabliſhed Church.

122. *A Parochial Plan for ameliorating the Condition of the labouring Poor.*

THE author of this plan, ſome good man in whoſe brain philanthropic ideas float for want of proper utterance, propoſes

poſes a parochial committee, of nine perſons, to make a *public diſtinction* between the good and the bad, to reward the former with money and thanks, and to enforce the laws of the country againſt the offences of the latter. He conſiders the pariſh-officers as too much engaged in the *uſual routine* of pariſh buſineſs to be of much uſe in the committee, though he admits them *pro formâ*; and he thinks, "when ſuch formidable adverſaries are to be encountered, as ignorance, prejudice, and raſcality, a regular corps alone is not ſufficient; we muſt have the enthuſiaſm of volunteers to make any impreſſion." (31.) We heartily wiſh the *enthuſiaſt* may be *ſupported* and *continued*. Speculation and Theory are too apt to outſtrip Practice and Perſeverance.

123. *An Addreſs delivered before the Proprietors of the Botanic Garden in* Liverpool, *previous to opening the Garden, May 3, 1802. To which are added, the Laws of the Inſtitution, and a Liſt of the Proprietors.* Liverpool, 1802, 12mo.

THIS work of Mr. Roſcoe, printed for private uſe, and inſcribed to the proprietors of this garden, contains a defence of the ſtudy of botany, by arguments founded on its utility, and the probable diſcoveries to which it may lead in the articles of food, phyſick, clothing, &c. drawn from thoſe which have already been made in every part of the world. A handſome fund has been raiſed by ſubſcription for the ſupport of this garden, conſiſting of five acres ſurrounded by a ſtone wall (held, by a 21 years leaſe, under the Corporation, who generouſly made a free grant to the proprietors of the reverſionary intereſt ſo long as the ſame ſhould remain appropriated to the purpoſes of the original inſtitution), and ſtocked with ſpecimens of every plant, ſhrub, and tree, medical plants, thoſe uſed in agriculture, and graſſes; a large and well-furniſhed conſervatory, a library, and the collection of dried plants of many thouſand ſpecimens, by the late Dr. Foſter and his ſon, in the South ſea iſlands, and by his correſpondents Linnæus, Thunberg, and Jacquine. The garden was opened 1802, and lectures in botany were read by Dr. Smith, preſident of the Linnæan Society.

124. *Bull-baiting, a Sermon on Barbarity to Gods dumb Creation, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Wokingham *on* Sunday, 20*th of* Decemb *being the Day previous to t Bull-bait in that Town, and is* John Dent, *Eſq. M.P. By* Edward Barry, *M.D.*

GEORGE STEWART, a dated May 15, 1667, gave it of his Staines houſe, after t to buy a bull for ever; which gave to the poor of Wokin being baited, and the offal, gift money, to be ſold and on the poor children in ſtock ſhoes; the aldermen and on ton, if he live in Wokingha to ſee this work done honeſtly, perſon's piece not exceeding a bigneſs. Whether the autho bequeſt was tranſported with Charles II.'s reſtoration, or other circumſtances, to drive bours out of their wits by th rous and riotous inſtitution, too plain that the Legiſlatur conſider the va idity of the leg fected; and they have even it to be doubled out of the ra for the benefit of the poor, wh inſtitutions contribute in a ways to corrupt. Where Sen Geniuſes ſanction it, what ca pected from the moſt forcible ing arguments againſt it? bull-baiting ſanctioned by an ſaid to be that at Stamford, I we could with that at Wol three centuries after, may be

125. *Memoirs of the illuſtrious* Medici, *from* Giovanni, *the their Greatneſs, who died in* 1429, *to the Death of* Giovan *the laſt Grand Duke of* Tu 1737. *Illuſtrated with ſeven Tables. By* Mark Noble, Lond. *and* Edinb. *Rector of* B Kent, *and Domeſtic Chapla Earl of* Leiceſter.

THE acceſſion of Corſica t tiſh empire ſeems to have this work to its compiler, v pleted it before he had an op of peruſing Mr. Roſcoe's Li renzo de Medici (ſee vol. LX Mr. N. profeſſes to have had materials than various hiſtori rence, Italy, and Europe, a terary productions of Engliſh for more than two centuries thoſe of many foreigners. S have been conſulted; and *years* every poſſible means of in

information has been carefully attended to. English travellers have furnished more than natives. Whatever merit the genealogical or medallic parts of this compoſition may claim, yet neither the execution, the general plan, nor the ſtyle, are entitled to praiſe. Proper names are capriciouſly miſ-ſpelt or anglicized, characters inconſiſtently drawn, and the age of Leo X. ſo worthy to be well detailed, and ſo proper a ſubject for the pen of Roſcoe, ſo ſuperficially handled by the genealogiſt of the Protectorate Houſe of Cromwell, that it is evident the Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries of London did not beſtow the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance on his domeſtic chaplain.

126. *The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity; illuſtrated and explained in Drawings and Deſcriptions. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to her Grace the Ducheſs of Devonſhire. By* William Gell, *Eſq. of* Jeſus *College, M. A. F. A. S. and late Fellow of* Emmanuel *College,* Cambridge.

MR. GELL ſeems to have diſcarded all reference to erudition, and confines himſelf judiciouſly (in our opinion at leaſt) to the topography of the country which he has undertaken to elucidate. He proſecutes his enquiries almoſt entirely upon the authority of the poet himſelf, with caſual appeals only to Strabo, or other antient geographers, who have trod upon the ſame ground; and by a ſtedfaſt proſecution of this ſyſtem, he avoids the diſcuſſion of many collateral queſtions, which, however applicable, are not eſſential to the ſubject of enquiry.

The greateſt difficulty is, to proportion the ſpace of ground to the numbers of the armies: of this the author is fully ſenſible, and, in order to obviate it, has performed an eſſential ſervice, by endeavouring to extend the ſpace of encampment, better than a mile and half, towards the Aiantéum (of this we ſhall take due notice in its proper place): but at the ſame time, by abridging the diſtance from the ſea to the junction of the rivers, and reducing it to the ſtandard of Strabo, he deprives us of ground that cannot be ſpared, on the night when the Trojans lay between the Scamander and the Grecian camp; and when the poſitions occupied by the different armies, and the interval between them, muſt all be compreſſed within the limits of two miles.

Captain Franklin, who had viewed this ground with a ſoldier's eye, has aſſerted, that there was ample room for the encampment of 120,000 men, in the ſpace between the Sigean and Rhætean promontories. What ſuch a number requires is not eaſy to determine, except for military men; but an encampment of three miles in length, and half a mile in depth, gives more than thirty-eight ſquare yards to a man. If, again, we allow half this length and depth to the Trojan camp, we ſhould obtain an interval of near two miles between the camps; but of this we can ſpare nothing, nor ſuffer any part of it to be curtailed, by bringing the ſea within two miles of the junction of the rivers.

What changes may have taken place upon the ſuperficies of the plain in thirty centuries, it is difficult to aſcertain; but it is doing ſomething for the cauſe, to point out a probability, or even poſſibility, in a caſe which has by many been thought deſperate.

The number of the forces aſſigned to Agamemnon by Thucydides, taken from the average of thoſe embarked in the largeſt ſhips and the ſmalleſt, is 120,000. Mr. Gell ſuppoſes them (p. 108) to have been originally 150,000, and reduced to 120,000 towards the latter end of the war; either number may be collected from the poet, according as we chooſe to eſtimate the proportion of the Trojans to their allies, for their whole force was 50,000 (ϑ. 559); and as we may calculate the Trojans at a third or a fourth part of the whole, we obtain 16,000 or 12,000 in round numbers, while we learn from another paſſage (ϖ. 128), that the ſuperiority of the Greeks was more than ten to one. If, then, we muſt be confined to hiſtorical preciſion, and if, however unreaſonable, we ſubmit to this requiſition, we are bound to find ſpace for ſuch a number. We truſt Mr. Gell will pardon us for diſſenting from him in his contraction of the ſhore, and will be willing to allow us breadth as well as length for the encampment; we know his authorities for the contrary ſuppoſition, and we reſpect them; but we wiſh to render Homer conſiſtent, and we think his own authority ſuperior to that of his commentators.

We diſſent likewiſe from Mr. Gell in the poſition he has aſſumed for the tomb of Ilus, below the junction of the rivers (p. 51), for, according to

ſeveral

ſeveral evidences in the poet, it muſt be in the plain between the two rivers before their junction, and nearer to the Scamander than the Simois. The firſt proof of this is the progreſs of Priam (Ω. 350), when he ſtops to water his horſes at the Scamander, immediately after paſſing the tomb of Ilus; he had paſſed the tomb, but he had not croſſed the ford. A ſecond inſtance is, when the Trojans are flying before Agamemnon (A. 166), they fled by the tomb of Ilus (μέσσον κατὰ δῖον), through the middle of the plain, towards the Fig-tree, the Scæan gate, and the beach; but the poſition of Paris (A. 370) at the tomb of Ilus, when he wounds Diomed, is deciſive; for the armies are ſtill between the rivers: and though the Trojans had rallied and faced the enemy, the Greeks had not retreated, neither do they retreat, till after the wounding of the other chiefs, when Ajax covers them in their flight (A. 565).

We have our doubts alſo on the tumulus Mr Gell aſſigns to the Thróſmos: for if we derive it, with Lennep, from θρώσκω, to ſtrike the ground with the feet, to dance, or trample on; we ſhould rather aſſign it to the field of battle, daily trodden by the contending armies in their advance or retreat, than to any particular ſpot or tumulus. This would naturally be about the junction of the rivers, or the ford of the Scamander; and in the three paſſages only where it occurs, it alludes evidently to the encampment of the Trojans, between the Scamander and the Grecian lines. This does not diſagree with Mr. Gell's poſition; and all we contend for is, that it is not merely a hillock or barrow, but the whole ground occupied by a camp of 50,000 men.

The Plate XLI. has gone further towards verifying the fidelity of the poet, and eſtabliſhing the hiſtorical credibility of his deſcriptions, than any thing we have hitherto obtained, from the other reſpectable travellers who have contributed to our knowledge of the country. We have, in this plate, the back of the cliff on which the Acropolis is ſeated, corresponding ſo eſſentially with the debate concerning the precipitation of the horſe, as to afford an evidence of delicacy which may be deemed incontrovertible.

The whole ground, indeed, aſſumed by former viſitants for the poſition of the city, is ſo juſtly defined and illuſtrated by Mr. Gell, and ſo well adapted to the ſuppoſed number of inhabitants (p. 108), that ſcepticiſm itſelf muſt be forced to a concluſion. The two different characters attributed to Troy, by the poet, concur in this ſpot, and here only; for as he calls it, upon ſome occaſions, lofty and expoſed to the winds (Γ. 305), ſo in other inſtances, he ſays, it was built in the plain, and it was aſſailable from the plain (Υ. 217); that is, the Acropolis was on the ſummit of the hill, which riſes gradually from the Scæan gate, and terminates in a precipice hanging over the ravine in which the Simois flows; while the Scæan gate itſelf is towards the plain, almoſt on a level with it, and at a point where the enemy muſt of neceſſity approach it with the beſt chance of ſucceſs.

If the reader will here refer to the ſeveral plates relative to Bounarbaſhi, the view taken upwards from that village towards the Acropolis (Pl. XXIX.), and downwards from that point to the village, the ſpot aſſigned to the Scæan gate and the Erineos; we are perſuaded that his conviction will be equal to our own. The ground-plot likewiſe of the Acropolis is a correſpondent feature in the portrait; it has ſtill foundations of public buildings, fragments of ruins, and traces of fortification. Can theſe be all deluſive and imaginary? Or, if they are, can the tomb of Hector be a deception? Found where the poet places it, and formed by a pile of ſtones as he deſcribes it, while every other barrow on the plain, or in the neighbourhood, is a mound of earth? We have always built on this pile as the moſt diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the hiſtorical veracity of the poet that remains; we have thought it a coincidence impoſſible, if it were not true; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the concurrent teſtimony of every traveller who has viſited it ſince the firſt mention of it by Chevalier.

Some few reflections on the hot and cold ſprings of the Scamander may now bring this diſcuſſion to a concluſion. The truth is, that the aſcertaining of this fact is the only circumſtance wanting to complete the hypotheſis of Chevalier; and many of our travellers have been very deſirous to find, that the two ſources have this diſtinction; it is not enough to find that there are

two,

two, that they join not far from their reflective iſſues, that they are at a ſuitable diſtance from the Scæan gate (500 yards), that the women of the village waſh at the warm ſpring, that they are perennial, that the ſtream they form is ſtill ſo narrow that a fallen tree may reach from bank to bank; all theſe are properties deſcribed in Homer, and all exiſt at preſent; but this is not ſufficient for the curious viſitor; he will ſtill ſeek for the ſingle characteriſtic which is wanting; and he will ſtill put leading queſtions to the ignorant inhabitants, in order to obtain their teſtimony to the fact. Profeſſor Heyne is not ſo ardent in the enquiry; he is content with the concurrence of the other reſemblances enumerated, and thinks much ought to be conceded to the lapſe of time, and to the amplification of the poet. We are for leaving the fact to farther enquiry, at different ſeaſons of the year; at preſent the cootiary temperature of the ſprings is certainly not aſcertained. Mr. Gell, who was as deſirous of confirming it as others that have preceded him, ſpeaks modeſtly on the ſubject, and with heſitation. He found a difference by the thermometer; but imputes it to the warm ſpring being confined, and the cold ſpring ſpreading out on a larger ſurface; within the ground the cold one had the ſame temperature (p. 76), and ſo far as his teſtimony goes, the queſtion is decided; unleſs the change of ſeaſons ſhould hereafter be found ſufficient in its effects to countenance the deſcription of the poet.

We have before us another evidence, which we can add to that of Mr. Gell; and which, united with his, may juſtly be eſteemed concluſive. The queſtion was propoſed to Mr. Hawkins, what ſort of reliance there might be on the aſſertion of the inhabitants? His anſwer was this:

"The Turks at Bounarbaſhi ſpeak of all the ſprings as warm in winter, and cold in ſummer, which, if they preſerve the ſame temperature throughout the year, is a very natural obſervation for peaſants to make, in a country where the winters are ſo cold, and the ſummers ſo hot; they even ſay, that the neareſt to Bounarbaſhi ſmokes in cold winter mornings; but ſuch hyperbolical expreſſions are very uſual with them.

"For my own part, I found no ſenſible difference to the touch; but, to put an end to all doubt on this head, I meaſured at my laſt viſit every one of the ſprings with a thermometer, and found their temperature to vary only from 62°½ to to 63°½, but for the moſt part to be that of 63°; the temperature of the ambient air being 59°.

"There are two groups of theſe ſprings, amounting to about forty, and one ſolitary ſpring at the diſtance of about fifty yards, to the Eaſtward, which is generally conſidered as the warm ſpring; the temperature of which Mr. Choiſeul found to be 22° of Reaumur, or 74° of Fahrenheit, while the others meaſured 8 of Reaumur, or 49 of Fahrenheit; the temperature of the atmoſphere being then 9° and 10°. But that my obſervations are correct, and ſome unaccountable error has been committed by Mr. Choiſeul, is proved by the medium temperature of the climate in this latitude; which, according to the formula of Mayer, of Gottingen, is 62° of Fahrenheit; and it is now pretty well aſcertained by natural philoſophers, that the heat of ſpring water at the moment it iſſues from the earth, is a correct index of the medium temperature.

"That travellers ſhould have been deceived is not extraordinary, when it is conſidered, how many circumſtances in this ſpot conſpire to heat their imaginations; anxious, moreover, to find *every thing* conformable to Homer's deſcription, they put leading queſtions to the poor ruſtic inhabitants at Bounarbaſhi, at leaſt the queſtions are ſo put by the Turkiſh interpreter, who reports the anſwer which he knows will beſt pleaſe.

"Mr. de Choiſeul Gouffier was at Bounarbaſhi on the 10th of February; my two viſits were made in April and September."

127. *A ſerious and affectionate Addreſs to the Seamen and Mariners of the Port of* Boſton. *By a Fellow Townſman.*

THIS is properly a *Sermon*, on James v. 19, 20. The good and pious *intention* of the writer is indiſputable; but more than this is required in an *author*; in one who propoſes to inſtruct the publick: namely, a knowledge of his ſubject ſomewhat accurate, reflection, judgment, argument, and ſound oratory, wherever (as in this caſe) oratory is requiſite. But in theſe particulars the author before us is wanting; being ſuperficial, deſultory, and declamatory, in no moderate degree. His general repreſentations, alſo, are not quite correct. We truſt, that our brave ſailors are not ſo extremely and univerſally profane, as this writer ſuppoſes. It ſhould be conſidered, that one drunkard, or one man "belching out

out (as it is here *elegantly* expressed) oaths and curses," engages more notice, than twenty of a different character; yet he passes, with inattentive observers, as a sample of all the rest. In another point, the author shows himself unacquainted with some excellent provisions lately established by law. The seaman of our merchantships have caught the infection [from the navy]. "*Thus*, the honest earnings of a voyage of hardship and danger, instead of going to the support of a wife and children, or aged parents, are too often spent in riot and debauchery." (13.) The navy sets them a very *different* example. For the statutes, 25 Geo. III. c. 21, and 37 Geo. III. c. 53, having admirably well enabled seamen, &c. to allot part of their pay for the maintenance of their wives, children, or mothers; we have the best authority for affirming, that these statutes have produced, and continue to produce, very general and extensively beneficial effects.

128. *Observations on the Debates of the* American *Congress on the Addresses to General* Washington, *on his Resignation. By* Peter Porcupine, *Author of "A Bone to gnaw for Democrats," &c.*

THIS and the two following articles have been for a considerable time mislaid; but we think them, though late, still worth preserving.

Peter displays, in strong colours, the insults of France to the American States, and the abject meanness of some American senators, who were willing to sacrifice the dignity, and even surrender the independence of their country.

129. *The Life and Adventures of* Peter Porcupine; *with a full and fair Account of his authoring Transactions. By* Peter Porcupine *himself.*

THIS powerful detector of American democratic projects, discovers himself to be William Cobbett, born of poor, but honest parents; bred to the plough, then a soldier and serjeant-major in a marching regiment; from whence, after five years, he obtained a very honourable discharge; and having settled in America, and possessing good natural parts, he availed himself of what he had read to commence author. He here vindicates himself against a "numerous and stupid host" of calumniators; and has acquitted himself very well in his defence.

130. *A Sermon preached in the C Church of St.* Paul, *before th Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Jud dermen, Serjeants at Law, Sher the City Officers, on* May 4, 18 *the first Sunday in* Easter *Ter* William-George Freeman, *A.M lain to his Lordship* [H. C. Co

A PLAIN vindication of t trine of the Resurrection and state from 1 Cor. vi. 14.

131. *Some Account of the Cathedra of* Exeter, *illustrative of Plan tions, and Sections of that Buil*

TOO much praise cannot to the Society of Antiquaries don for this design of preser illustrating the finest public h appropriated to the service of in these kingdoms, though in t ages of Popery.

It is not our province to exa attempt to account for, that i ency and fashionable pliancy gives the same fraternal embra admirers and to the demoli Gothic architecture, we pret to give a brief analysis of s count of this most beautiful f of it, the cathedral of Exete in the Saxon time; and after mage done to it in the siege of under king Stephen, conti successive bishops with singula "on the same regular and eleg in the simple grace of Quirill Bishop Lyttelton bequeathed Society over which he so wort sided, among other valuable b manuscripts, a survey of thi dral, of which he was dean ma

"The Society of Antiqu prosecution of their design of p accurate measures of all the ecclesiastical buildings of Eng now present to the publick t elevations, and sections of th dral church of Exeter, engra measured drawings made, by ders, by Mr. John Carter, an panied by the account of suc as appeared to him worthy of in the course of his survey of gant building. As the wis Council is to render the inf

* We adopt this term becaus bishop Lyttelton, from whose this cathedral it has been dropped in the printing, toge the censure of *superstitious* pra

…ative to the …
…ublic, they …
…'s account a …
…ent late prefi… …
…who, while dean of Exeter, … …
…from the college of the cathedr… …
…rcumstance which would ten… …
…the dates of the erection of the … …
…rts of the cathedral. The … …
…having entrusted to Sir Henry [C… …
…Englefield, bart. and Joseph Wi…, …
…q. the superintendance of this work, …
…and the arrangement of these valuable …
…materials, some few observations on …
…Bishop L.'s tract, and on the architec… …
…ture of the cathedral, have been added …
…by Sir Henry Englefield.

The bishop gives a curious detail of …
…rious particulars relative to this …
…church, authenticated from her re…, …
…cords, in his own architectural ob…, …
…servations, 1754. Sir Henry contro… …
…verts the bishop's opinion, that the …
…present was not the original Saxon …
…church. He argues, that it survived …
…the siege, and was enlarged by suc… …
…cessive bishops to Quivil's time. His …
…observations are followed by plans, …
…elevations, sections, and specimens of …
…the architecture and ornaments of …
…Exeter cathedral, by J. Carter, archi… …
…tect, illustrating the 11 plates. To …
…those who are acquainted with Mr. …
…C.'s knowledge in Gothic architecture, …
…the result of long observation, and the …
…most enthusiastic study, it is needless …
…to enlarge in commendation of this …
…first regular specimen of them. To those …
…who are envious of his fair fame, or un… …
…able to appreciate his talents, no argu… …
…ments will avail drawn from the beauti… …
…ful and transporting effect of GOTHIC …
ARCHITECTURE, which *we* cannot but …
…rejoice to find has found admirers and …
…preservers both in England and Scot… …
…land. An interesting work on this …
…subject, illustrated with many engrav… …
…ings, the production of that leisure …
…which Sir James Hall, bart. of Dung… …
…lass, in North Britain, dedicates to …
…pursuits of erudition and science, and …
…to the patriotic improvement of the …
…useful arts, has been for some time …
…preparing for publication, and will …
…soon probably be presented, to gratify …
…the general curiosity of antiquaries and …
…artists. The beautiful *morceaux* of …
…this science from the minster at York, …
…drawn and engraved in a peculiarly ele… …
…gant manner by Mr. Halfpenny, clerk …
…of the works there, are another proof …
…of this assertion; and Mr. Murphy's …

…d to illustrate …
…country as …

192. *The Inferno of Dante Alighiers, Canto I—XVII. with a Translation in English Blank Verse, with Notes, and a Life of the Author. By the Rev.* Henry-Francis Cary, *A. M.*

"THE Divina Commedia of Dante has been translated into Latin by the Padre d'Aquino, and into French by Granger. In the latter of these languages another attempt has been lately made; but, in the opinion of an Italian critic, with such success as the French have always had when they have ventured to become the interpreters of the Poets of his country *." A translation of the Inferno into Spanish, by Nero Fernandez de Villegai, Archdeacon of Burgos, appeared at Burgos 1515. (f. xxxv.) "The following work is offered to the publick with the earnest hope that it may be serviceable to the cause of Literature and the interests of Virtue, as it will tend to facilitate the study of one of the most sublime and moral, but certainly one of the most obscene writers in any language. An edition of Dante, with a literal prose translation, was considered as a *desideratum* by the late Earl of Orford, who probably would have met with as little difficulty in the original as most of his learned cotemporaries; and the sentiments of that Nobleman, in however little value they may deservedly be held on subjects of far higher importance, yet in matters of taste at least were of no mean authority. In the ensuing pages I have aimed at not only adding to the original text a translation so faithful as, with the assistance of the notes, to enable one moderately skilled in the Italian tongue to understand my author; but at producing a work which shall not be totally devoid of interest to the mere English reader. The difficulty of such an attempt will be most faithfully appreciated by those who are most competent to judge of the genius and character, both of the two languages and of the poet, which I design to illustrate. They will be disposed, I trust, to regard with a lenient eye many passages that may wear the appearance of coarseness or negligence, but which have perhaps cost me as much pains as any other

* Bettinelli Risorgemento d'Italia, v. II. p. 74.

parts

parts of the poem. If the judgement of an Italian of eminence in the literary history of his country is to be relied on, my author is responsible for many such blemishes*. In a letter to Lorenzo de Medici, Pice de Mirandola says "Dante is at times harsh, rough, and meagre, generally deficient in elegance and address." Nearly the same has by some of our critics been said of Milton, and with still less reason. But I do not wish to shelter myself under an imputation so unfavourable and so unjust; and am furnished with a better apology in the avowal of Dante himself, who, in the dedication of the Paradiso to his Veronese patron, declares that he had principally used a diction low and familiar.

"To the labours of Mr. Boyd we are indebted for the only view that has yet appeared in English of the Divina Commedia: but whatever praise that gentleman's translation may deserve in other respects, it must be owned that it takes so great a latitude in its interpretation as not to answer one principal purpose, to which the present is adapted, that of affording an easy introduction to such as are desirous of forming an acquaintance with the Italian poet himself."

Mr. Boyd began his translation of Dante with the Inferno 1785, and completed the Divina Commedia, in 3 vols, 1802, accompanied with essays, notes, and illustrations, in which the researches of commentators, facts, and arguments, derived from history, metaphysics, theology, mysticism, and philosophy, combine to elucidate the moral and religious principles of the TRANSLATOR; sometimes they assist also the poetical reader, but more frequently are misplaced. Mr. C.'s notes, like those of M. Clairfons, who published a French *prose* translation of the Inferno at Florence, 1776, 8vo, are short and informing. Mr. B.'s translation is in irregular *rhyme*, but different from the original. Mr. C. does not give us encouragement to hope for the continuation of his work through the first part, or the two remaining. We hope, however, he will meet with it from the discerning publick.

We have before us *undated* proposals from the late Henry Payne, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, for publishing what "it is presumed will be thought great curiosity," i. e. An entire translation into English *verse* c wonderful poem the Inferno Pu rio & Paradiso of Dante Ali which as it "was neither unde nor had been pursued, nor will b lished with mercenary views, is in to appear in 3 volumes 8vo, wit necessary plates, in a large lett fine paper, at 5s. a volume in and not one copy was to be prin sale more than previously dir From the specimen annexed i page, taken from the third Ca the Inferno, it was not likely to the public regard. Another be tempt was made, anonymous blank verse, of the whole Infer 140 pages, 4to, 1782, "most h inscribed to the Right Honoura Edward Walpole," of which ta account, from a MS note in t Dr. Farmer's copy of it: "This lation is the work of *Charles* Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. editor volumes, in large folio, of pri imitation of drawings, 1778. the *Sense*, without the least pre to *Poetry* or *Elegance*, and was n for sale, but was never pul R. Farmer."

133. *A Continuation of the Ann teorological Register, kept at M* Woodhouse, *from the Year* 180 *Year* 1804. *By* H. R.

AGAIN the worthy Major in his full capacities of meteor observation. May he live to en producing that "corn, and tho nary vegetables, which the conti of the snow during Decembe five inches deep on the level g has greatly preserved!"

134. *Miscellanies, Antiquarian an rical. By* F. Sayers, *M.* I

THIS is a selection of the piler's reading, without much observation. The first of the essays treats of the term *Hebrew* the Doctor thinks, whether app the *moderns* to the Jewish tongu the captivity, or by the *Jews the* to the newly-acquired dialect nation *after* the captivity, ap have had, in neither case, any r to the origin of their langua merely to the name of the "He

* Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici, Appendix, 131, 4to.

ws," whoſe language it was ſignify.
rks tending to prove, that the on which St. Paul was ſhip-, was the Melita of the Me-an.
ecount of St. George of Eng-vith a tranſlation of a Gothic t concerning him, proving him e Greek ſaint of that name.
h of the Riſe and Progreſs of Poetry: deducing from the the Bardic being carried by ons into Cornwall and Wales, coming of the Romans. This y ſketch.
s on Engliſh Architecture, Britiſh, Roman, Saxon, and ſtyles. Rather a claſſification chitectural hiſtory of our an-ldings. The *Saxon characters* d, as well as the Roman, in ons on tombs, &c. till about unning of the 14th century, e *Gothic* letter was introduced, tinued in uſe in ſepulchres, er braſſes and tablatures, till ne latter end of the 16th cen-ien the Roman character was The lateſt inſcription in the *ter*, which I have been able ver in any of the numerous in the city of Norwich, is iption in Norman French, 98, engraved on the wall, united to the ſteeple of St. of Coſſany, and which is much an the reſt of the churches." n.) If this be the inſcription at the Weſt end of the nave, orth ſide, over the image and the Holy Trinity, given by ld, II. 840, it is in the ic character, much poſterior *Saxon*, as the date ſhews, and long after that date.
xon Literature: recommend-ſlation of the works in that into *Engliſh*, in preference We hope, not Mr. Hen-gliſh.
ble and explanation of Saxon months contains many not nd in the beſt Saxon Diction-nixed with ſome Mœſo-Gothic. ition from Eadmer: the re-with which Anſelm accepted biſhopric of Canterbury; "a of a very antient hiſtorical on of the Norman ſchool."
Edgar Atheling.

MAG. *June*, 1805.

Life of Edmund Mortimer. The Doctor ſets up Sir *John* Mortimer as a younger ſon of Roger Mortimer fourth Earl of March, contrary to the expreſs teſtimony of the Hiſtory of Wigmore Priory, founded by this family, which may be conſidered as equal to a pariſh regiſter of theirs. This MS. cited by Dugdale, Mon. vol. II. p 229, and followed by him, Baronage, vol. I. p. 150, ſays, "Iſte Rogerus comes ex Alianora predicta genuit Annam, Edmundum, *Rogerum*, & Alianoram."

It then proceeds to give their births, in chronological order, and adds, "*Rogerus* ſecundo-genitus natus eſt apud Nethewode IX kal. Aprilis, vir in feſto S. Georgii Martyris, anno regni Regis Ricardi II. XVI, obiit etiam ſine prole & jacet apud prioratum de Stoke."

If this be not deciſive evidence, we know not what is: not to mention that *John* was not a ſurname in the Mortimer family.

The Doctor has alſo publiſhed "Poems containing Dramatic Sketches of Northern Mythology."

"Nugæ Poeticæ."

"Diſquiſitions Literary, Hiſtorical, and Metaphyſical."

None of which have come to our hands.

185. *Obſervations on Charity Schools, Female Friendly Societies, and other Subjects connected with the Views of the Ladies Committee.* By Cath. Cappe.

MRS. C. is the widow of the Rev. Newcome C. miniſter of the Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at York, of whom ſee vol. LXX. 1299, LXXI. 181. She is a ſtrenuous advocate for the ſuperintendance and regulation of Female Charity Schools by Ladies; and that the children in them ſhould be properly educated, to produce good ſervants, and not apprenticed out. She gives an account of a Female Benefit Club eſtabliſhed at Berwick in Elmet 1778, another at York 1788, another at the ſame place 1801, conſiſting of near 400 members, and of a fourth eſtabliſhed at Thornhill on the Woods 1804. "The noble and extenſive plan of the Ladies' committee comprehends in it every object which can tend to make their own ſex virtuous and happy, a bleſſing to themſelves and to all with whom in their progreſs through life they may hereafter be connected." (p. 115.)

Among

Among the classes intended to be benefited, the Committee must expect to meet with opposition—in the articles of attendance on public worship, and of dress. "What would St. Paul have said, if he had looked into one of our fashionable assemblies? Alas! with what countenance can we exhort our servants, when such is the example of too many of their mistresses?" (p. 118.) This is just what the Society for the Suppression of Vice ought to do.

Delirant Reges, plectuntur Achivi.

They would hang a poor fellow for *practising* what the example and influence of his superiors urges him to commit. While our servants are kept from church by their masters, will they not prefer their *interest* to their duty? If they are kept up night and day at routs and dinners, at races and play-houses, have they time for reflection, and employment to keep them out of mischief? Do they not learn to game from the Faro tables and other gaming parties? Are they not incited to hops and ale-house dances by balls and masquerades? Not to mention their encouragement to imitate the fashionable practices of Intrigue and Fornication; and to feed these indulgences, are they not urged to the highway, and to forgery? "Where, it may be asked, when the servants are supposed to be waiting through the night for their respective ladies at the door of the crowded assembly, do they usually in fact retire for shelter? Is it not to the brothel, or the gaming-house? And why must ladies follow the fashion in keeping supernumerary footmen?" (p. 84.) Do not the nobility and gentry, by their immoderate pursuit of pleasure, their irregular hours, their neglect of the Lord's day, their round of dissipation, and dress frequently thrice a day, corrupt their who come innocent lads and of the country, and learn th the town under their tuitio number of divorces does by keep pace with the number con. trials. The boast of sh 600 ale-houses is a poor com for laying no controul on the dissipation, the Pic-nics an ming-tables of the higher ran the respectable prelate who cause of the Society is himse nent example of non-resi non-performance of the du station. But what shall we encouragement given to Vi Society for the Suppression their Apes? What shall we a poor labourer is instigated a butcher by begging him a dinner on Sunday, carryi crown which he pretends given him by a generous fri sure the purchase, and the informer, and obtaining t on conviction*? We are h of such a fact, which we co the refusal of Lady Hun admit a girl into her institu ripe for it, and thus urg walk the streets for a qualif

The suppression of Vice where the root of the malad the example, not the im punished; but this the L selves are not strong enoug and the Society cannot give tional vigour. They may cannot fine men for non-at Church, when they cant those who are the true cau non-attendance; and ma Swearing Act once a mo those who practise swearing the way of hearing it. I

* The history of this creditable transaction originates in the jealousy o master, a greater butcher whom the other undersold, and the promoter of the an over-righteous gentleman, who wanted the offender to be convi any other evidence than his own confession, because, when the informer forward, he betrayed his master. If the Society, instead of debating on of pursuing their plan of reformation, would study St. Paul's advice, "n that good may come of it," they would do their duty more effectually. fresh in memory, and noticed by Mr. Windham in a late debate, that poor *Irishmen*, as innocent as ignorant, were taken from one of their Giles's, where they were just arrived, and uninformed of the difference laws and manners and those of their own country; and sent aboard a tend people, they which (thus) lead thee cause thee to err, and destroy the paths." Isaiah, iii. 12. Such "leaders of this people cause them to that are led of them are destroyed." Isaiah, ix. 16.

zealous for fancies of their
ich they can never realiſe.
ch as Prevention is ſuperior
ment, ſo much does the Im-
mmittee exceed the Society
ntioned; and we doubt not
benevolent and laudable ſpi-
former continues, much good
produced, and much evil pre-
Mrs. C. preſers charity-ſchools
hools, under the occaſional in-
of the reſpectable patroneſſes,
does not oppoſe Sunday-
which are a congenial eſta-
t. The Governors of the
ool in York, after much alter-
nd debate, conſented, 1786,
enticeſhips ſhould be aboliſh-
nce that time an entire change
place, with very few excep-
reſpect to the girls' characters
Repeated inſtances in ſeveral
the kingdom, but particularly
l, are the ſtrongeſt arguments
prenticeing. But it were bet-
to apprentice girls, but bring
for ſervants of various claſſes.
C. had previouſly publiſhed,
count of two Charity-ſchools
&c." and is engaged in the
n of her huſband's ſermons,
noirs of his life, by herſelf;
neral ſermon, by the Rev.
d.

*iew of the old and new Way of
, Diſcipline, and Government,
hurches of* Chriſt; *including Re-
m Baptiſm, the Lord's Supper,
Plurality of Elders, their Ordi-
&c. By* David M'Rae, *M. A.*

gude mon underſtands what
be at, it is more than we do.
rly taken us in with his *little*;
looking into his book, we
nion, that, if he means any
is to reform the Church of
or the Methodiſtical part of
y the profits ariſing from the
publication, to erect a new
orſhip in *Fortroſe*.

s. *A Tour in* Teeſdale.
ſubſtance of the following
ared, 1803, in the York He-
ourſe of letters to the editor
per; and, having been fa-
eceived, the writer has been
throw them into the pre-
" under which we venture
end them.

Bovilla, *or Cow-Pox. The Second Edition, with conſiderable Additions.*

AGAIN this hardy veteran has boldly taken the field. Again has he hurled defiance at Vaccination, and the numerous Sons of Æſculapius who have ſo ſtrenuouſly engaged in its ſupport. It is aſtoniſhing, that an article of ſuch univerſal importance ſhould have continued, for more than ſeven years, a matter of doubt and uncertainty. Not one family in the whole United Empire is unconcerned in the determination; and the College of Phyſicians is loudly called on to publiſh their decided opinion.

"There may be *ſome good*," Dr. Moſeley's obſerves, "in the Cow Pox, if we can bring it under proper management. If it be only a *temporary ſecurity* againſt the Small Pox, it may ſtill be turned to ſome account; but it never muſt be relied on for any *durable purpoſe*."

The Report of the third Jennerian Feſtival (p. 521) is ſo ſtrongly at variance with the writings of Dr. Moſeley, that they can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have been publiſhed at the ſame æra. If Dr. Jenner and his friends are correct, Dr. Moſeley muſt be egregiouſly wrong. If Dr. Moſeley, on the contrary, be founded in his aſſertions (and his veracity and long-eſtabliſhed character are at ſtake on the iſſue), it becomes the province of the Medical Council of the Jennerian Society to refute his pamphlet. Eighteen ſtrong caſes are ſelected, out of nearly a thouſand which have come to Dr. Moſeley's knowledge, of "the *miſchief* and *failure* of the Cow-pox;" which he boldly pronounces to be "a medical experiment, commenced without due diſcrimination, extended by a raſh tranſgreſſion over the bounds of reaſon, and, after the fulleſt conviction of its inutility, obſtinately continued by the moſt degrading relapſe of Philoſophy that ever diſgraced the civilized world."—We earneſtly hope the *pudet hæc opprobria* will not be found ſo applicable, as the *potuiſſe refelli*.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. HAMPER's private notes are delivered as he mentions. We thank him for the offer of a book, not now wanted.

FLETCHING church, *Suſſex*, in our next; with PHYSICIEN on the Barometer at *Hull*; "Memoirs of Mr. F. Bray," SUSSEXIENSIS; Congreve's Dedication; &c. &c.

In anſwer to ANTIQUITATUM STUDIOSUS, our Correſpondents are *Volunteers*.

ODE

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.
By H. J. PYE, ESQ. P. L.

HIGH on the * winding ſhores ſublime,
That Thames imperial waves divide,
Majeſtic in the garb of Time, [ſilver tide;
Where yon proud dome frowns on the
Honour's and Knighthood's bright abode,
By Nobles, Warriors, Patriots trod,
What time from Gallia's vanquiſh'd coaſt,
Returning with his victor hoſt,
Triumphant Edward rear'd, on high,
The banner'd mead of chivalry;
While eminent above the reſt,
With ſable arms and ſnowy creſt,
The youthful Hero grac'd his ſide,
His Country's and his Sovereign's pride;
From ev'ry clime, lo! Glory calls
Her votaries to yon trophied walls;
Binds her fair guerdon round each loyal breaſt, [Worth oppreſs'd.
And bids them combat Pride, and ſuccour

The notes of Triumph ſwell again!
Lo, Windſor boaſts as high a train
Of Royal Youths, as brave as thoſe
Who frown'd defeat on Edward's foes;
Of Royal Nymphs, as fair a race
As crown'd Philippa's chaſte embrace;
Around their King, their ſire, they ſtand,
A valiant and a beauteous band,
Conſpicuous ſhining 'mid the reſt,
In Chivalry's firſt honours dreſs'd,
For Cambria's Prince, for George's Heir,
Albion prefers this ardent prayer;
Thine be the ſacred wreath of virtuous praiſe,
Thine youthful Edward's fame, but crown'd with length of days!

Oh! ſtill, as this auſpicious morn
Awakes the Muſe's votive lays,
May peace, and health, and fame adorn
The tributary ſtrain ſhe duteous pays;
And while where'er his Navies ride,
Where'er his Legions bend their courſe,
Oppreſſive Rage and giant Pride
Yield to his firm, but temperate force!
Guarded he ſtands from inroad's fear,
By Freedom's ſhield, by Valour's ſpear;
Though dark Deſpair, and Shame, and Woe, [brow,
Lurk in the wreaths that bind the guilty
In George's diadem reſplendent ſhine,
Glory's unſullied beams, and Virtue's gems divine.

FAREWELL OF THE
HERMIT† OF DRONNINGGAARD.

VAIN would Life's pilgrim ling'ring on his way [day:
Snatch the ſhort reſpite of a ſummer's

* The name of Windſor is derived from Winding Shore.

† Dronninggaard is one of the moſt romantic ſpots in Denmark, and had long been ſo celebrated, when one who, weary

Pale Sorrow, l
Still finds a te
Still breaks h
willing
To weep and
E'en he, who
morn
Have found
From all he
away,
Far, far from
Muſt leave the
Its twilight
ſtream
Streams, whe
And back ret
O, yet once
repeat
And bid farev
Once more a
wave,
In weeping m
Ere yet a tho
Conſuming
Pleaſures th
pains,
Virtue in wa
Vice proud
wind,
And all the
Yet e'en
come
Sorrow, thy
There cloſe t
away
There drop
There ſleeps
hearts
There Love,
O! grant
repoſe
'Tis thus m
Spring from
ful te
On all it lea
Save once, p
light
O'er Dronni
murn
The ſacred
O'er her ſoft
dew;
May once, i
Breathe its l
lemn

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of the pomp
camps, raiſe
he might pa
all the auſte
ſingular foli
when accide
ſociety. Th
ture, he co
and patheti
tranſlated fr
eſq.

Lament, ſweet ſpot, thy charms muſt wither'd be,
And linger e'en from Heav'n to ſigh for thee!

INSCRIPTION *to the Memory of* CAPTAIN CHRISTENSEN, *of Krajore, in Norway, who died in Conſequence of a Bite from a mad Dog.*

By JOHN CARR, *Eſq.*

AH! hapleſs ſtranger! who without a tear
Can this ſad record of thy fate ſurvey?
No angry tempeſt laid thee breathleſs here,
Nor hoſtile ſword, nor Nature's ſoft decay.

The fond Companion of thy pilgrim feet,
Who watch'd when thou would'ſt ſleep, and moan'd if miſs'd,
Until he found his maſter's face ſo ſweet,
Impreſs'd with death the hand he oft had kiſs'd.

And here, remov'd from Love's lamenting eye, [found;
Far from thy native cat'racts' awful roar
Thy duſky foreſts' penſive ſigh,
Thy poor remains repoſe on alien ground:
Yet Pity oft ſhall ſit beſide thy ſtone,
And ſigh as tho' ſhe mourn'd a brother gone.

THE WOUNDED MIND.

TO A FRIEND.

BY MR. PRATT.

TO all the ills of varying life,
To public and to private ſtrife,
To loſs of pleaſure, comfort, wealth,
And e'en that loſs of loſſes—health:
To theſe, the ſuff'rer man's reſign'd;
To all things but A WOUNDED MIND.

But foul Detraction's felon breath
Is ſharper than the ſting of Death,
And ſerpent Envy's aſpic tongue,
Whoſe venom in the dark is flung,
What ſuff'rer is to theſe reſign'd?
For theſe produce A WOUNDED MIND.

Oh! for ſuch poiſons ſlow and ſure,
Say, what can miniſter a cure?
What potent herb, or mental balm,
'Midſt theſe the ſuff'rer man can calm?
What healing med'cine can he find
To anodyne A WOUNDED MIND?

Yes, there's a cure! and one alone,
And that, my injured Friend, 's your own:
The God, the God within the breaſt
Shall charm the ſuff'rer man to reſt:
This was by Heav'n itſelf aſſign'd
A TRIUMPH for THE WOUNDED MIND.

Mr. URBAN, *Weſterham, June* 5.

THE ſimilarity of circumſtances of your correſpondent R, of Portſmouth and myſelf, in having each of us a ſon in India, and uſually commemorating their reſpective birth-days, &c. in your publication, by ſome little poetical effuſions of parental regard, has induced me to wiſh for an opportunity of paying that ſort of tribute to the merit of his lines which in point of compoſition and ſentiment they eminently claim; particularly thoſe ſelected in your Review, p. 153. I have not by any means ſucceeded to my own ſatisfaction in what I have written on the ſubject; for there are ſome very obvious defects which yet I muſt confeſs myſelf unable to remedy. W. B.

TO I. P. ROBERDEAU, ESQ.

On peruſing the Lines written on his Son's Birth-day, January 5, 1803, and inſerted in the Review for the Gentleman's Magazine of February laſt.

THOU whoſe parental breaſt hath known, like mine,
The ſhock, the anguiſh of a parting hour,
When the dear object of thy fondeſt cares,
Was to embark for India's diſtant ſhore;

When the dread ſummons came to be on-board, [ſand,
And his laſt footſteps preſs'd the wat'ry
How would, in ſad perſpective, riſe to view [land!
The years of abſence from his native

And when the pow'rs of viſion could no more
Diſcern the leſs'ning ſail upon the deep,
He who alone the winds and waves controuls, [weep,
Alone could comfort when you turn'd to

Impell'd by ſentiments of equal force,
Congenial minds regard not time or ſpace;
They kindred claim with whom theſe ties prevail,
And e'en a ſtranger finds a brother's place.

Where Feeling, Piety, and Genius meet,
With int'reſt warm and true I mark the page; [hopes,
May each lov'd youth fulfil a father's
And form the bleſſings of declining age!

Mature in virtue and by fortune grac'd,
Return to cloſe our day of life in peace!
When ev'ry paſt endearment ſhall revive,
And all our vain inquietudes ſhall ceaſe.

But ſhould we not theſe ardent wiſhes gain,
Still let the riſing murmur be repreſs'd,
The Power Supreme in all events ador'd,
Through time and to eternity be bleſs'd.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, 1805.

WHILE the vaſt rolls of each ſucceeding age
Swell with atchievements of renown,
And bring tranſmiſſive honours down
To recent view in Hiſtory's ample page;

The

The willing Muſe moſt gladly would combine
Her tributary offerings, and beſtow
Her duteous praiſe on thoſe who greatly ſhine, [below
Philanthropiſts, whom Heav'n has plac'd
To ſtay the vengeful ire of Death's impending blow.

Say, ye rejoicing Parents, who beheld
A Son, who lay a lifeleſs corſe,
Fell'd by the gloomy Tyrant's force,
That o'er his harmleſs prey in triumph ſwell'd, [paints the ſcene,
Do not your hearts while Mem'ry
Glow with delight from gratitude ſincere,
To that bright Art that interpos'd between,
And caus'd the lamp of life to re-appear,
While renovated joy reſtrain'd the falling tear?

'Tis Heav'n affords the means; 'tis Heav'n approves,
And ſhall their generous efforts guide,
Whoſe time and wealth are thus employ'd; [loves;
Theſe are the deeds the Sire of Goodneſs
And while no earthly honours can ſuffice, [regard,
Or heav'n-born worth expreſs with due
Lo! in its native ſoil beyond the ſkies,
By him unfading trophies are prepar'd,
And his almighty love ſhall be its bright reward.

Tranſcendant Art, of univerſal good;
Recover'd thouſands ſtill expreſs
Their love to thee, and ſhall addreſs
Thy Providence in themes of gratitude.
Still may the Lord of life his bleſſings pour,
And to afflicted man his ſuccours bring;
Still may humane exploits from ſhore to ſhore,
Make the dejected heart exult and ſing,
In ceaſeleſs hymns of praiſe, to Heaven's eternal King.

Goſport, May 27. J. S.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF LOVE.

By Edmund Swift, Esq.

THE occaſion that gave riſe to the following poem may require explanation.—A Lady had preſented to the Author an emblematical drawing, accompanied with the following lines:

"Tel fut l'Amour au Siécle d'Or—
On ne le trouve plus, mais on le cherche encore—
N'offrant qu'un cœur a la Beauté,
Auſſi nud que la Verité,
Sans armes comme l'Innocence,
Sans ailes comme la Conſtance."

SOFT as the down deſcends to deck
The plumage of the Cygnet's neck,
Soft as the ſilent Zephyrs breathe,
Nor wake the ſlumbering wave beneath,
Thy pencil's light and ſhadowy line
Deſcribes the delicate deſign:—
Union of taſte and ſkill! to prove
"Such in the Golden Age was Love."

See where yon infant Cupid ſtands:—
His arm the ſubject globe commands;—
There pours his torch, the living fire
Of Joy and Hope, and bold Deſire;
Around his altar lies the bow,
That lays the ſtrongeſt warrior low;
And darts of thrilling force, that prove
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

Yet why, where Love, in height ſublime,
Triumphant rules o'er Fate and Time,
Where his full quiver's feathery pride
Proclaims o'er all his empire wide;
Why on his altar's trophied baſe
Would'ſt thou the name of Friendſhip trace?
Not to this heart can Friendſhip * prove,
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

Friendſhip, the cold reluctant name
Would quench the warmeſt tendereſt flame:
See, where Love lights his living lamp!
The ſacred fire ſhall Friendſhip damp?
Love's arrow in my breaſt I feel;
No wound of Love can Friendſhip heal,
Ah! never can thy Friendſhip prove
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

And "cannot Love on earth be found,
Though ſought of all the world around?"
Is the bright charm thine hand pourtray'd
Now vaniſh'd to an empty ſhade?
Ah, no!—within this faithful breaſt,
Still reigns the power of Love confeſt;
And ſtill to thee its truth ſhall prove,
"Such in the Golden Age was Love."

Ah, me! methinks I hear thee ſay,
No hearts the power of Love obey;
No conſtant Bards his aid invoke;
No Boſoms ſeek his flowery yoke;
Stern Avarice breaks his trampled bow:
The myrtle withers on his brow,
While ſcarce a leaf remains to prove,
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

I bend to Love's triumphant throne,
"I give to thee one heart alone."
Ah! when far hence compell'd to go,
I drag the torturing chain of Woe,
Thō' many a fair may ſeek mine eye,
To thee I'll pour the faithful ſigh:
And, ſpite of Time and Abſence, prove,
"Such in the Golden Age was Love."

See Love in native beauty riſe!
Like "Truth," the god rejects diſguiſe;
Like "Innocence," he bears no arms
To ſhield his breaſt from vain alarms;
Like "Conſtancy," unwont to ſtray,
He ſpreads no wing to ſpeed away.
How well Emilia's hand can prove,
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

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* The word L'Amitié was inſcribed on the drawing.

Oh,

Oh, dare I hope the beauteous maid
Her Alfred's heart had there pourtray'd!
That heart like "Truth," each thought unveil'd,
No wandering wiſh from her conceal'd;
Like "Innocence," unarm'd to bear
The wound her eye inflicted there;
And, firm as "Conſtancy," ſhould prove,
"This is the Golden Age of Love."

THE ECLIPSE.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF ACHMED ANDEIBEILI.
BY CHARLES FOX.

WITHOUT a ſhade, where beams the Orient light? [thorn?
Where blooms the lovely roſe without a
Is there a day without ſucceeding night?
Is there a MAN to no MISFORTUNE born?

Is there a SULTAN free from cares of ſtate?
Is there a VIZIER free from anxious dread?
Is there a CHIEFTAIN with ſucceſs elate,
Where FORTUNE hangs not on a ſpider's thread?

Is there a ſea unruffled by a ſtorm,
Or rock-fenc'd ſhore unbeaten by the main?
Is there a ſky no tempeſts e'er deform,
Or cloud that melts not into falling rain?

Ev'n now the glorious SUN eclips'd I ſee;
Deep ſunk in ſhadows, lo! his beams decay: [favour me,
Why then ſhould proſperous Fortune
Thro' life's dim circle with a cloudleſs ray? [mind,
Grant me, juſt GOD! a calm unfetter'd
A humble heart in all to thee reſign'd.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN,

On the Citadel at Plymouth, returning as the Ship in which her Huſband ſailed diſappeared.

By the Rev. WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES, *Prebendary of Saliſbury, and Chaplain to his H. R. H. the* PRINCE OF WALES.

I ſee the dim ſail no more,
It is paſs'd like the track of the wind;
And THOU may'ſt forget, on ſome far ſever'd ſhore,
The friend thou haſt left behind.
But ev'ry warm bleſſing my ſoul can beſtow,
Go with thee wide over the main;
And may'ſt thou, oh! never my wretchedneſs know, [again!
'Till we meet—meet in tranſport—

Thy voice—now I hear it no more—
That ſpoke ſo endearing and kind;
I hear but the ſound of the ſurges that roar,
And the ſea bird that cries in the wind:
And cold hangs the evening, the rack hurries faſt,
And wet is my hair with the rain!
O! how many a night ſhall be heavily paſt,
Ere I reſt on thy boſom again.

When darkneſs deſcends on the ſea
Will THOU to thy cabin retire,
And think, with a tear of affection, on me
And my deſolate evening fire?
How mournful, alas, will that evening low'r!
I ſhall watch, as it falls, the cold rain;
And count ev'ry night, ev'ry morn, ev'ry hour,
'Till I reſt on thy boſom again!

EPITAPH ON A YOUNG LADY,

who died, on her return to ENGLAND, *as ſoon as ſhe beheld the Shore.*

HERE, if on earth there yet one ſpark remains [ſtains,
Of pious zeal, which no falſe fervour
Here, at Suſanna's tomb, devoutly kneel,
Confeſs that Providence you all muſt feel,
Let Candour here, her life, her virtues paint, [faint.
And while you ſcan the mortal, bleſs the
In diſtant climes departed health ſhe fought, [bought;
Not deem'd one moment's eaſe too dearly
Patience ſuſtain'd her in the path of Grief,
And Death adminiſter'd a fond relief;
And, while Submiſſion rul'd her aching breaſt, [ſuppreſt
Her faith nor ſickneſs quell'd nor life
She heard her Saviour's call! beheld the ſhore! [more,
Then ſunk with weakneſs, ſunk to riſe no
Till the laſt trump its warning voice ſhall give
To her, who liv'd to die, then died to live.

ODE TO SPRING.

HASTE!, lovely virgin! dove-ey'd Spring!
(Thy robe of tendereſt green)
Waving thy vermeil-tinctur'd wing
Mild o'er the verdant ſcene,
Around thy ſteps let young Deſire,
Whilſt Hope attunes the melting lyre,
In airy meaſures move;
Lead hither Mirth with ſparkling eye,
Fantaſtic-footed Revelry,
And ſoftly-ſmiling Love.

Thee, Nymph! the woodland warblers hail
In mazy thrilling notes; [gale
To thee, ſweet maid, each murm'ring
In dying cadence floats.
Haſte! o'er the varied landſcape ſtrow
The hyacinth of ſnowy hue,
The violet's purple glow:
Haſte! ſhed thy fragrant airs around,
And lightly o'er the daiſied ground
Thy dewy mantle throw. Whilſt

Whilſt Philomela breathes her ſtrain
Sad to the whiſpering breeze;
Whilſt Zephyr parts upon the plain,
And dies amid the trees;
When Cynthius wakes the roſy dawn,
Soft let me rove the enamel'd lawn,
Immers'd in penſive joys;
Or, ſtretch'd along yon wild hill's brow,
View the tranſlucent rill below,
Or gaze the vivid ſkies.

No longer wrapt in Winter drear
Waves the ſequeſter'd grove;
Joy renovates the ſmiling year,
And Nature wakes to Love.
But, o'er the cold relentleſs tomb,
Ah! when ſhall Spring exulting bloom,
And Pleaſure's flow'rets blow? [urn,
When, o'er the dew-damp mould'ring
Shall the pale virgin ceaſe to mourn,
And wipe the ſtreams of Woe?

AN ADDRESS TO MY TAPER.
BY JOHN BLAIR LINN, M. A.

MY Taper, lend thy glimmering ray,
O give me all thy little light,
Departed is the orb of day,
And o'er the city falls the night.

The buſtle of the paſſing throng,
The chariots rattling by the door,
The loud and boiſt'rous vender's ſong,
Strike on my ſtartling ear no more.

Now gathering ſtorms the ſky o'erſpread,
And ſweep with ruffian-blaſts the plain,
Now on my window and my ſhed
Deſcends the chill and beating rain.

Protected from the angry ſky,
Bleſs'd with the ſmile of kind repoſe,
Still may I know Compaſſion's ſigh,
And keenly feel for others' woes.

On ſuch a night, old legends tell [caſt),
(While louring clouds the ſky o'er-
Aerial beings pour their yell,
And ſpread their pinions to the blaſt.

On ſuch a night did Shakſpeare hear
His Ariel ſinging his wild ſtrains;
On ſuch a night his liſt'ning ear
Heard ſpirits chaunting on the plains.

O! then, on this enchanting page,
My taper, throw thy friendly beam—
And let me mark the long-paſt age
And rove along Ilyſſus' ſtream.

O let me catch that matchleſs ſong,
Which comes from old Achaia's lyre,
And, wafted to th' Olympic throng,
Baſk in the blaze of Pindar's fire.

How faſt thy ſlender form decays!
Still, ſtill a little longer ſtay;
Now in the ſocket falls thy blaze—
It flutters, and it dies away.

How like thy dim and dying flame
The ſons of Genius and of Lore!
Whoſe ſouls, too ardent for their frame,
Burn till their pulſe can beat no more.

OVID *in Exile to the* BIRD *of* VENUS.
From the French of the Marquis de PEZZAY,
By E. COXE, *Eſq.*

HITHER direct thy rapid flight,
And on theſe plains, ſweet dove,
The Muſe thy kindneſs ſhall repay [alight:
With ſofteſt ſtrain, and ſweeteſt lay.
Oh! come, nor heed this freezing ſky—
For in my boſom thou ſhalt lie;
Which yet has warmth, and can unchill
Thy ſtiffen'd wing, and frozen bill.
Dear Bird! I will not keep thee long,
For thou ſhall take this tender ſong—
This tender ſong! which Love inſpires
With his own pure and faithful fires.
Thy roſy beak ſhall ſwiftly bear
The precious charge along the air,
In diſtant climes, my fair to meet,
And lay it at my Julia's feet.
Soon as her gentle heart ſhall know
How oft my tears (that nightly flow,
And are each riſing morn renew'd)
Thy ſilver plumage have bedew'd;
She will reward thee with a kiſs;
But, grateful for that balmy bliſs,
Return, and with her anſwer fly
To him who muſt without it die.

IMPROMPTU ON THE RIGHT HON.
HENRY LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

ABOVE the common race of men he ſtood, [ſtate;
Deſign'd by Heav'n to ornament our
His God had form'd him faithful, wiſe, and good:— [him great.
His King thoſe virtues prov'd, and made
January 5, 1805. OSMAN.

A CAUTION
to the GOVERNORS *of King* EDWARD'S *Free Grammar-ſchool in* BIRMINGHAM,
on hearing of their intention to augment the Salary of the Rev. JOHN DARWALL,
one of the Aſſiſtant Maſters.

PROMPT by a liberal heart, your liberal hand [mand;
Might Approbation's fav'ring voice com-
But O! beware!
Should Darwall's *merit* your criterion be,
By him, in ſtony ſtate,
Who decorates your gate*,
I ſwear!
You'll make a bankrupt of your treaſury.
June 5, 1805. WILLIAM HAMPER.

EPITAPH ON A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN,
occaſioned by the death of a poor curate in the Weſt of ENGLAND, *a moſt worthy and excellent character; with an income of* 30*l. a Year.*

THO' poor on earth, nor honour'd with a buſt; [eyes,
Tho' mean and worthleſs in the Biſhop's
Tho' now ſo low and humbled to the duſt,
Yet to preferment thou ſhalt ſurely riſe!
CANTIUM.

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* Edward VI.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

April 1.

Mr. *Martin* of Galway moved for a copy of the evidence and proceedings held in Ireland againſt C. Grogan, eſq. It was oppoſed by Lord *Caſtlereagh*, on the ground that Grogan had been fairly tried, and juſtly executed. Mr. Martin, however, ſtrongly controverted this ſtatement; he maintained that he had been unjuſtly condemned; and the object of his motion was to remove the attainder from his unhappy family. The motion was carried.

An account of perſons taken up under the Act for ſeizing ſuſpected perſons in Great Britain and Ireland, was ordered to be preſented.

The Militia Reduction Bill, after ſome objections from the Marquis of *Douglas*, and Meſſrs. *Sheridan*, *Fox*, *Windham*, and *Giles*, was paſſed.

April 2.

In a Committee on the Iriſh Volunteering Bill, Sir *J. Newport* ſuggeſted the poſſibility of converting that Militia into a more diſpoſeable force, by providing for the families of the Volunteers into the Line. The women, after their huſbands had embarked for foreign ſervice, were reduced to abſolute ſtarvation.

Mr. *Pitt*, obſerved on the firſt point, that any alteration would be attended with great difficulty, as there were no Poor Laws or pariſhes in Ireland where relief could be afforded, unleſs it was extended to other deſcriptions of force than Militia. With regard to the ſecond point, a bounty of a guinea and a half had laſt war been allowed each woman to carry her home; and it was very probable the ſame allowance would again be made.

Colonel *Bagwell* ſaid a few words in ſupport of Sir J. Newport's ſuggeſtions; after which the Bill was committed.

April 3.

Leave was given for a Bill to render more effectual the proviſions of the London Dock Act, and for another to amend that for building Glebe Houſes in Ireland.

Papers were ordered relative to the claims for compenſation made by the Attorney and Solicitor General of Ireland under the Union Act, as they continued to receive 1200 l. *per annum*.

H. of Lords.

April 4.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* explained the nature of the Militia Reduction Bill.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* was for keeping up the forces nearer to their uſual amount. He had many more objections to the meaſure; but he chiefly dwelt on the diſcouragement which it gave riſe to among the Militia Officers.

Lord *Buckinghamſhire* ſaid, it was the intention of Government, at the time the Militia was raiſed, to maintain it at its full amount, which would have been done but for the Act of laſt Seſſion, which provided for its reduction.

Lords *Cawdor*, *Suffolk*, and *Carnarvon*, ſpoke at length againſt the meaſure; which was ſupported by the Duke of *Montroſe*, and Lords *Weſtmoreland*, *Boringdon*, and *Camden*: when, on a diviſion, there were for ſecond reading 102; againſt 48.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *May*, on a motion for the ſecond reading of the Iriſh Lunatics Aſylum Bill, oppoſed the meaſure, and moved that it be read this day ſix months. The motion was carried, by which the Bill is loſt.

April 5.

Mr. *Barham* wiſhed to know whether proper meaſures had been taken for the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies; particularly what inſtructions had been given to Admiral Cochrane.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* objected to give the information required.

Mr. *St. John* then gave notice that he would ſpeedily move for Papers, to ſhew what had been our Naval force in the Weſt Indies laſt year.

In a Committee, the ſalaries of the Judges of the Vice-admiralty Courts were fixed as follow: Malta 3000 l.; Bahamas 2000 l.; Bermudas 2000 l.; with an annuity of 1000 l.

Mr. *Francis*, in a long ſpeech, took a view of the ſtate of India; the object of which was to ſhew, that in proportion as our extent of territory increaſed, our burthens and difficulties, with reſpect to that country, accumulated. He therefore moved, that the Houſe adheres to the principle of the Reſolution agreed to on the 28th May, 1782, and recognized by two Acts of Parliament, viz. "That to purſue ſchemes of conqueſt and extenſion of dominion in India, are meaſures repugnant to the wiſh, the honour, and the policy of this nation."

Lord *Caſtlereagh* made an able reply, in the courſe of which he ſaid, he muſt candidly confeſs that our political ſyſtem was neceſſary to the ſupport of that of our commerce: he defended the late war, on the ground that it was neceſſary to overthrow the power of M. Perron, whoſe income was 1,700,000 l. *per annum*, and whoſe

whoſe force amounted to 40,000 men! He concluded with moving the Order of the Day as an amendment, which was adopted, by a majority of 59, there being only 46 votes for the original motion.

April 8.

Mr. *Whitbread* roſe to make his promiſed motion, and paid ſome compliments to the gentlemen on the Committee of Naval Inquiry. He obſerved, that in the Report of the Commiſſioners, there are implicated, Lord Melville, Mr. A. Trotter, Mr. Wilſon, and Mr. Sprott. There was ſome inputation thrown on the Bank of England; and there was alſo an imputation againſt Mr. Pitt himſelf. The plain object of his motion this night was Lord Melville, Mr. Trotter being a ſubject of after-conſideration, againſt whom and others, he truſted, a proſecution would ſpeedily be commenced. With regard to the imputation againſt the Bank, it amounted to this: that the Bank had acted improperly in paying certain drafts, where the heads of ſervice were not ſpecified; and the charge againſt Mr. Pitt conſiſted in his having been apprized, years ago, that ſuch abuſes exiſted in the office of Treaſurer of the Navy, and that he had taken no ſteps to correct them. He next alluded to the power and patronage which Lord Melville had always poſſeſſed ſince his firſt introduction to office; touched upon the Reſolutions at the cloſe of the American War, for preventing the Paymaſters of the Forces from applying any ſums in their hands to private purpoſes; ſhewed that, to prevent ſuch ſpeculations, the ſaid Officers had been allowed a conſiderable increaſe of ſalary; proved that the office of Treaſurer of the Navy had been regulated by a Bill brought in by Lord Melville himſelf; and added, that he had ſtrong reaſons for ſuppoſing its execution was poſtponed to anſwer his Lordſhip's private emolument. He charged him, directly, with conniving at peculation with an individual; and reminded the Houſe, that his Lordſhip had himſelf brought forward a ſimilar accuſation againſt Sir T. Rumbold. Taking a view of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners in their examinations, and cenſuring in ſtrong terms the manner in which the perſons queſtioned had evaded direct anſwers, he inferred the ſtrongeſt preſumption of guilt: and, dwelling a long time upon this point, he moved a ſtring of Reſolutions, which ſtated the opinion of the Houſe as to the duties of the Treaſurer and Paymaſter of the Navy, and that Mr. Trotter, in employing the public money for private purpoſes, acted with the conſent of Lord Melville; that by ſuch connivance his Lordſhip had been guilty of a groſs violation of the Law, and a breach of duty; and that he has alſo acted inconſiſtent with his duty by applying the money for the ſervice of the Navy to other public ſervices.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, it was important that the facts of this caſe ſhould be clearly underſtood, which could only be the caſe by an impartial hearing. He could not help ſaying, that every means had been uſed to inflame the paſſions of the Houſe, and that means were reſorted to of exciting the public mind in certain publications reſpecting the way in which the Navy Pay-office was conducted, by which, as was ſaid, the ſeamen had no ready or effectual acceſs to the reward of their hard-earned labour. He had alſo to complain of Mr. Whitbread, for having given a moſt erroneous and miſtaken view of the caſe. He had ſaid, that the perſons blamed had had an opportunity of being tried; queſtions had been put to them; and they had been aſked whether they would anſwer, and criminate themſelves. Was this any think like a trial? The examination before the Commiſſioners of Inquiry had not the moſt diſtant reſemblance to a trial. Although it could be maintained that no inconvenience from theſe tranſactions had reſulted to the publick, yet it became the Houſe to diſapprove theſe tranſactions; he, however, had no heſitation in ſaying, that the circumſtances were not ſuch as to authorize them to come to ſuch a deciſion as Mr. W. pointed at. It would be preferable to refer the conſideration of the Report to a Select Committee of the Houſe, where every information would come forward; and on the report of that Committee the Houſe would be enabled to judge of the caſe before them with preciſion. After replying generally to ſeveral of the topics deſcanted on by Mr. W. he concluded by moving, as an amendment, that this Report be referred to the conſideration of a Select Committee. On the ſuggeſtion, however, of Mr. *Fox*, he agreed to propoſe the previous queſtion.

Lord *H. Petty* made a long and animated ſpeech in favour of the Reſolutions, in which he inſiſted that a breach of the Act of Parliament had been aſcertained, and that conſequently there could be no reaſon for poſtponing the deciſion of the Houſe. It was certain that immenſe ſums of the public money had been put to hazard, and that illegal gain had been made of it, with the privity of Lord Melville. The only thing to be inveſtigated was, the amount of the loſs and gain; and this part of the queſtion he had no objection to refer to the conſideration of a Select Committee. He particularly adverted to the dangerous conſequences which might have enſued, with reſpect to the intereſt of

of the public creditors, from ſuch a combination as appeared to have exiſted, of three perſons, one of whom was a jobber in the Funds, a ſecond had immenſe ſums of the public money at his diſpoſal, and a third was acquainted with all the ſecrets of Government. This was a combination from which more miſchief was to be apprehended, than from thoſe Jacobin Committees, which had formerly been the theme of ſo much declamation.

The *Attorney General* deprecated the paſſionate mode in which the ſubject was diſcuſſed. The Houſe could not, with propriety, come to a reſolution that the Act of Parliament had been violated, until it was fully in poſſeſſion of the circumſtances under which the ſuppoſed violation had been committed; a ſufficient reaſon why the buſineſs ſhould not be hurried.

Mr. *Tierney* and Mr. *G. Ponſonby* ſpoke in favour of the motion; and were followed by the *Maſter of the Rolls* in favour of the amendment.

Mr. *Canning* ſupported the motion for the previous queſtion, and contended, that a compliance with the letter of the Act was impoſſible. In the various departments of the Naval and Victualling ſervices, there were from 3 to 4000 accounts open for trifling ſums, ſome of them as low as from 7s. or 8s. to a pound. It was obvious that the greateſt inconvenience would ariſe from giving ſeparate orders on the Bank for the payment of ſuch ſmall accounts.

Mr. *Fox* declared, that, if the Houſe ſhould unhappily vote the previous queſtion, he ſhould be aſhamed to look his Conſtituents in the face. Not only the Britiſh publick, but all Europe would look to the conduct of the Houſe in deciding the preſent queſtion. He inſiſted that Lord M. by permitting his ſervant to violate the Law, had admittedly connived at that offence; that the honour of the Government was at ſtake by the tranſaction; and that Lord Melville's confeſſion would, in a Court of Juſtice, be admitted as evidence againſt him.

Lord *Andover*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, and Sir *Charles Price*, ſeverally ſpoke againſt the conduct of Lord Melville; and Lord *Caſtlereagh* ſupported the previous queſtion; when, on a diviſion, there appeared, for the original motion 216; for the previous queſtion 216: on which the Speaker gave his vote in favour of the original motion.

Mr. *Pitt* then propoſed to ſubſtitute in the 11th reſolution the words "has acted contrary to the intentions of the ſaid Act," inſtead of "has been guilty of a high breach of duty."

Mr. *Wilberforce* oppoſed this amendment. He ſaid the words in the original reſolution were not ſtronger than the caſe required.

A debate enſued, in which Meſſrs. *Sheridan*, *Grey*, *Whitbread*, *T. Grenville*, *Baſtard*, *Pitt*, &c. ſeverally ſpoke.

Mr. Pitt's amendment was, however, negatived without a diviſion, and the reſolution adopted.

II. OF LORDS.

April 19.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Marine Enliſtment, the Neutral Spaniſh Trade, the Neutral Ceded Iſlands, the American Trade, the Bengal Supreme Council, the Innkeepers Military Subſiſtence, and ſeven Private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* informed the Houſe, that Lord Melville had tendered his reſignation, which had been accepted by his Majeſty.

Mr. *Whitbread* then obſerved, that this reſignation, though expected, could not anſwer the great ends of public juſtice, or the deſigns of that Houſe: and the ſituation of the Country required that he ſhould perſevere; becauſe, if the Houſe were to proceed no farther, his Lordſhip might be reſtored to-morrow, and the Country again feel the conſequences of his maladminiſtration. He then paid many high compliments to the Speaker for his diſintereſted vote on Monday evening; and proceeded to give his opinion, that not only the head, but the inferior members of the combination, ought to claim attention, ſuch as Meſſrs. Trotter, Wilſon, &c.; and he in conſequence gave notice of his intention to move, that the Attorney General be directed to proceed againſt Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, in order that the publick may receive the profits derived from their illegal ſpeculation, which ought to be refunded to the Nation. He then deſcanted on the cenſurable appropriation of the money of the Navy to other ſervices, which was never practiſed before; alluded to the circumſtance of Lord Melville laſt year burning all his papers; and made ſome very ſevere comments on the manner in which Lord M. had lately obtained an annuity for his Lady, as well as one of 1500l. for himſelf, in addition to his other emoluments. At length he concluded with moving "that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to remove Lord Melville from all the offices he holds in the State, and from the Royal Councils and preſence, for ever."

Mr. *Canning* was of opinion, that to agree to ſuch a motion would not be to promote the ends of juſtice. It was abſurd to ſay that the reſignation of an office

fice was no atonement to Parliament, and then to accuſe Lord Melville of having *reſigned*. He even conceived that if Lord M. were in the leaſt degree guilty, the ſtep he had taken was all that could be expected from him. He proceeded to juſtify his own conduct for not diſmiſſing Mr. Trotter till the Houſe had decided on his criminality; and with reſpect to Mr. Wilſon, he declared his determination to retain him, there being no charges by which he was affected. He concluded with ſome very ſevere ſtrictures on the perſonal enmity of Lords St. Vincent and Grey towards Lord Melville and other individuals.

Mr. *Grey* diſclaimed with ſome indignation that his noble relation was under any obligation to Lord Melville; and expreſſed his firm opinion, that the Houſe could not, conſiſtently with its duty, ſuffer the Reſolutions of Monday night to remain as a dead letter.

He was ably anſwered by Mr. *Pitt*, who went over his former arguments, and condemnedthe groſs ſpirit of perſonality which had been evident in the diſcuſſion.

Meſſrs. *Ponſonby*, *Thornton*, *Barham*, *Windham*, *Canning*, and *Fox*, reſpectively delivered their ſentiments, which were chiefly in juſtification of alluſions that had been made to them, or explanatory of the ſentiments they had delivered on Monday:—Mr. *Fox*, however, ſpoke at much length, to ſhew that, out of reſpect for the publick, Mr. Trotter ought to have been diſmiſſed on the firſt appearance of the Tenth Report.

Mr. *Wilberforce* ſpoke to the ſame effect; and was followed by Mr. *Kinnaird*, who aſſerted, that Lord Melville had been a moſt bitter political opponent, and not deſerving of the encomiums of Mr. Canning.

The *Secretary at War* combated this aſſertion, and accuſed Mr. K. of baſe ingratitude, he having been treated in a moſt hoſpitable manner by the Nobleman he had reviled; in ſhort, the whole of the debate was remarkable for its acrimony and perſonal attacks.

The Houſe being decidedly hoſtile to his motion, Mr. *Whitbread* declined preſſing it to a diviſion, and in its room, moved, that the Reſolutions be laid before his Majeſty by the whole Houſe.

H. OF LORDS.

April 11.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Iriſh Militia, and Spirits Permit; the Bread Aſſize, Bowyer's Lottery, and ſeven Private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Roſe* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the office of Paymaſter of the Forces.

April 28.

The *Speaker* ſtated, that the Houſe had waited on his Majeſty, upon the 11th inſt. with the Reſolutions which had been ordered to be laid at the Throne, and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to return an anſwer to the following effect:

"His Majeſty will on all occaſions give the fulleſt attention to whatever may be the object of communication by his Commons, and on the preſent occaſion what they offered contained matter of great importance."

The Leith Harbour Bill was paſſed.

A Petition was preſented from Southwark, entreating the Houſe to ſift to the bottom the maſs of abuſes diſcovered by the Naval Commiſſioners.

Mr. *Grey* called the attention of the Houſe to what he termed an indecent libel, which had appeared in "The Oracle" of the preceding day: it attributed the preſent ſituation of Lord Melville to the effects of party rancour, and that he had been condemned without a trial. Mr. *Grey* then moved that the Printer and Publiſher be called to the bar; which was oppoſed by Mr. *Pitt*, on the ground, that for the Houſe to turn its attention to every thing indecent in the public newſpapers, would be unfair, as their own proceedings were often far from infallible. He therefore only hoped, that, if it was neceſſary to interfere, a ſingle inſtance ſhould not be ſelected, but that *every* attack upon the Houſe ſhould be noticed by their indignation.

Mr. *Grey* and Mr. *Fox* contended, that ſtrict impartiality in ſuch caſes was not conſiſtent with their duty; and the debate then turned upon the impropriety of keeping Mr. Wilſon in his office under the Treaſurer of the Navy, in conſequence of his implication with the affair of Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter.

Mr. *Canning* again expreſſed his determination not to diſmiſs him, as it was evident he had only acted as the agent of another, to whom he was ſubſervient.

After a long reply from Mr. *Fox*, and ſome obſervations from Mr. *Roſe* in defence of the conduct of Mr. Canning; Sir *C. Pole*, Preſident of the Commiſſion of Naval Inquiry, contradicted the ſtatement of the laſt-mentioned gentleman relative to the explanations given by Wilſon; and he declared that, ſo far from giving a proper explanation, the gentlemen were aſhamed that they had not ordered him to priſon for his prevarication. He alſo declared, that the Board had experienced the moſt formidable difficulties in gaining their information.

Dr.

Dr. *Laurence* conceived the paragraph alluded to in the higheſt degree libellous.

The *Solicitor General* defended the Treaſurer of the Navy; and Serjeant *Beſt* reprehended his conduct.

Meſſrs. *Sheridan* and *P. Moore* ſpoke to the ſame effect: and at length Mr. Stuart the printer was ordered to attend at the Bar.

Mr. *Whitbread* expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that no ſteps had been taken to evince his Majeſty's ſenſe of the importance of the Reſolutions of that Houſe. The Gazettes had not announced that Lord Melville's name had been expunged from the liſt of Privy Councillors. He wiſhed to know from Mr. Pitt whether he intended to recommend ſuch an expulſion to his Majeſty?

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, he did not feel himſelf bound to give any ſuch advice.

Mr. *Whitbread* then declared his intention of bringing forward his motion, which he had formerly withdrawn, on Tueſday next, and the object of which would be to appoint a Select Committee to make farther inquiry into the matters contained in the Tenth Report.

Mr. *Pitt*, after ſome prefatory remarks, in order to clear himſelf of a charge of having given notice of a ſimilar motion, moved as an amendment,

"That the Committee ſhould be employed to inquire into the particular application of the Naval Money to other purpoſes, and alſo to conſider of the Requiſitions made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, as to the iſſuing of money, and as to the debt due to the Crown by the late Mr. Jellico."

A long debate took place on this propoſition, in which the ſpeakers were Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Whitbread*, *Grenville*, *Banks*, *Beſt*, *Fonblanque*, *Alexander*, *Sheridan*, the *Attorney* and *Solicitor General*, Lord *H. Petty*, &c. when a diviſion being demanded, there were for the Amendment 229; againſt it 151. Majority 78.

Mr. *Whitbread* immediately preſented a liſt of perſons proper to form the Committee, but the mode was objected to by Mr. *Pitt*, who propoſed that they ſhould be choſen by ballot.

On this the Houſe again divided, when there appeared for the motion 251, againſt it 120. Majority 131.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, May 6. The following Diſpatch has been this day received by Earl Camden, K. G. from Lieut.-gen. Sir William Myers, bart. commanding his Majeſty's troops in the Windward and Leewatd Iſlands.

MY LORD, *Barbadoes, March* 9.

I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip a copy of a diſpatch from Brigadier-general Prevoſt, dated Dominica, 1ſt March. The details contained therein are ſo highly reputable to the brigadier-general, and the ſmall portion of troops employed againſt ſo numerous an enemy, that I have great ſatisfaction in recommending that their gallant exertions may be laid before his Majeſty: the zeal and talent manifeſted by the Brigadier-general upon this occaſion, it is my duty to preſent for his Royal conſideration; and at the ſame time I beg to be permitted to expreſs the high ſenſe I entertain of the diſtinguiſhed bravery of his Majeſty's troops, and the militia of the colony, employed upon that ſervice. The vigorous reſiſtance which the enemy have experienced, and the loſs which they have ſuſtained in this attack, muſt evince to them, that however inferior our numbers were on this occaſion, Britiſh troops are not to be hoſtilely approached with impunity; and, had not the town of Roſeau been accidentally deſtroyed by fire, we ſhould have little to regret, and much to exult in. Your Lordſhip will perceive by the returns, that our loſs in men, compared to that of the enemy, is but trifling; but I have ſincerely to lament that of Major Nunn, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment, whoſe wound is reported to be of a dangerous kind; he is an excellent man, and a meritorious officer.

I am, &c. W. MYERS.

Head-quarters, Prince Rupert's, Dominica, March 1.

Sir, About an hour before the dawn of day on the 22d ult. an alarm was fired at Scotſhead, and ſoon after a cluſter of ſhips was diſcovered off Roſeau. As our light increaſed, I made out five large ſhips, three frigates, two brigs, and ſmall craft, under Britiſh colours, a ſhip of three decks carrying a flag at the mizen. The frigates ranged too cloſe to Fort Young, I ordered them to be fired on, and ſoon after, 19 large barges, full of troops, appeared coming from under the lee of the other ſhips, attended and protected by an armed ſchooner, full of men, and ſeven other boats, carrying carronades. The Engliſh flag was lowered, and that of France hoiſted. A landing was immediately attempted on my left flank, between the town of Roſeau and the poſt of Cachecrow. The light infantry of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment were the firſt on the march to

to ſupport Capt. Senant's company of militia, which, throughout the day, behaved with great gallantry. It was immediately ſupported by the grenadiers of the 46th regiment. The firſt boats were beat off, but the ſchooner and one of the brigs coming cloſe in-ſhore, to cover the landing, compelled our troops to occupy a better poſition, a defile leading to the town. At this moment I brought up the grenadiers of the St. George's regiment of militia, and ſoon after the remainder of the 46th, and gave over to Major Nunn theſe brave troops, with orders not to yield the enemy one inch of ground. Two field-pieces (an amuzette and a ſix-pounder) were brought into action for their ſupport, under the the command of Serjeant Creed, of the 46th regiment, manned by additional gunners and ſailors. Theſe guns, and a 24-pounder from Melville-battery, ſhook the French advancing column, by the execution they did. I ſent two companies of the St. George's militia, under the command of Lieut.-col. Conſtable, and a company of the 46th, to prevent the enemy from getting into the rear of the poſition occupied by Major Nunn. On my return, we found the Majeſteaux, of 120 guns, lying oppoſite to Fort Young, pouring into the town and batteries her broadſides, followed by the other ſeventy-fours, and frigates, doing the ſame. Some artillery, ſeveral captains of merchantmen, with their ſailors, and the artillery militia, manned five 24-pounders, and three eighteens, at the fort, and five twenty-fours at Melville's-battery, and returned an uninterrupted fire. From the firſt poſt red-hot ſhot were thrown. At about 10 o'clock, A. M. Major Nunn, moſt unfortunately for his Majeſty's ſervice, whilſt faithfully executing the orders I had given, was wounded, I fear, mortally. This did not diſcourage the brave fellows. Capt. O'Connell, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment, received the command and a wound, almoſt at the ſame time; however, the laſt circumſtance could not induce him to give up the honour of the firſt, and he continued in the field, animating his men, and reſiſting the repeated charges of the enemy, until about one o'clock, when he obliged the French to retire from their advanced poſition with great ſlaughter. It is impoſſible for me to do juſtice to the merit of that officer. You will, I doubt not, favourably report his conduct to his Majeſty, and at the ſame time that of Capt. James, who commanded the 46th, and Capt. Archibald Campbell, who commanded the grenadiers of the 46th. Foiled and beat off on the left, the right flank was attempted, and a conſiderable force was landed near Morne Daniel. The regulars not exceeding 200, employed on the left in o the advance of their colums, confi 2000 men, could afford me no re ment; I had only the right wing St. George's regiment of militia to them, of about 100 men. They a with ſpirit, but unfortunately the flood in ſo cloſe to the ſhore to pro diſembarkation, that after receivir ſtructive fire, they fled back and c the heights of Woodbridge eſtate. it was, that a column of the marched up to Morne Daniel, and the redoubt, defended by a ſmall ment, which, after an obſtinate re they carried.—On my left, Capt. nell was gaining ground, notwithſt a freſh ſupply of troops and ſever pieces which had been brought o by the enemy.—I now obſerved column climbing the mountain t his rear. The town, which had b ſome time in flames, was only p by a light howitzer, and a 6-pou the right, ſupported by part of th company of the St. George's re The enemy's large ſhips in Wood bay out of the reach of my guns, a flank gained, and my retreat to Rupert's almoſt cut off, I determi one attempt to keep the ſovereignty Iſland, which the excellent troops warranted. I ordered the militia main at their poſts, except ſuch inclined to encounter more hardſh ſevere ſervice; and Capt. O'Conne the 46th, under the command o James, and the light company of Weſt India regiment, were dire make a forced march to Prince R I then allowed the Preſident to en terms for the town of Roſeau; a demanded from the French gene private property ſhould be reſpecte that no wanton or diſgraceful ſhould be allowed. This done, tended by Brigade-major Prevoſt, puty Quarter-maſter-general Ho the militia forces, I croſſed the and in 24 hours, with the aid of habitants, and the exertions of the I got to this garriſon on the 23d. four days continued march, thro moſt difficult country, I might alm exiſting. Capt. O'Connell joined Prince Rupert's, wounded himſe bringing in his wounded, with a the Royal Artillery, and the proc mains of the 46th regiment, and Weſt India light company. I ſooner got to the fort than I ordere to be drove in, and took meaſures time a ſtore of water from the rive bay. I found my ſignals to Lie Broughton, from Roſeau, made to the enemy had landed, had been r

, in conſequence, he had made judicious arrangements his gar- uld allow of for the defence of ortant poſt. On the 25th I re- e letter of ſummons I have now our to tranſmit, from General of La Grange, and, without delay, reply you will find accompanying the 27th the enemy's cruizers about the head; however, the s tender (Vigilante) came in, and ed by our guns. I landed Mr. on, her commander, and his aſſiſt in the defence we were pre- make. As far as can be collected, y had about 4000 men on-board, whole of their force was com- diſembark before they gained an ground. I truſt this diſpatch to 'Connell, to whom I beg to refer s ſervices entitle him to conſide- I am much indebted to the zeal and ent of Fort-adjutant Gualy, who acceſſary to the execution of my I cannot paſs unnoticed the very ike conduct of Lieut. Wallis, of giment, to whom I had entruſted t of Cachecrow, or Scotſhead; ng our retreat, he ſpiked his guns, d his ammunition, and immedi- mmenced his march to join me e Rupert's, with his detachment; of Lieut. Shaw, of the ſame re- who acted as an officer of artil- d behaved with uncommon cool- l judgment, whilſt on the battery, at preſence of mind in ſecuring the of the additional gunners belong- the 46th regiment. On the 27th, vying a contribution on Roſeau, my reimbarked, and hovered that l the next about this poſt. This g the French fleet is ſeen off the end of Guadaloupe, under eaſy ur loſs, you will perceive by the I have the honour to tranſmit, onſiderable, when compared with nowledged by the enemy, which d ſeveral officers of rank, and 00 others. GEO. PREVOST.

ut. Sir W. Myers, bart.

As I find I cannot ſpare Capt. ell from the duty of this garriſon, refer you to the maſter of a neutral who has engaged to deliver this .

[TRANSLATION.]

he General of Diviſion La Grange, is Excellency General Prevoſt, &c.

quarters at Roſeau, the 5th Ventoſe, Year 13, February 25.

General of Diviſion La Grange, Officer of the Legion of Honour, or-general of the Gendarmerie, nder in Chief of the troops of the ion of the Leeward iſlands.

GENERAL,—Before I commence any military operations againſt the Fort into which it appears that you have retired, I ſhall fulfil a preliminary duty, authoriſed and practiſed by civilized nations. You are aware, no leſs than myſelf, of the nature of your poſition, and of the entire inutility of occaſioning any further effuſion of blood. You witneſſed with grief the melancholy fate of the town of Roſeau; my firſt endeavours on entering it were to iſſue orders for ſtopping the progreſs of the conflagration; but, unfortunately, conſiderable deſtruction had already taken place. The want of neceſſaries is ever attended with the moſt cruel conſequences, the evils of which can eaſily be calculated. This conſideration is more than ſufficient, without reference to the particular circumſtances in which you are placed, to induce you to accept the honourable conditions that I am ready to grant you, and thus to preſerve the intereſting inhabitants of this colony from freſh calamities, which are inſeparable from the occurrences of war. I beg you, General, to make me an early communication of your anſwer; and, in the mean time, to receive the aſſurance of the high conſideration which I have for you. I have the honour to ſalute you.

(Signed) LA GRANGE.

Head-quarters, Prince Rupert's, Feb 25.

SIR, I have had the honour to receive your letter. My duty to my King and Country is ſo ſuperior to every other conſideration, that I have only to thank you for the obſervations you have been pleaſed to make on the often inevitable conſequences of war. Give me leave, individually, to expreſs the greateſt gratitude for your humanity and kind treatment of my wife and children; at the ſame time to requeſt a continuance thereof, not only to her and them, but towards every other object you may meet with.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.

Killed and Wounded in the actions of the 22d of February, 1805, at Point Michael, Morne Daniel, and Roſeau.

Total.—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, and 19 rank and file, killed; 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, and 18 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 6 rank and file taken by the enemy.

Names of the Officers Wounded.—Capt. Colin Campbell, of the 46th regiment; Major Nunn and Capt. O'Connell, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment.

N. B. Three ſailors wounded, excluſive of the Militia, from which no return has been received, but whoſe loſs is conſiderable. JAMES PREVOST, Maj. of Brig.

Brimſtone-hill, St. Kitt's, March 8.

Sir, I did myſelf the honour of writing to

to you on the 27th inſt. by the mail-boat, to ſay that intelligence had been received here, on that morning of the arrival of a French force at Dominica, and the ſteps I had taken to make ſuch circumſtances known to Government. I loſt no time in placing this garriſon in the beſt ſtate to repel any attack that might be made by the enemy, and increaſing the proviſions to a quantity ſufficient to maintain a garriſon of 500 men for three months, which was, by the exertions of the reſident Commiſſary, effected on the 1ſt inſt. I have now to inform you, that on the morning of the 5th inſt. a French ſquadron, conſiſting of 5 line of battle ſhips (one a three-decker), three frigates, two brigs of war, and a ſchooner, with, according to accounts ſince received, 3,500 men on-board, appeared off Nevis-point, and ſtood in for Baſſeterre, where the frigates only anchored. I did not think it conſiſtent with the ſafety of this garriſon to divide the ſmall force of regular troops under my command; and the militia being found inadequate to give effectual oppoſition, it was previouſly agreed with Preſident Woodley, that 300 of them ſhould be thrown into this garriſon in the event of the enemy's effecting a landing; in conſequence of which, and the enemy having landed about 500 men at Baſſeterre, he marched in here with great promptneſs on the ſame day, with the above 300 men, including ſeamen and militia. The enemy took poſſeſſion of the town, demanding the immediate payment of 40,000 l. ſterling, in failure of which it ſhould be burned. The inhabitants with difficulty raiſed 18, with which ſum they embarked, intimating an intention of attacking this iſle, and, from the ſtate of preparation we were in, as well as the zeal ſhewn by the troops in this garriſon, I have every reaſon to believe that the reſult would have been ſuch as you would wiſh. It does not appear, however, that this ſquadron wiſh to attack where oppoſition may be expected, but to plunder the inhabitants, and burn and deſtroy the ſhipping. Six merchant-ſhips, ſome of them very valuable, have been towed from the anchorage at Baſſeterre, ſet on fire, and allowed to drift to ſea.

JAMES FOSTER, Major, 11th reg.

Admiralty-office, May 18. Letter from Capt. Mitchell, of his Majeſty's ſloop Inſpector, to W. Marſden, eſq. dated Yarmouth Road, May 14.

Sir, I have inform you, that his Majeſty's ſloop Muſquito has ſent in this morning the French privateer Oreſtes, dogger-rigged, mounting one long 24-pounder and ſix ſwivels, and manned with 34 men. E. J. MITCHELL.

Admiralty-offi
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His Maj
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en nothing dur cruize.
er I have sent in Royal, under
tection of his Majesty's sloop Hun-
th the greatest part of her crew,
only 15 remaining on-board the
Deer. J. FYFFE.

Gazette also contains a letter from
odore Sir Samuel Hood, inclosing
llowing:

Epervier, Tortola, Jan. 31.

I have the honour to acquaint you,
that on
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sail to the Sc
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I am, &c. JOHN

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Moniteur has lately been filled
hole columns of bombastic specula-
n the prospects of the French, and
inty of ruin to this country, by a
uance of the war. It asserts, that
peror Alexander has declared that
remain neutral, and only interfere
re a general peace; and that the
of his having sent his *ultimatum* to
a fabrication of the English: on
the writer adds, "So long as we
ave timber in our forests, so long
population shall be renewed on the
England must not compute on any
ly concessions from us. Between
l us there can be no durable peace,
abandons her impracticable plan
luding us from the commerce of
rld. Doubtless, no one will ac-
nation, of 40 millions of m of
erate ambition, when she only re-
to be on an equal footing with a na-
nsisting of 10 millions."—In ano-
art, the *Moniteur* says:—"There
ways of obtaining peace; *viz.* To
merely of the Treaty of Amiens in
le; or to grant indemnity and mu-
stitutions, which were not spoken
hat Treaty.—We wish every where
roy our enemy and his commerce,
, in short, the strongest, wherever
ise to present ourselves. But the
ons of the peace that we are speak-
are simple—the peace of Amiens—
hole peace of Amiens—*France will
gn any other.*"

Moniteur of the 1st inst. contains a
from the Minister of Police, an-
ng the trial and execution of P. du
naval officer, and J. T. Rosslin,
charged with acting as spies for
glish Government.

tter from Paris of the 18th *ult.* says
y of the united Irish are quitting
untry for America. Dr. M'Nevin
igned his commission in the Irish
Legion, and is going to America; Emmett is already there; Sampson, the barrister, and Sweeny, who killed Corbett in a duel, are also going. Mr. Dowling, the Dublin attorney, died here lately.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to private letters from Paris, has been annulled by the Pope, upon the ground of the husband being a minor, and the wife a heretick*.

ITALY.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF ITALY.

Milan, May 27. Yesterday the ceremony of the Coronation of the King of Italy was performed with the greatest pomp, and the most imposing grandeur.

At half past 11, her Majesty the Empress, preceded by her Imperial Highness the Princess Eliza, repaired to the Cathedral, along a gallery elegantly adorned, and was conducted under the canopy to her tribune, amidst the liveliest applause. At 12 o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor and King left the palace by the same gallery, wearing upon his head the Imperial Crown and that of Italy, holding in his hands the sceptre, and the hand of Jus-

* Jerome and his wife arrived in a neutral vessel at Lisbon; he landed, but his wife remained on board. The vessel (the Erin, from Baltimore) afterwards sailed to the Texel; but positive orders were there given to prevent this lady from landing, and all communication between the ship and the shore was prohibited. The Erin left the Texel on the 17th of May, and arrived in the Dover Roads on the 19th. Madame Bonaparte was accompanied by her brother, Mr. W. Paterson, a lady (Mrs. Anderson), and Dr. Gardner, a French physician. She was permitted to land, in consequence of an order from Government; has since been allowed to proceed to London; and is now resident in the Grove at Camberwell.

tice of the kingdom, and clothed with the royal mantle, carried by the two grand gentlemen of the horſe. His Majeſty was preceded by the huſſars, the heralds at arms, the pages, the aides-de-camp, the maſters of the ceremonies, by the grand maſter of the ceremonies, by ſeven ladies carrying offerings, by the honours of Charlemagne, of the Empire and of Italy, carried by the grand officers of France and Italy, and the preſident of the three Electoral Colleges, accompanied by the civil officers of his Majeſty. All the miniſters, grand officers, French counſellors of ſtate, and the officers of the royal houſehold, followed the Emperor and King. The cardinal archbiſhop came with his clergy to receive his Majeſty at the portal, burned incenſe before him, and, after a ſpeech, in which he tendered the homage of his clergy, conducted his Majeſty under the canopy to the ſanctuary. The Emperor ſeated himſelf in the chair, upon a throne, having upon his right the honours of the Empire, upon his left thoſe of Italy. The honours of Charlemagne were at the entrance of the ſanctuary, in front of the altar. The cardinal legate was upon an arm chair, with the Goſpel at his ſide. The grand civil officers were behind his Majeſty, the grand maſter and maſters of the ceremonies upon the right and left of the altar, and the civil officers in the choir. After the prayers and uſual interrogations, the grand officers of Italy laid upon the altar the royal ornaments delivered to them by his Majeſty, and the cardinal bleſſed them.—The Emperor then went to the foot of the altar, to receive from the hands of the archbiſhop the ring, the mantle, and the ſword, (which he delivered to his Highneſs Prince Eugene,) the ſceptre, and the hand of Juſtice; and finally he aſcended the altar, and took the crown of iron. Placing it on his head with defiance, he ſaid in a loud voice theſe remarkable words—*Dieu me la donne, gare à qui la touchera!* "*God has given it to me; let them beware who would touch it.*" Having then laid the crown upon the altar, he took that of Italy, and placed it upon his head, amid thunders of applauſe from the ſpectators.—After this ceremony, the Emperor, proceeded by the ſame proceſſion, croſſed the church, receiving at every ſtep numerous and lively acclamations. His Majeſty placed himſelf at the bottom of the nave, upon an elevated and magnificent throne. —The honours of Italy were placed behind the throne. His Highneſs Prince Eugene was ſeated upon a chair on the right of the Emperor. Below him, on the ſame ſide, were the honours of Charlemagne; and, on the
the honours of the Em
the diſpoſals, around the
ters of the ceremonies,
—The galleries were f
diſtinguiſhed perſonage
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ANNEXATION OF GEN
On the 1th of Jun
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nually increaſin ravages of the Barbary States; all thei. circumſtances preſented to you nought but deſolation in your independence. I ty will be grateful to me for having ex myſelf to render the ſeas free, and obliged the Barbary corſairs not to make war on weak naval powers, but to live among themſelves as cultivators and honeſt men. I was animated only by a ſenſe of the intereſt and the dignity of man. At the Treaty of Amiens, England refuſed to co-operate in theſe liberal ideas. Since that, a great power of the Continent has ſhewn quite as much diſinclination to them. Alone, to ſuſtain theſe legitimate principles, it would have been neceſſary to have recourſe to arms; but I have not the right to ſhed the blood of my people, except for intereſts that are peculiar to them. From the moment that Europe could not obtain from England that the right of blockade ſhould be reſtrained to places really blockaded; from the moment that the flag of the weak was without protection, and delivered to the fury of the corſairs, there has been no maritime independence; and thenceforth men of ſenſe foreſaw what has happened to-day. Where there does not exiſt a maritime independence for a commercial people, there ariſes a neceſſity for uniting itſelf to a more powerful flag. I will realize your wiſh; I will unite you to my great people. It will be to me a new means of rendering more efficacious the protection I have always loved to grant you. My people will receive you with pleaſure. They know that in all circumſtances you have aſſiſted their arms with friendſhip, and have ſupported them with all your means and all your ſtrength. They find beſides, with your ports, an increaſe of maritime power, which is neceſſary to them to ſuſtain its lawful rights againſt the oppreſſor of the ſeas. You will find in your union with my people a Continent. You have only ports and a marine. You will find a flag, which, whatever may be the pretenſions of my enemies, I will maintain on all the ſeas of the univerſe, conſtantly free from inſult and from ſearch, and exempt from the right of blockade, which I will never recognize, but for the places really blockaded as well by ſea as by land. You will find yourſelves ſheltered under it from this ſhameful ſlavery, the exiſtence of which I reluctantly ſuffer with reſpect to weaker nations, but from which I will always guarantee my ſubjects. Your people will find in the eſteem I have always had for them, and in the paternal ſentiments I ſhall entertain for it henceforth, the guarantee that every thing which can contribute to its happineſs ſhall be
Deputies
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The terms in which the Senate of the Ligurian Republic decreed the union of that Republic with the French Empire, are in ſubſtance as follow:

"That the Ligurian State, without any partition, ſhall form in its whole a diſtrict of France; that the public debt ſhall be liquidated on the ſame principles as the French debt; that the port of Genoa ſhall continue a free port, with all the ſtores attached to it; and that the laws regarding the military conſcription ſhall not be applicable in the United Province, except to ſeamen."

INSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF THE IRON CROWN.

Milan, June 7. The Seſſion of the Legiſlative Body opened this day. At ſix in the morning, his Excellency Gen. Duroc, grand marſhal of the Palace, took the command of the Palace of the Legiſlative Body. The members of the Legiſlative Body aſſembled in grand coſtume in the hall of their ſitting at one o'clock. The Council of State proceeded at one o'clock from the Palace to the Palace of the Legiſlative Body, where they were received by a deputation of three legiſlators, who conducted them to the places deſtined for them. At half paſt one the Empreſs arrived at the Palace of the Legiſlative Body, accompanied by her Imperial Highneſs the Princeſs Eliza, by her ladies, and the officers of her houſehold. Her Majeſty was received at the outer door of the Palace by the preſident and a deputation of thirty members of the Legiſlative Body, and conducted to the tribune prepared for her. His Majeſty's train ſet out from the Palace at two for the Palace of the Legiſlative Body. His departure was announced by a diſcharge of artillery. The way through which his train paſſed was lined with troops. The proceſſion was arranged with the uſual pomp, and proceeded and followed by a detachment of the French and Italian Guards,

Guards, and by ſquadrons of Mamelukes. His Majeſty's arrival at the palace of the Legiſlative Body was announced by a ſecond diſcharge of artillery. He was received at the outer door by a Deputation compoſed of 30 members of the Legiſlative Body, with the Preſident at their head. The proceſſion aſſembled in one of the halls of the palace, whence it proceeded in order to the hall of ſitting, where the places were arranged in the following order: his Majeſty the Emperor and King on a throne: on his right his Serene Highneſs Prince Eugene in a chair, two ſteps lower than the throne; behind his Majeſty on the right and left, two Colonels, Generals of the Guards, the Grand Marſhal of the Palace, the Grand Major Domo, the Grand Almoner and Marſhal Moncey; back of the throne the Chamberlain and the French and Italian Eſquires. The other officers of the court were ſtationed according to their rank. Oppoſite the throne the Legiſlators were diſpoſed in a circular form, their Preſident in the centre, without any diſtinction of place, but having two State Meſſengers of the Legiſlative Body, one on his right, the other on his left. Before the Legiſlators ſat the Council of State in chairs, half on the right and half on the left. When his Majeſty was ſeated on his throne, the whole were uncovered. The Grand Maſter of the Ceremonies [illegible] the orders of his Majeſty. The Legiſlators, ſummoned individually by the Chancellor, took the oath, after which the Secretary of State read the Statutes of the kingdom.

Theſe Statutes are eight in number. The eighth reſpects excluſively the eſtabliſhment of a military order, under the denomination of "The Order of the Iron Crown," and is divided into five titles. The Order is to conſiſt of 500 Knights, 100 Commanders, and 20 Dignitaries. The motto is to be "Dieu me la donné; gare à qui la touchera." Vacancies are to be filled up every year, on Aſcenſion day. Four hundred thouſand Milaneſe livres are to be appropriated to the order. Each Knight to have 300 livres yearly, each Commander 700, and each Dignitary 3000 livres. One hundred thouſand livres of this revenue to be ſet apart for ſuch extraordinary life penſions as the Grand Maſter ſhall think proper to grant to any Knights, Commanders, or Dignitaries. The King of Italy to be Grand Maſter; but the Emperor and King, NAPOLEON, in conſideration of being founder, to remain, during his life, excluſively the title and functions of the office. The Statutes were ſigned by all the Public Functionaries, and directed by order of the Emperor and King, NAPOLEON, dated June 6, at his Palace of Milan, to be tranſmitted into the regiſters of the Tribunals, and Adminiſtrative Authorities.

Prince Eugene then was ſummoned by the Grand Maſter to take the oath as Vice-roy. He made a profound bow to his Majeſty, and placed himſelf on his knees on a cuſhion at the left of the throne; where, putting his hand upon the Goſpel, he pronounced the following oath:

"I ſwear to be faithful to the Conſtitution, and to obey the King; not to reſign my functions till the moment I ſhall receive the King's directions thereupon; and to give up immediately the authority with which I am inveſted, to any perſon that ſhall be deputed by him."

His Majeſty then addreſſed the Legiſlative Body; and, after alluding to the various objects of internal regulations, which are by no means intereſting, he proceeded thus:

"I have neglected none of the objects upon which my experience in adminiſtration could be uſeful to my people of Italy. Before I return across the mountains, I ſhall go over a part of the Departments, to become better acquainted with their wants. I ſhall leave depoſitary of my authority this young Prince, whom I have brought up from his infancy, and who will be animated with my ſpirit. I have beſides [illegible] meaſures to direct myſelf the moſt important affairs of the State. Orators of my Council will preſent to you a project of law, authorizing my Chancellor Keeper of the Seals, MELZI, to act for four years in the quality of depoſitary of my authority, as Vice-preſident; a domain which, remaining in his family, may atteſt to his deſcendants the ſatisfaction I have felt from his ſervices.—I think I have given freſh proofs of my conſtant reſolution to fulfil towards my people of Italy every thing they expect from me. I hope that in their turn they will be deſirous of occupying the place that I deſtine for them in my thoughts; and they never will attain it, but by perſuading themſelves that *the force of arms is the principal ſupport of States.* It is time that youths who live in the idleneſs of great cities ſhould ceaſe to fear the fatigues and dangers of war, and that they ſhould enable themſelves to make their country be reſpected, if they wiſh their country to be reſpectable.

"Gentlemen of the Legiſlative Body, vie in zeal with my Council of State; and by that concourſe of wills towards the ſole aim of the public proſperity, give to my repreſentative the ſupport he ſhould receive from you.

"The Britiſh Government have received with an evaſive anſwer the propoſitions I made to it; and the King of Eng-

land

ng immediately rendered them
r inſulting my people in his Par-
I have ſeen the hopes conſidera-
ened, which I had conceived of
ıbliſhment of peace. However,
h ſquadrons have ſince obtained
to which I attach importance
iuſe they muſt farther convince
ies of the inutility of a war, which
ıem nothing to gain, and every
oſe. The diviſions of the flotillas
frigates built at the expence of
ces of my kingdom of Italy, and
: preſent make a part of the
orces, have rendered uſeful ſer-
many circumſtances. I preſerve
that the peace of the Continent
be troubled; and at all events I
lf in a poſition to fear none of the
of war: I ſhall be in the midſt
e very moment my preſence may
neceſſary for the preſervation of
lom of Italy."
fidence of the King of Italy will,
, be fixed at Rome, and the Pa-
be removed from Rome to Avig-

late private Letters from France
t Buonaparte has at leaſt 120,000
the line upon his Italian territo-
is thought that he meditates no-
than the conqueſt of the whole

putation had arrived at Milan
e Queen of Etruria, in conſe-
f ſome aſperſions which had been
ıpon her character, for declining
Prince Eugene Beauharnois, the
ıe Empreſs Joſephine.—The mo-
eems, demanded, in a letter, the
the Queen for her ſon. The an-
a polite refuſal, on account of
ı of her young ſon the King, and
e given to her relatives, the Kings
and Naples, never more to mar-
ſtated, that Buonaparte has, in
nce, demanded an interview with
lnces. Eugene Beauharnois is a
ourite with his father-in-law.

SPAIN.

renegade Engliſh artiſans have
d in the erection of the machinery
the manufacture of broad-cloth,
his country, on the eſtate of a
Nobleman, near St. Andero;
es to the undertaking every poſſi-
uragement.

HOLLAND.

al Verheuil has been appointed
of the Marine of the Dutch Re-
-The Penſionary Schimmelpen-
to have a body-guard of 1000 foot
cavalry; and he is endeavouring
le the eyes of the frugal citizens
unhappy country, by the ſplen-
his equipages and the grandeur of
eſſions.

The Dutch are ſaid to have ſold the Cape of Good Hope to the French.

A letter from the Hague, received within theſe few days, after mentioning ſome important ſecret tranſactions on foot between the French and Dutch Governments, which cauſe the daily arrival of couriers to Schimmelpenninck, adds, "Whilſt ſome of our merchants were in converſation with him the other day reſpecting the new code of laws, to prohibit commerce between this country and England, he expreſſed a ſincere hope that there would not be long any occaſion to enforce them; as the Emperor of Ruſſia and his Pruſſian Majeſty had ſet on foot a negotiation for a general peace, and were likely to ſucceed, with the concurrence of England."

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden having ſent back the Order of the Pruſſian Eagle*, the King of Pruſſia was ſo mortified at what he conſidered as an inſult, that he immediately gave orders to Count Hardenberg to ſend letters of recall to the Pruſſian Miniſter at Stockholm.

The King of Sweden has publiſhed a Proclamation, dated the 8th of May, 1805, to the Regency of Pomerania, announcing that he has granted the right of warehouſing all Britiſh goods and merchandize at Stralſund.

DENMARK.

By a recent return made to the court of Denmark, it appears that 28,966 perſons have been inoculated for the Cow-pock ſince the introduction of this practice, without a ſingle inſtance of mortality occurring from it.

Lately died at Lubec *(we are told, in the French Papers,)* a child, poſſeſſed of very extraordinary talents; at ten months old, it is ſtated, he ſpoke his mother tongue; at one year, he knew the principal contents of the five Books of Moſes! at 14 months, he was completely maſter of the hiſtorical part of the New Teſtament! at two years and a half he ſpoke Latin and French with great facility, and died before he was four. His conſtitution, it is added, was ſo uncommonly delicate, that he had been weaned but a ſhort time before his death. His father is an eminent merchant, named Keinitken.

RUSSIA.

A *Stutgard* Paper contains the following article (among the Ruſſian news) dated May 1ſt:—"The *ci-devant* French General Moreau has entered the Ruſſian ſervice. The Riga Gazette contains an obliging letter from his Majeſty, in which he appoints him General of Infantry, with the compliment of 12,000 roubles for his travelling expences."

* See p. 476.

COUNTRY

Country News.

June 2. As two youths, one 14 and the other 8 years of age, ſons of a poor man named Ellis, of Branbridges, near *East Peckham*, were playing on the banks of the river, the youngeſt fell in, when the other immediately leaped in to ſave him, and they were both drowed.

June 3. A child, about 12 years of age, returning from a public-houſe at *Wiſbeach* with a glaſs bottle of ale, it accidentally tripped againſt a ſtone, and falling upon the bottle, its throat was dreadfully cut, and it died upon the ſpot.

June 6. As a labourer was taking down part of an old wall within the precincts of the Priory of *Knareſborough*, he diſcovered a large quantity of ſilver coin, amounting to near 1600 pieces, moſtly of the coinage of Edward I. The man carried the pieces to Sir Thomas Slingſby, lord of the manor, who generouſly gave him the intrinſic value of the ſilver.

June 6. An excellent Sermon, commemorating the extenſive charities of the two ſiſters, Aſhton and Chew, to the town of *Dunſtable*, was preached there, according to annual uſage, by the Rev. Thomas Alſton Warren, B. D. and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, lecturer of that Church, and curate of Flamſtead and Kenſworth, co. Herts.

June 7. Two young gentlemen exerciſing their military talents by firing at a target in Srangeways Park, near *Mancheſter*, one of them, being unfortunately behind the goal at the monent of the other's piece going off, was ſhot through the body. He languiſhed in the utmoſt agony till the morning of the 9th, when he expired.

June 15. Two or three days ſince, a powder-mill at *Dartford* blew up with a tremendous exploſion: two men at work were killed; their limbs were found at ſome diſtance; and a horſe in the mill was torn to pieces, while a boy near it was not injured.

June 25. This evening, about 8, the well-known and venerable oak, called Fairlop Tree, on *Hainault Foreſt*, in Eſſex, was diſcovered to be on fire. A party of about 60 went from London in ſeveral carriages; and amuſed themſelves during the day with playing at cricket and various other ſports. They made a fire near it, and, about two hours after they left the ſpot, the fire was diſcovered by one of the foreſters. A number of perſons who reſide within a ſhort diſtance of the ſpot went with pails and procured water to extinguiſh the flames, but without effect; the main branch on the South ſide, with part of the body, being conſumed. It continued burning till next morning, when little hopes were entertained of ſaving any part of it. This celeb tree meaſured 48 feet round the body ſeveral of the arms meaſured from 12 feet. It ſhaded about an a land; and is ſuppoſed to be 500 yea

Salisbury-plain, lately a dreary un table waſte, now, in extenſive tracts ſents the moſt gratifying appearan cultivation and produce. A few ſince, there was ſcarcely an incloſu ſpot of tillage for upwards of 20 between Andover and Blandford, whole of which is now reclaimed under various crops of excellent pro

Part of the road to *Bagſhot*, near nia Water, lately ſunk 8 or 10 fee people have been employed in cut down to a firmer ſtation. The ne face had not, ſome days ſince, be vered, but received the carriage for ſeveral inches.

Three accidents by fire have late curred in the neighbourhood of S co. Lincoln. A ſon of Wm. Tay Winthorpe, about five, and a boy three, belonging to Anthony Birch, Keal, being left alone, were ſo bu conſequence of their cloaths takin that they both expired a ſhort time And Mary Jeffne, a widow woman, reſided in a cottage by herſelf at *dleby*, was found by a neighbour acroſs the fire-grate, upon which ſh fallen in a fit, and burnt in a manne ſhocking to deſcribe.

The Small Pox having lately ma appearance at *Boſton* with ſome fa the opulent inhabitants have ope ſubſcription for the purpoſe of introd the Vaccine Inoculation; and the has publiſhed an admonitory addr the people, exhorting them to ove their objections to this admirable ventative.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Tueſday, June 4.

Being his Majeſty's birth-day, wh tered his 68th year, the ſame wa ſerved with the uſual demonſtratio loyal affection. The morning was u in with ringing of bells; at noon th and Tower guns were fired; and at the theatres, public offices, ſubſcri houſes, and thoſe of his Majeſty's men, as well in the Eaſt as in the W parts of the town, were brilliantly minated. The company began to at the Palace ſoon after 12, and aſſe in the room adjoining the drawing till it was completely filled, ſo t was with the greateſt difficulty a could be formed for the Royal F Such was the preſſure of the cro entering, that a young lady fainted being aſſiſted by Lords Weſtmo

arlemont, ſhe was ſpeedily re-

The drawing-room was at-
y all the junior branches of the
mily, the great officers of ſtate,
ambaſſadors, the lord mayor and
and a greater concourſe of nobi-
gentry than has been ſeen for
ars. Their Majeſties did not quit
a till near ſix, and it was ſeven
he whole of the company could
r. After the drawing-room, their
s returned to Buckingham-houſe,
very large party were entertained
oncert and refreſhments.

Thurſday, June 6.

ow PUBLIC SPEECHES.—The in-
buſtle of arrangements at this
minary, in conſequence of Dr.
reſignation, and Dr. Butler's ap-
nt as his ſucceſſor, compelled the
put off the cuſtomary ſpeeches
. The firſt public ſpeech-day,
e, that ſucceeded was Thurſday
h of June. The company began
ſ about 11 o'clock; and, at half-
, the Speeches commenced before
ommonly numerous aſſemblage.
uſe evident, the effect natural;
was fully aroufed, and the at-
was great: this was the criſis of
era, the inauguration of another
Magnus ab integro ſæclorum naſci-
—We wiſh not pompouſly to add
o trifles. The conduct of a pub-
ol is ſo connected with the public
that we conſider its due adminiſ-
as a public concern. We look to
after, Eton, Winchester, and
, as to our four grand national ſe-
aence the eyes are to deſcend that
ard our country. Nothing with
o them is of a trivial nature.—The
; cloſed about 3 o'clock. All the
did themſelves credit; yet ſome
elled their companions. Lloyd,
who, we underſtand, is captain of
ol, was apparently the favourite.
ojects were in Engliſh and Latin;
ncipally from Salluſt: no French
t paſſage was choſen. The names
ſpeakers are, as follow: I. Dove-
; Farret, ſenior; III. Long; IV.
V. Molloy; VI. Lord Byron;
ury ſenior (Dr. Drury's nephew);
loare; IX. Eaſt; X. Leeke; XI.
ſenior; XII. Bazett; XIII. Franks,
XIV. Wildman, major; XV.
Unqualified praiſe from us can-
ſeſired; we have already ſaid that
: well, and that ſome were excel-
t was a day of anxiety and hope.
ectfully congratulate the gover-
s maſters, the teachers, and the
gentlemen on the reſult. The
le of viſitors withdrew from the
oom to the different boarding-
where they were plentifully re-
galed with elegant hot and cold collations.
The roads were crowded with ſplendid
equipages on their return. A great many
gentlemen were preſent from the two ſiſ-
ter Univerſities, out of compliment to the
new maſter: the number of Cantabs, how-
ever, preponderated, of courſe. One cir-
cumſtance, alone, tended to depreſs the
ſpirits of the maſters and the young gen-
tlemen. Mr. Leeke, who had ſtudied
Collins's very difficult *Ode on the Paſſions*
with great care, and who had recited it
repeatedly in the beſt manner before Dr.
Butler and others the day before, was ta-
ken ſuddenly and alarmingly ill on the
morning of the day of exhibition, with a
head-ache and fever. The ODE, there-
fore, was omitted; and an adequate apolo-
gy was made to the company. Sir Tho-
mas Trowbridge and Mr. Leeke are thus,
in ſome degree, equally fated: both were
eager to exert their talents, and both
were hindered by untoward events; but
the former loſt no glory by grounding his
ſhip, and the latter has acquired general
ſympathy in addition to general eſteem.
Among the crowd of diſtinguiſhed per-
ſonages we obſerved the Ducheſs of Dor-
ſet, and our late ambaſſador to France
Lord Whitworth; Lord and Lady Pem-
broke, and a large party; Lady Clare and
friends; Lady Calthorpe and family;
Meſſrs. and Meſdames Bayntings, Perci-
vals, Calverts, Pakenhams, Hoares, Lar-
pents, Neſbits (ſons of the Philanthropiſt,)
Henley (the preſident of the new Eaſt In-
dian Inſtitution at Hertford Caſtle), Phi-
lipps, Dickens, Camdens, Jones, Reiggs
and company, Rogers, Lambes, Molloys,
Frenchs, Dr. Lodge, Dr. Catton, &c. &c.
beſides ſome ſtrangers, to whom every
polite attention ſeemed to be paid. Seve-
ral of the carriages and liveries were truly
magnificent. Mrs. Bromley, of Harrow,
preſided at the head-maſter's table, and
by her amiable ſtudieuſneſs diſpenſed happi-
neſs to all around her. Dr. Butler ap-
pears to be a young man, in the very
prime of life and ſpirits, not above 35
years of age at leaſteſt.

Saturday, June 15.

A riot took place at the King's Theatre
this evening, which threatened to produce
ſerious conſequences. An intimation was
lately given by the Biſhop of London,
that, if the entertainments were not cloſed
before midnight, proſecutions would be
commenced againſt the Directors. The
performances on Saturday evenings have
ever ſince been abridged; and this even-
ing, inſtead of the very long ballet of Oſ-
ſian, they ſubſtituted Paul and Virginia,
between the firſt and ſecond act of the
opera, and gave only the ſecond act of
Oſſian, at the cloſe. The reſult was, the
curtain dropped at half paſt 11. The
ſpectators ſeemed diſappointed, and a loud

call

call was made for the ballet to go on. The band in the orcheſtra cloſed their books, and were quitting their ſeats, when one of their books was ſeized and flung on the ſtage. This appeared to be the ſignal for action. A number of perſons crowded on the ſtage. The book was flung back into the pit, and the manager was called for. Mr. Kelly came forward, reſpectfully to ſtate, that they could only bow with ſubmiſſion to the injunctions given them. But he was not heard. The audience called for the Biſhop who had given the orders, and Mr. Kelly was ſtruck a violent blow. He defended himſelf, and was with difficulty reſcued. The tumult now increaſed to an outrageous attack on the chandeliers, benches, and muſical inſtruments. Some attempted to tear up the benches in the pit, which, however, were ſtrong enough to reſiſt their fury; others on the ſtage were employed in tearing down the ſide wings, &c. in which act one of the *flies* came down with a dreadful craſh, by which five or ſix of this party were ſeverely hurt. The work of deſtruction continued in the pit and boxes until there were no more than five chandeliers remaining! It was two o'clock before the tumult ſubſided.

Thurſday, June 20.

This morning, their Majeſties, the Princeſſes, and the Royal Dukes, arrived at Chelſea Hoſpital. Their Majeſties ſaw the hall and kitchens, and were ſatisfied that every care was taken of the veterans. They next viſited the Royal Military Aſylum, and viewed the workſhops. The children were drawn out in front of the building three deep; and 472 boys went through the different manœuvres of marching. The children then retired to their four dining halls, where the boys, by the ſound of a drum, ſung a verſe of *God ſave the King*; the girls likewiſe ſung a verſe by a ſimilar ſignal. Grace was then ſaid, and the children ſat down to a dinner of beef and plumb-pudding, in the preſence of the royal viſitors, who afterwards viſited the other parts of the Aſylum. His Majeſty ſaid, it was one of the beſt inſtitutions in the country, and recommended that the boys ſhould learn the uſe of artillery. The Royal Family afterwards partook of a cold collation, provided by the Governor at his apartments.

Monday, June 24.

This being Midſummer-day, a Common Hall was held for the election of Sheriffs; when John Anſley, eſq. Alderman and Merchant Tailor, and Thomas Smith, eſq. Alderman and Leatherſeller, being the two ſenior Aldermen who had not ſerved the office, were unanimouſly elected for the year enſuing.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 28, to June 25, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between				
Males	874	1686	Males	591	1141		2 and 5	133	50 and 60	104
Females	812		Females	547			5 and 10	44	60 and 70	78
Whereof have died under 2 years old				323			10 and 20	39	70 and 80	48
Peck Loaf 1s. 8d.; 1s. 4d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 6d.							20 and 30	86	80 and 90	23
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. per pound.							30 and 40	129	90 and 100	1
							40 and 50	133	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 24:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s. 0d.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, June 8 to June 14, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9050 Sacks. Average 70s. 4d. 0s. 9d. lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 15, 41s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending June 19, 1805, is 49s. 6d. per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, June 22:

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.
Suſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 16s.	Suſſex Ditto	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.
Eſſex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 22:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s.	0s. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 4s.	6d.
Straw	2l. 2s.	0d. to 3l. 0s. 0d.	Average 2l. 11s.	0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s.	0d. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average 4l. 5s.	0d.
Clover	4l. 4s.	0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s.	6d.
Straw	2l. 8s.	0d. to 2l. 18s. 0d.	Average 2l. 13s.	0d.

SMITHFIELD, June 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beaſts, about 800.	Sheep 2000.

COALS, Beſt, in the Pool, 49s. 6d. Delivered 61s. 6d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. Delivered 53s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 8s. 11d. ½ Clare Market 8s. 11d. ½ Whitechapel 8s. 11d.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleaſed to appoint

R-GENERALS Philip Martin, Wilthwick, Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. utrard, Charles Lenox, John s Harris, Arthur Ormſby, Henry illiam John Arabin, George Don, ncis Craddock, K.B. Lord Charles Napier Chriſtie Burton, Richard ford, Edward Morriſon, Sir Charles urt. Thomas Garth, Vaughan Lloyd, unt de Meuron, Sir J. St. Clair bart. Lucius Barber, to be LIEU-GENERALS in the Army.

ELS Henry Viſcount Gage, on of the 93d Foot; Charles William the 65th Foot; Roger Aytoun, ay of the late 72d Foot; George , of the Royal Invalid Artillery; ebber, on half-pay of Unattached ; Colonel Francis Groſe, of the uth Wales Corps; Henry Richle, on half-pay of the late 20th ragoons; John Spens, on half-he late 95th Foot; George Earl furd, on half-pay of the late 92d William Scott, on half-pay of the Foot; Robert Tipping, on ditto; d Campbell, on half-pay of the adalbane Fencibles; Alexander on half-pay of the late 73d Foot; Fuller, of the 59th Foot; James of the 16th Light Dragoons; Vaughan Hart, of the 75th Foot; obinſon, of the 7th Garriſon Bat-George Warde, of the late Horſe r Guards; the Hon. Thomas , of the 5th Garriſon Battalion; Bright, of the Royal Marines; Ramſay, of the Ceylon Regiment; Campbell, on half-pay of Unat-Officers; John Skerret, of the idland Fencibles; Hildebrand of the 1ſt Garriſon Battalion; mpbell, of the 6th Foot; George of the 60th Foot; Stain Park le, of the 71ſt Foot; William of the 3d Dragoons; Mervyn , of the 19th Light Dragoons; ape Sherbrooke, of the 4th Gartalion; Sir William Clarke, bart. 84th Foot; Gordon Drummond, th Foot; James Hale, of the 21ſt ragoons; William Payne, of the goon-guards; the Hon. Edward id-de-Camp to the King; Wilrl Craven, of the 9th Garriſon ; Lord William Bentinck, Aid- to the King; Edmund Earl of f the 16th Garriſon Battalion; lanningham, of the 95th Foot; eorge Grey, Aid-de-Camp to the e Hon. Edward Paget, ditto; Arham, ditto; Brent Spencer, ditto; MAJOR-GENERALS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS William Grant, of the Royal Invalid Artillery; James Croker, on half-pay of Unattached Officers; Lewis Bayly Wallis, on half-pay of the 95th Foot; John Hope of the 60th Foot; John O'Toole, on half-pay of the late Iriſh Brigade; Count Sutton Clonare, on ditto; George Meyrick, on half pay of the 130th Foot; Sir Montagu Burgoyne, bart. on half-pay of the 21ſt Light Dragoons; Robert Uniacke, on half-pay; Alen Cameron, of the 79th Foot; Andrew Lord Blaney, of the 89th Foot; the Hon. Stephen Mahon, of the 7th Dragoon-guards; Daniel Hoghton, of the 8th Foot; John Sullivan Wood, of the 8th Light Dragoons; Daniel O'Meara, on half-pay of the late 12th Weſt India Regiment; the Hon. George Cranſtoun, of the 64th Foot; James Phillips Lloyd, of the 86th Foot; Francis Baron Rottenburgh, of the 60th Foot; James Mercer, of the 22d Foot; John Robert Napier, on half-pay of the 95th Foot; the Hon. Charles Colville, of the 13th Foot; Frederick Charles White, of the 1ſt Foot-guards; Thomas Brinley, of the 4th Foot; Henry De Berniere, of the 9th Foot; Gore Browne, of the 40th Foot; Lewis Lindenthal, of the Queen's German Regiment; Barnard Foord Bowes, of the 6th Foot; Roger Coghlan, of the 82d Foot; Robert Anſtruther, Adjutant-general to the Forces ſerving in Ireland; to be COLONELS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Henry Fane, of the 1ſt Dragoon-guards; Robert Bolton, of the 13th Light Dragoons; Robert Cheney, of the 1ſt Foot-guards; the Hon. William Monſon, of the 76th Foot; George Anſon, of the 15th Light Dragoons; Kenneth Alexander Howard, of the Coldſtream Foot-guards; to be AIDES-DE-CAMP to the King.

MAJORS Nathaniel Kirkman, of the 21ſt Foot; James Campbell, of the 94th Foot; John Gordon, of the 92d Foot; Sir Edward Michael Ryan, knt. of the 2d Garriſon Battalion; William Kelly, of the 24th Foot; John Campbell, of the 1ſt Dragoon-guards; John Macleod, of the 5th Garriſon Battalion; Hercules Scott, of the 78th Foot; the Hon. William Collyear, on half-pay of the late 38th Light Dragoons; Percy Groves, of the 3d Foot; Henry Elliott, of the 70th Foot; Robert Kelſo, of the 22d Foot; Nicholas Forſter, of the 5th Weſt India Regiment; Overington Blunden, of the 19th Light Dragoons; John Nugent Smyth, of the 58th Foot; John Lamont, of the 92d Foot; William Fuller, of the 10th Light Dragoons; William Howe De Lancey, Aſſiſtant Quarter-maſter General; William Frobrne, of the 48th Foot; Peter Kingſton, of the 6th Dragoon-guards; Henry Torrens,

Torrens, of the 86th Foot; Benjamin D'Urban, of the 89th Foot; Daniel White, of the 29th Foot; William Spread, of the 37th Foot; John Locke, of the 24th Light Dragoons; William Carter, of the 6th Weſt India Regiment; to be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

CAPTAINS Joſeph Fell, of the 10th Garriſon Battalion; Peter Kettlewell, of the late Royal Iriſh Artillery; Forſter Couſon, of ditto; Richard Uniacke, of ditto; Robert Samuel Francis, of ditto; Robert Thornhill, of the Royal Artillery; Thomas Fleming, of the 30th Foot; George J. Hamilton, of the late Royal Iriſh Artillery; Luke G. Tomkins, of the 27th Foot; William Charles Shortt, of the 41ſt Foot; Philip Stewart, of the 3d Foot; Charles Fane, of the Coldſtream-guards; Edward Sebright, of the 1ſt Foot-guards; H. R. Featherſtonhaugh, of ditto; Archibald Campbell, of the 94th ditto; George Ramſey, of the Royal Artillery; Edward W. Drozier, of ditto; John Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery; William Skyring, of ditto; William Cox, of ditto; Spencer C. Parry, of ditto; Robert Evans, of ditto; David Meredith, of ditto; John Aſhley Sturt, of the 60th Foot; William Fenwick, of the 34th Foot; George D. Robertſon, of the 30th Foot; Alexander Anderſon, of the 33d Foot; Alexander M'Donald, *of the 15th* Garriſon Battalion; Daniel Watling, of the 2d Weſt India Regiment; John Bronwin, of the 61ſt Foot; Donald Macpherſon, of the 92d Foot; John Watling, of the 39th Foot; William Stewart, of the 37th Foot; William Shewin, of the 9th Garriſon Battalion; Robert Smart, of the 21ſt Foot; C. W. Le Geyte, of the 45th Foot; Hon. George Matthew, of the 17th Foot; William Miller, of the Royal Artillery; Benjamin Blomefield, of ditto; William Robe, of ditto; George Salmon, of ditto; Francis Weller, of the 13th Foot; Richard T. Bingham, of the 1ſt Foot-guards; Charles Maxwell, of the 67th Foot; Holt M'Kenzie, of the 41ſt Foot; Robert Wright, of the Royal Artillery; Charles Malden, of the 41th Foot; Henry Cox, of the 81ſt Foot; Molyneux Marſton, of the 46th Foot; Dennis O'Farrell, of the 18th Foot; Maurice Charles O'Connell, of the 1ſt Weſt India Regiment; Garrett Fitzſimmons, of the 17th Foot; William J. O'Connor, of the 60th Foot; Daniel Mahony, of the 54th Foot; John Henry Fitzſimmons, of the 65th Foot; Joſeph Maclean, of the Royal Artillery; James Phillips, of the Coldſtream-guards; William White, of the 60th Foot; John James, of the Royal Marines; Samuel T. Dickens, of the Royal Engineers; John Harris, of the Royal Artillery; Philip H. Nicholl, of the 17th Foot; Hon. John De Courcy, of the 1ſt Foot-guards; Robert Smyth, of the 18th Foot; John Quayle, of the Royal Artillery; George Viſcount Forbes, of the 30th Foot; Francis H. Doyle, of the 12th Garriſon Battalion; J. B. Garſtin, of the 65th Foot; John Maclean, of Champagne's Regiment; John Clark, of the 48th Foot; Henry Bird, of the 5th Foot; Andrew F. Barnard, of the 1ſt Foot-guards; Hon. Leſon Blackwood, of the 60th Foot; Henry Weſtenra, of the 12th Light Dragoons; J. Scott, of the 72d Foot; George Bowles, of the 8th Foot; Anthony French, of the 21ſt Foot; T. O'Dell, of the 3d Foot; Thomas Williamſon, of the 30th Foot; Harris W. Haile, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles; Edward Darley, of the 62d Foot; Archibald Campbell, of the 94th Foot; Ralph James, of the 44th Foot; Henry Wright, of ditto; Thomas Murray, of the 19th Foot; David Leeky, of the 45th Foot; David Roſs, of the 38th Foot; Thomas Wilkinſon Haſwell, of the 3d Foot; Thomas Fotheringham, of the 3d Foot-guards; Philip Capoll, of De Rolle's Regiment; Anthony Mohr, of ditto; Thomas Smith, of the 14th Light Dragoons; Henry Nixon, of the 44th Foot; William Henry Bunbury, of the 35th Foot; to be MAJORS in the Army.

Windſor, April 21. Joſeph Sydney Yorke, *eſq. of* the Royal Navy, knighted.

Whitehall, April 27. Sir Charles Middleton, bart. admiral of the White, created Baron Barham, of Barham-court and Teſton, co. Kent; and, in default of male-iſſue, the dignity of a baroneſs to Diana Noel, wife of Gerard Noel, eſq. of Exton-park, co. Rutland, only daughter of the ſaid Charles Middleton, bart. and the ſame nity of a baron to her lawful heirs-m

Downing-ſtreet, April 27. Wm. Bligh eſq. appointed captain-general and gover nor in chief in and over New South Wale

Whitehall, April 30. Rt. Hon. Charl Lord Barham, appointed firſt lord of th Admiralty, *vice* Lord Viſcount Melville

St. James's, May 1. Right Hon. Charle Lord Barham, ſworn of his Majeſty's m hon. Privy Council.—George Payne, eſ appointed ſheriff of the county of Leiceſt

St. James's, May 9. James Lind, eſq captain in the Royal Navy, knighted.

Whitehall, June 15. Cornelius Smelt, eſq. appointed governor of the Iſle of Man.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April DRURY-LANE.

1. Douglas—Bon Ton.
2. The Wheel of Fortune—Of Age To-
4. Hamlet—The Liar. [morrow.
6. Barbaroſſa—Richard Cœur de Lion.
13. Pizarro—The Iriſhman in London.
16. Hamlet—The Spoil'd Child. [Lion.
17. The Honey-Moon—Richard Cœur de
18. Douglas

s—The Citizen.
ops to Conquer—High Life Be-
Stairs. [Lion.
oney-Moon—Richard Cœur de
s—Of Age To-morrow.
ovok'd Husband—*The Soldier's*
rn; or, What Can Beauty Do?
oney-Moon—Ditto.
ranger—Of Age To-morrow.
netian Outlaw—Matrimony.
ft Indian—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
ountry Girl—*Perfonation; or,*
ly Taken-in—Comus.
oney-Moon—The Soldier's Re-
e Wonder!—Ditto. [turn.
ichard the Third—The Prize.
ve—The Soldier's Return.
netian Outlaw—Ditto.
Ditto.
lles' Stratagem—Ditto.
netian Outlaw—Sylvester Dag-
ve—Ditto. [gerwood—Ditto.
ney-Moon—The Devil to Pay.
ggar's Opera—Bon Ton.
he Wrong—Perfonation—The
le of Sorrento. [mift.
heel of Fortune—The Anato-
dier's Daughter—*All for Fame!*
Peep at the Times—Poor Soldier.
untry Girl—Soldier's Return.
'our Own Mind—Rofina.
ney-Moon—Soldier's Return.
Like It—Matrimony. [ento.
Fives of Windfor—Caftle of Sor-
hool for Scandal—Comus.
nder!—The Soldier's Return.
hman in London—*Youth, Love,*
Folly—Several Opera Ballets.
ney-Moon—Youth, Love, and
ft Indian—Ditto. [Folly.
als—Ditto.
y to Keep Him—Ditto.
lous Wife—Caftle of Sorrento.
Love, and Folly—The Spoil'd
—The Wedding-Day.
Performance.
ll—Catharine and Petruchio.
—The Virgin Unmask'd.
untry Girl—Soldier's Return.
nd Juliet—The Spoil'd Child.
netian Outlaw—The Sultan—
h, Love, and Folly.
y Body—Bon Ton.
ney-Moon—Sylvester Dagger-
—The Spoil'd Child. [Folly.
or Scandal—Youth, Love, and
e Wrong—No Song No Supper.
ney-Moon—The Devil to Pay.
ne has his Fault—The Spoil'd
l. [in London.
ps to Conquer—The Irifhman
to Get Married—The Spoil'd
als—Rofina. [Child.
ne has his Fault—The Wed-
Day. [Lying Valet.
il'd Child—The Sultan—The

April COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Siege of Belgrade—Out of Place.
2. Douglas—The Birth-Day.
3. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
4. The School of Reform—The Escapes.
5. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
6. Laugh When You Can—Positive Man.
15. George Barnwell—*Aggression; or, The Heroine of Yucatan.*
16. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
17. John Bull—Ditto.
18. *Who Wants a Guinea?*—Marian.
19. Ditto—Aggression.
20. Zara—The Padlock.
22. Who Wants a Guinea?—Aggression.
23. Zara—The Poor Soldier.
24. Who Wants a Guinea?—Aggression.
25. Zara—Rofina.
26. Who Wants a Guinea?—The Farmer.
27. Zara—The Review.
29. Hamlet—The Village Lawyer.
30. Who Wants a Guinea?—Lock and Key.

May 1. Ditto—Harlequin Quickfilver.
2, 3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. Douglas—Honeft Thieves. [at Large.
6. Tancred and Sigifmunda—The Prifoner
7. Who Wants a Guinea?—Peeping Tom.
8. King Richard the Third—The Mifer.
9. Fontainbleau—*Spanifh Dollars; or, The Prieft of the Parifh*—Animal Mag-
10. Zara—Spanifh Dollars. [netifm.
11. Douglas—Ditto.—13. Hamlet—Ditto.
14. The School of Reform—Ramah Droog.
15. Douglas—Spanifh Dollars.
16. The Surrender of Calais—Out of Place.
17. Barbaroffa—Marian.
18. Douglas—A Tale of Myftery.
20. Hamlet—The Mifer.
21. Douglas—Rofina. [Widow.
22. Othello—Britifh Fortitude—The Irifh
23. Hamlet—The Jew and the Doctor.
24. The Cabinet—Out of Place.
25. Macbeth—Rofina.
27. The Mourning Bride—Love à-la-Mode.
28. Laugh When You Can—The Efcapes.
29. The Road to Ruin—Britifh Fortitude—Out of Place.
30. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—The Recruiting Serjeant—Lovers' Quarrels.
31. School of Reform—Raifing the Wind.

June 1. A Grand Selection of Sacred Mufick.
3. Surrender of Calais—A Tale of Myftery.
4. King Henry the Fourth—The Farmer.
5. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Spanifh Dollars—The Rival Soldiers.
6. The Man of the World—Thomas and Sally—The Turnpike-Gate. [lick.
7. King Richard the Third—Fortune's Fro-
8. Lovers' Vows—The Midnight Hour.
10. Wheel of Fortune—Raifing the Wind.
11. The Man of the World—Turnpike-Gate.
12. The School of Reform—The Birth-Day.
13. The Road to Ruin—Fortune's Frolick.
14. The Beaux Stratagem—The Jew and the
15. Lovers' Vows—Midnight Hour. [Doc-
17. The Wonder!—Love à-la-Mode. [tor.

P. 291, col. 2; Lord George Lennox was many years M. P. for the county of Suſſex. In the memorable conteſt between Sir James Peachey (now Lord Selſey) and Sir T. S. Wilſon, wherein the latter carried his election by protracting the poll to twenty-eight days, the friends of both parties found it neceſſary to diſclaim all intentions of diſturbing Lord George in his ſeat; and the freeholders, in voting for either of the rival candidates, anxiouſly guarded his Lordſhip's intereſts: he retained his ſtation thus honourably till it was his own wiſh to retire from Parliament, when the freeholders transferred their ſuffrages to his ſon. His Lordſhip was much beloved in private life, and adored by the ſoldiers of his regiment, to whom he ever ſhewed parental care and kindneſs. He was once involved in an unpleaſant diſpute with Gen. Moſtyn, then governor of Minorca, to whom he complained of the bad quality of the wine ſerved to his men, and, on the Governor returning an offenſive anſwer, his Lordſhip challenged him. The cauſe of Fabrigas *v.* Moſtyn aroſe out of this diſpute, and agitated our courts of law for a conſiderable time; but Gen. Moſtyn, who had thrown Mr. Fabrigas, a wine-merchant, into a dungeon, and afterwards baniſhed him the iſland, was finally ſaddled with 10,000 l. damages, and coſts of ſuit.

Ibid. Dr. Butter, fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh, and member of the Medical Society in that city, after being educated for his profeſſion in Edinburgh, was ſome years ſettled as a phyſician at Derby. He wrote, 1. "A Method of Cure for the Stone, chiefly by Injections, Edinburgh, 1757," 12mo. 2. "Diſſertatio de Frigore quatenus Morborum Cauſa, Edinburgh, 1757," 8vo. 3. "Diſſertatio de Arteriotomia, Edinburgh, 1761," 8vo, &c. "When he was engaged in experiments on arteriotomy, the ſubject of his theſis at Edinburgh, he made an attempt publicly to open the carotid artery in a patient at the infirmary! After the firſt inciſion had been made, he was prevented from accompliſhing his purpoſe by the patient's fainting; and on the following day his intention was entirely ſet aſide by the interference of the managers of the infirmary. His treatiſe on the kincough was ſeverely criticiſed in an anonymous pamphlet ſoon after its appearance; and it is perhaps a fault of moſt of his publications, that he is too much under the influence of *very fanciful hypotheſes*. He ſeems to have been the firſt in Scotland who publicly contended that the lymphatic veins muſt be a ſyſtem of abſorbents." New Members of Living Authors, I. 401. Dr. B. alſo publiſhed, 4. "Treatiſe on the Kincough; with an App Hemlock and its Preparation 8vo. 5. "An Account of Puer vers, as they appear in Derby ſome of the Counties adjacen 8vo. 6. "Treatiſe on the Inf mittent Fever, commonly c Worm Fever, 1782," 8vo. 7. ved Method of opening the Ter tery; and a new Propoſal for the Cataract, 1783," 8vo. 8. on the Diſeaſe called *Angina* 1792." 8vo.

P. 390. Mr. Breen's valuable of pictures was ſold by auction Skinner and Dyke, the latter e

P. 391. The late Sir Philip bart. was deſcended from an mily of that name, formerly Walthamſtow, in Eſſex. The net was Sir Humphry, who in 1652. Sir Philip was born on the death of his couſin, Humphry, ſucceed to his tit tates. On the raiſing of th county militias, in 1759, he commiſſion as major in that About 1763 he married Miſs R daughter of Ambroſe Redda Everſholt, in the ſame county he ſerved the office of high the next year he was appoi commiſſion of the peace. I in public ſituations was ſteady and perſevering; and, as a truly worthy of imitation. He the appointment of the high ance, and continued for upwa years, till within a few weeks o one of the moſt attentive an ble adminiſtrators of juſtice ever had. To a conſcientious the ſocial and domeſtic duties high ſenſe of religious ones, wh ſtrictly performed. In his with the world his conduct with ſuch unaffected kindn manners, and a heart ſo al feeling of benevolence, as ne render him not only an objec eſteem but of the ſincereſt remains were conveyed fro attended by his tenantry, a in the family-vault at Woot left a widow, four daughters, of his own name, who ſucce tle and eſtates.

P. 493, col. 1. Richard eſq. LL. D. chancellor of t Lichfield and Coventry, die ton-ſtreet, Piccadilly. The office, as judge of the Eccleſ at Lichfield, which he held period of ſixty-four years, with ſound judgment and in gity. In the early part of h

an advocate in Doctors Commons, where his practice was extenſive, and his knowledge in the civil law highly reſpected. He was the ſecond ſon of Dr. Richard Smallbroke, who died biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry in the year 1749.

Ibid. col. 2. The celebrated Schiller has left a widow and four children, under age. The Duke of Weimar has undertaken to provide for them. Schiller had not attained his 45th year; but his genius was in full force. What the literary world regret moſt is, his "Hiſtory of the Low Countries," of which he has given but the firſt volume. All Europe, at an early period of its publication, placed this work among the writings which have done moſt honour to the age. His "Don Carlos," his "Mary Stuart," and his "Valſtein," with their irregularities, and even whimſicalities, muſt live eternally; but his tragedies are only to be read in German. This language, in its nature ſo energetic, has become ſometimes untranſlatable from the pen of Schiller.

P. 495. Benjamin Outram, eſq. was the founder of the extenſive iron-works at Butterley; and monuments of him may be ſeen in the aqueduct over the Merſey, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, and in various canals and public roads, which he projected and executed. The ſtrength of his underſtanding, the generoſity of his heart, and a ſpirit of enterprize and activity almoſt unequalled, enabled him to ſurmount with eaſe the moſt formidable obſtacles to ſuch public improvements as he recommended. His death, which has caſt an unuſual gloom over the neighbourhood of Derby and Mancheſter, will long be regarded as an irreparable loſs, not only to his family and friends but to his country.

Births.

LATELY, at Helſtone, Cornwall, the wife of Major Sandys, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, a daughter.

At Richmond, co. York, the wife of T. Stapleton, eſq. a ſon.

At Owſton, near Doncaſter, the wife of Col. Cooke, M. P. a ſon.

At Edmondſham-houſe, co. Dorſet, the wife of Brigadier-gen. Monro, a daughter.

At Sidney-lodge, Hants, the wife of N. Tennant, eſq. a daughter.

At Canterbury, the wife of Col. Taylor, of the 20th Dragoons, a daughter.

At Binfield-grove, Berks, the wife of Col. Buckeridge, a ſon.

At Adbury-houſe, near Newbury, Berks, the wife of D. Chambers, eſq. a ſon.

At Bridge-houſe, Surrey, the wife of R. Sherſon, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of T. Campbell, eſq. of Sydenham common, Surrey, a ſon.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. S. Breedon, rector of Pangbourn, a ſon.

At Potter's-bar, Middleſex, the wife of Wm. Moffatt, jun. eſq. a daughter.—Mrs. M. died in about a fortnight after delivery.

At Col. Bradyll's, Hampton-court, the wife of Gordon Forbes, eſq. a ſon.

In Cecil-ſtreet, Strand, the wife of F. M. Ommanney, eſq. a ſon.

In Hereford-ſtreet, May-fair, the wife of J. Smith, eſq. a ſon.

In Bedford-row, the wife of J. Bond, eſq. a daughter.

In Devonſhire-place, the wife of T. Baring, eſq. a daughter.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, the wife of G. S. Holroyd, eſq. a daughter.

In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the relict of the late G. Shum, eſq. (ſee p. 290), a daugh.

In Devonſhire-ſtreet, the wife of Lieut.-col. Buller, a daughter.

In Durweſton-ſtreet, the wife of Col. Knox, a ſon.

In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of George Pococke, eſq. two ſons.

In Ruſſell-ſquare, Bloomſbury, the wife of F. Robinſon, eſq. a daughter.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of T. de Fries, eſq. a daughter.

May 21. At the houſe of John Ballentine, eſq. banker, at Ayr, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Roger Rollo, a third ſon.

25. At the Ducheſs-dowager of Rutland's, in Sackville-ſtreet, Lady Elizabeth Norman, a daughter.

29. In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, the wife of Commiſſioner Greig, a ſon.

31. In Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the Counteſs of Weſtmeath, a daughter.

June 1. At the Earl of Derby's, in Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Stanley, a daugh.

2. The wife of W. Blane, eſq. of Winkfield park, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. W. Douglas, chancellor of the dioceſe of Sarum, a ſon and heir.

3. In Queen's-ſquare, the wife of William Fraſer, eſq. a daughter.

The Princeſs Royal of Denmark, a princeſs.

5. In Cavendiſh-ſquare, the lady of Sir James Graham, bart. M. P. a daughter.

6. At Canterbury, the wife of John Walſham Garliatt, eſq. of Knill-court, co. Hereford, colonel of the Royal Radnorſhire Militia, a ſon and heir.

8. Mrs. George Dawſon, of twins; being the third ſucceſſive time that ſhe has been delivered of a ſimilar number.

10. At Rennyhill, the wife of Andrew Johnſton, eſq. a ſon.

The wife of Richard Goodlad, eſq. of Hill-place, Hants, a daughter.

11. At Shute, Devon, the lady of Sir William Hole, bart. a daughter.

14. In Nottingham-pla. Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of George Abercrombie Robinſon, eſq. ſecretary to Marquis Cornwallis, a ſon.

15. The wife of P. Maſſingberd, eſq. of Gunby park, co. Lincoln, a ſon.

At

At Chicheſter, the wife of Lieut.-col. Lyons, a ſon.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Lady Caroline Parnell, a ſon and heir.

16. At Hampton-lodge, near Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Edw. B. Long, eſq. a ſon.

17. At Canterbury, the wife of Col. Need, of the Nottingham Militia, a ſon.

23. At her houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, the Ducheſs of Montroſe, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 7. AT Mount Hybla, in Jamaica, Alexander Aikman, jun. eſq. printer to his Majeſty, and to the Houſe of Aſſembly of that iſland, to Charlotte, ſecond daugh. of Rob. Cory, eſq. attorney, and late mayor of Great Yarmouth, Norf.

May 21. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Lauriſton, of the E. India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Marion Craufuird, daugh. of the late Archib. Marion C. eſq. of Ardmillan.

22. In St. James's church, St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, the Rev. Peter Lathbury, rector of Livermere, Suffolk, to Miſs Mills, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. prebendary of Lincoln.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, George Moore, eſq. of Durrington, Wilts, to Miſs Rhodes, of Henley, co. Oxford.

25. At Corſham, Wilts, Mr. A. Harvey, attorney, of Chippenham, to Miſs E. Jeans.

27. James Edgcome, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at the port of Penrhyn, Cornwall, and major of the Penrhyn Corps of Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Treeve.

Dr. Parkinſon, of Ravendale, to Miſs Gilliat, of Louth, co. Lincoln.

Capt. Manſell, R. N. to Miſs Thorold, daughter of the Rev. John T. of Wheelſby-houſe, near Grimſby, co. Lincoln.

28. At Wellington, the Rev. Jn. Eyton, vicar of that place, to the only daughter of Edm. Plowden, eſq. of Plowden-hall, Salop.

30. At Norwood-green, co. Middleſex, Charles-Frederick Barnwell, M. A. fellow of Caius coll. Cambr. to the only daughter of the Rev. John Lowry, of Norwood.

31. At Coventry, the Rev. John Dyer Hewitt, vicar of Fillongley, co. Warwick, to Miſs Anne Simpſon, daughter of Rob. S. M. D. of that city.

June 1. At Lambeth, Wm. Hewſon, eſq. of Friern lodge, Middleſex, to the eldeſt daughter of the late J. Radcliffe, eſq. of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Major Neſbit, to Miſs Blake, of Audley-ſtreet.

2. At Edmonton, J. Steers, eſq. of Totenham, to Miſs A. Blackburn, ſecond dau. of the late John B. eſq. of Edmonton.

The Hon. William Lamb, ſon of Lord Viſcount Melbourne, to Lady Caroline Ponſonby, only daugh. of the Earl of Beſborough.

At Harrow, Middleſex, John Lambert, eſq. of Cornhill, to Mrs. Lambert, widow, of Kenſon-lodge, near Harrow.

4. At High Wycombe, the Rev. Henry Campbell, of Shrewsbury, to Miſs Anne Roſe, 3d dau. of Tho. R. eſq. of that place.

6. At St. Bride's, by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, John Bowyer Nichols, eſq. of Red Lion paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Baker, dau. of John B. eſq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

7. Rev. Thomas Cloud, to Miſs Toner, of Northampton.

8. Richard Mence, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Dandridge, of the Commandry, Worceſter.

10. Lieut.-col. Bailey, to Miſs Mary-Anne Silke, of Colcheſter.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Viſcount Hampden, to Miſs Browne, ſiſter of Lady Wedderburn.

13. Rev. Wm. Jeffe, jun. of Moſeley-heath, near Birmingham, to Miſs Sarah Kendall, of Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter.

14. At Kingſton-Liſle, Berks, the Hon. George Bowes, of Paul's Walden, Herts, brother to the Earl of Strathmore, to Miſs Mary Thornhill, daugh. of Edward T. eſq.

15. At Pancras church, Lieut. Woodgate, R.N. to Lady Honora Lambert, dau. of the Earl of Cavan.

17. Mr. Oliver, hoſier, to Miſs Middleton, both of Loughborough, co. Leiceſter.

At Wanſtead, Eſſex, Peter Godfrey, eſq. of Old-hall, Eaſt Bergholt, co. Suffolk, to Miſs Catherine Chapman, daughter of Abel C. eſq. of Woodford.

At Edmonton, Middleſex, the Rev. Jn. Skinner, rector of Camerton, near Bath, to the eldeſt daughter of Joſ. Holmes, eſq.

DEATHS.

1804. *Feb.* 29. AT Bethnal-green, aged 61, Mr. William Bright, who was educated as a ſurgeon and apothecary, and made two or three voyages, as a ſurgeon of a ſhip in the Leghorn traide, in the early part of his life. He was a man of good profeſſional talents, and of great humanity and integrity; and made many intereſting obſervations in the journals he kept during his voyages; but he had the misfortune, from his infancy, to be extremely deaf. Before he was 30 years old his faculties began to give way, and he gradually ſunk into a ſtate of mental derangement; and, having no property to ſupport him, was, for ſeveral years, in the workhouſe of his pariſh (St. George, co. Middleſex), and afterwards, at the expence of the pariſh, at the houſe for inſane perſons at Bethnal-green, where he died. Some years after his removal to the latter place he became entitled, on the death of a relation, to property ſufficient to allow a liberal ſum for his maintenance; and the pariſh-officers were repaid all that had been advanced by them for ſeveral preceding years for his ſupport; but his mind was too much loſt to allow

him

him to derive much comfort from this change in his circumſtances. For ſeveral years before his death he was never known to ſpeak; and in the day-time he was almoſt invariably ſeen in one poſture, holding both his hands up, at a ſmall diſtance from his face, as perſons ſometimes do to ſcreen their faces from the fire. He was the only ſon of Samuel B. clerk of the pariſh of St. George-from the time of its inſtitution* till his death, which happened Auguſt 11, 1769, at the age of 81. His mother, Jane B. died Nov. 8, 1781, alſo aged 81; and he had a ſiſter (Mary Lillington), who died in 1799, likewiſe at an advanced age.

Oct. 28. At Belhary, in the Eaſt Indies, Captain-Lieutenant John Falconar, fort-adjutant of that place.

Nov. 12. At the Prince of Wales's Iſland, Lieut. Sir John Gordon, bart. of the Bengal Engineers, and ſon of the late Sir William G. bart. of Norwich.

13. In the Eaſt Indies, in the engagement with Holkar, greatly lamented by his relatives and friends, Henry Norford, eſq. captain of the 76th Foot, youngeſt ſon of the late Dr. William N. phyſician, of Bury St. Edmund's.

1805. *Jan.* 18. At Malta, in his 68th year, Alexander Macauley, eſq. treaſurer of that iſland.

Feb. 19. At Verdun, in France, Lieut. Wm. Fitzgerald, ſecond ſon of the Vice-provoſt of Trinity-college, Dublin, late of the frigate La Minerve, which, on the 2d of July, 1803, went aground in a fog near Cherbourg, and was taken by the enemy, but not till after a gallant reſiſtance, while reſiſtance was of any avail. He and his brother, a young midſhipman, only 12 years old, who ſhared in the danger of this diſaſtrous event, were marched ſeveral hundred miles into the interior of the country, to different places of confinement, and ultimately to Verdun, where the deſpair of an exchange of priſoners, and conſequently of any farther opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf in the ſervice of his country during the remainder of the war, is ſuppoſed to have preyed upon his ſpirits, and to have produced a decline, which at length releaſed him from his earthly captivity. This promiſing young man, cut off in the prime of life, had fought on the memorable 1ſt of June, 1794, as a midſhipman on-board the Marlborough, which, next to the Invincible, ſuffered moſt in that glorious action; though ſeverely wounded, he refuſed to quit his ſtation till the battle was over, and he ſaw his country triumphant. A ſociety of London merchants, who afterwards met for the purpoſe of rewarding the officers who had chiefly diſtinguiſhed themſelves on that glorious occaſion, preſented him with a valuable piece of plate with a ſuitable inſcription. Theſe honourable teſtimonies of his merit are the only conſolation now left to his afflicted relatives and friends.

20. Of the yellow fever, on-board the Theſeus, on the Jamaica ſtation, William Honywood, eſq. of the Royal Navy, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. H. prebendary of Exeter, and nephew of Sir John H. bart. M. P. for Honiton. He was a young man whoſe virtues and talents promiſed to render him an honour to his profeſſion.

March 24. At Wurzburg, aged 41, Joſeph Nicholas Thomann, M. D. Clinical profeſſor and firſt phyſician of the Julian hoſpital in that city.

April 22. In the 67th year of his age, the Rev. Charles Sturges, rector of St. Luke's, Chelſea; to which he was preſented, in 1797, by Lord and Lady Mendip, and Mrs. Doyley; near 42 years vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul's and Saliſbury, and chaplain to Earl Cadogan; formerly fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1762; M. A. 1765; in 1768, for a ſhort time, vicar of Kenton, co. Devon, and of Ealing, co. Middleſex, from 1772 to 1797. He was ſon of the Rev. Charles Sturges, B. D. fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, prebendary of Milton Manor, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and rector of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, by Sarah, ſiſter of Ambroſe Iſted, eſq. of Iſton, in that county. By his ſurviving wife, Penelope, daughter of James Waller, eſq. of Hurſt, co. Berks, and niece to Dr. Terrick, biſhop of London, he has left ſix daughters; the eldeſt to the Rev. Moſes Dodd, M. A. married to Chichefter, and rector of prebendary of Fordham, co. Eſſex, having loſt, beſides four children in their infancy, a ſon in his 27th year, the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, who died at Worthing, 1802, and is buried at Broadway, co. Suſſex. He expired, after only half an hour's illneſs, from an apoplectic ſeizure, immediately before the hour of dinner, at the rectory-houſe of Loddington, co. Northampton, and his remains were interred in the chancel of that church on the 2d of May, next to thoſe of an only ſiſter (who died Nov. 30, 1801, in the 60th year of her age), Sarah, wife of Edward Jones, rector of that pariſh. He is to be ſucceeded at Chelſea by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wellefley, on the preſentation of Lord Cadogan; and at Reading,

* So ſays the inſcription on his tomb-ſtone in St. George's church-yard. St. George's (as well as St. Paul's, Shadwell) was formerly part of Stepney pariſh. The building of the church was begun in 1715, and finiſhed in 1729.

Reading, on that of the Lord Chancellor, by the Rev. Robert Nares.

25. At Conſtantinople, after ſix weeks painful illneſs, Peter Tooke, eſq. the Eaſt India Company's agent there.

May . . . At Verdun, in France, chiefly, as it is ſuppoſed, for want of medical aſſiſtance, Mr. James Parry, late proprietor of "The Courier" news-paper, one of the perſons detained at the commencement of hoſtilities. Great pains were taken, applications made, and large ſums of money paid to perſons high in office, to have him removed to Paris, but in vain.

May 8. At his houſe in Ludlow, co. Salop, aged 60, Charles Johnſtone, eſq. only brother to Sir R. B. J. bart. of Hackneſs, co. York, and half-brother to the late Marquis of Annandale.

1 . Aged 42, the wife of Mr. Rediſer, attorney, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.—Alſo, aged 52, the relict of Mr. R. Davies, wine-merchant, of the ſame place.

14. At Louth, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, George Sapsford, eſq.

At Caythorpe, near Grantham, in her 49th year, and after many years illneſs, the wife of Mr. Wm. Smith, auctioneer.

Suddenly, aged 34, Mr. T. Smith, of Derby, grocer.

17. At Windleſham, Surrey, Rev. Rob. Barker Bell, late fellow of New college, Ox.

18. At Hinton, Berks, in his 79th year, the Rev. J. Loder.

19. At Frant, Suſſex, Mrs. Eyles, wife of Thomas Butler E. eſq.

20. At her houſe in Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, in her 89th year, as much regretted now dead as beloved while living, the Counteſs-dowager of Maſſareene. She was the daughter of Henry Eyre, eſq. of Derby; and married, in 1711, to Viſcount Maſſareene, who was created an earl in July, 1756, and died in 1757. Her ladyſhip had been a moſt beautiful woman; and retained her vivacity and accompliſhments to the laſt. She was charitable in the extreme, and the patroneſs of merit, however humble the garb. Her only ſurviving daughter is the Counteſs-dowager of Leitrim. See an account of the death of her ſon, the late Earl, p. 290.

21. At his father's houſe in the Creſcent, Bath, Lieut. William-Auguſtus Reynolds, of the 4th Foot.

Aged 24, Mr. Samuel Robinſon, of Lincoln, whiteſmith, and a member of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry. He had been married only 13 weeks.

Rev. Henry Green, M. A. rector of Earl's Croome, and vicar of Feckenham, co. Worceſter.

22. Capt. John Winſton, of the Hereford Volunteers.

23. Aged 62, without any previous illneſs, Mr. George March, farmer, of Stoneſarvy, near Hull.

At his father's houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Charles Symmons, eſq. the youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. S. The deceaſed was endowed with abilities of a ſuperior order; and, with a bright and ardent fancy, he poſſeſſed a judgment which was remarkably temperate and correct. His mind, naturally elegant and fine, was improved with aſſiduous cultivation; and the range of his knowledge, ſhort as was the period of his life, was extended and comprehenſive. He compoſed with peculiar elegance in proſe and in verſe; and nothing but his extreme diffidence of himſelf deprived his talents of their juſt lead in the converſation of that ample ſociety of which the ſingular refinement and conciliation of his manners made him the ornament and the delight. His perception and reliſh of moral order and beauty were quick and exquiſite. His boſom was a ſanctuary which no impure or violent, no ſordid or mean paſſion could ever preſume to pollute; his heart was the reſidence of piety, affection, and benevolence. His temper was equal and chearful; ſometimes, indeed, diſcovering the depreſſion of calm and ſoft melancholy, but never elevated into ſtrong and rude mirth; a ſmile generally ſat upon his lip, but laughter never revelled upon his cheek. His ſpirit, mild and quiet, patient and placable, was, at the ſame time, in a remarkable degree, reſolute and intrepid. Facil and complying in the common intercourſe of ſociety, he was not, by any motives, to be diverted from the purpoſe or the object to which he had been directed by his moral viſion, and which his judgment had conſequently adopted. With handſome though not regular features, his countenance was ſtrongly alive and prepoſſeſſing with the intelligence and the benignity of his mind. His perſon was admirably beautiful; nearly ſix feet in height, its ſymmetry was perfect; its proportions light, elegant, and graceful, not ill-modelled for ſtrength, but more obviouſly adapted to agility: to him, in ſhort, might be applied what the poet ſays of his miſtreſs,

Et miſquam in toto corpore mendæ fuit.

A fever put a period to his innocent and exemplary life, when three months and eight days were yet wanted for the completion of his twenty-ſecond year. His acquaintance, his friends, and his relations (of whom his parents have, alas! lived too long), hang ſorrowing over his tomb; and, while they bend in ſubmiſſion to the holy and myſterious will of Heaven, they lament, with poignant anguiſh, that ſo much of their happineſs has been annihilated by a ſtroke which has proved how vain, with reference to the duration of mortal life, is the hope of

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the youthful, the health of the temperate, and the confidence of the ſtrong!

24. Dropped down in a fit, and expired immediately, Mr. John Mountain, of Hottoft, co. Lincoln.

In his 74th year, Joſeph Wilkes, eſq. of Meaſham, co. Derby; who may be conſidered almoſt as the father of inland navigations in this country.

Of a decline, in her 17th year, much lamented, Miſs Vaughan, eldeſt daugh. of Lewis V. eſq. of Llanfair, Montgomeryſh.

At Bury, after a long illneſs, Robert Baker, eſq. of Bentley.

Mr. Foote, banker, one of the firm of Martin and Co. Lombard-ſtreet, who fell a ſacrifice to his paſſion for ſailing, and was conſidered one of our firſt-rate amateurs in that ſcience. He had juſt got a new pleaſure-boat built, one of the moſt elegant of the day, and, accompanied by his ſiſter, and two ſervants, went the beginning of the week to Graveſend, to indulge in his favourite amuſement. This morning they embarked, as uſual, and ſailed up and down, under the moſt flattering auſpices of wind and weather; when, on a ſudden, a breeze from the land upſet the boat, which inſtantly ſunk. Miſs Foote was buoyed up by her cloaths, and floated on the water until ſhe was taken up in a ſtate of inſenſibility. The ſervants were alſo ſaved. Mr. Foote was a very handſome and amiable young man, about 28 years of age, and brother to Capt. Foote, of the Royal Navy. He was very athletic, and conſidered the beſt amateur rower on the river. On the evening of the 31ſt, two watermen of Graveſend picked up his drowned body. On Sunday, June 2, about one in the afternoon, his boat was found by a gentleman's pleaſure boat, and the maſt ſtanding.

25. At his houſe in Glouceſter-place, Mary-la-Bonne, Sir David Carnegie, bart. of Southeſk, M.P. for the co. of Forfar.

Suddenly, at Ramſgate, aged 72, Mr. Alderman Nicholſon, of Rocheſter, Kent.

At Sunderland, in his 62d year, the Rev. William Paley, D.D. archdeacon of Carliſle; ſub-dean of Lincoln, in which he is ſucceeded by Mr. Bailey, tutor to the Biſhop of Lincoln's ſons; rector of Biſhop's-Wearmouth, in which he is ſucceeded by Dr. Gray, prebendary of Durham; and prebendary of Pancras in St. Paul's, in which he is ſucceeded by Mr. Beloe, of the Britiſh Muſeum. "A moſt venerable and diſtinguiſhed character, as a ſound reaſoner, a well-read ſcholar, and an excellent divine. He was educated at Chriſt's coll. Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1768, with great diſtinction, M.A. 1766, S.T.P. 1795, and tutor of the college. His works have experienced that brilliant ſucceſs to which their very extraordinary value entitles them. The firſt of them, except two or three ſingle ſermons, was his highly-celebrated "Principles of Moral Philoſophy," firſt publiſhed in one quarto volume, 1785, and ſince frequently reprinted, with corrections and improvements, in two octavo volumes. Of this work the author of "Memoirs of Living Authors" obſerves: "The ripeſt ſchoolman may read it with inſtruction and delight, while it contains amuſement for the moſt volatile fancy. It has obtained the author one diſtinction, among others, ſingularly glorious, and, moſt probably, unparalleled; we mean, the circumſtance of its chapters being very frequently ſubjects for diſputation, in the ſchools of one of our Univerſities, at the ſame time with the ſections of the immortal Principia of Newton, or with chapters of the celebrated Eſſay of Locke. Thus the diſtinguiſhed honours which ſuch tranſcendent characters are proud to receive after death are conferred on Dr. Paley while alive. The ſtyle of this work is admirably adapted to its ſubject, and is, perhaps, one of the beſt models, for the imitation of youth, which can be found in our language; while the fine reaſoning, the pertinency of illuſtration, the ſtrong integrity of judgment, and the great comprehenſion of mind, which pervade it, may be fit objects of its emulation, provided it duly eſtimates the labour of thought and application neceſſary to ſuch acquiſitions, and form not, after all, too ſanguine hopes of reaching ſuch perfection." Mr. Giſborne publiſhed Remarks on this work, in "The Principles of Moral Philoſophy inveſtigated, 1780," 8vo.—Dr. Paley printed three ſermons: 1. at a Viſitation, 1777, 4to, from 2 Pet. iii. 15, 16, recommending caution in the uſe and application of Scripture language; 2. an ordination ſermon, 1781, 4to, from 1 Tim. iv. 12; 3. a ſermon at the conſecration of Dr. Law, biſhop of Carliſle, 1792, 4to, from Eph. iv. 11, 12. "Horæ Paulinæ; or, The Truth of the Scripture Hiſtory of St. Paul evinced by a Compariſon of the Epiſtles which bear his name with the Acts of the Apoſtles, and with one another, 1790," 8vo (LX. 918). "A View of the Evidences of Chriſtianity, 1794," 3 vols. 8vo; of "An Analyſis" of which ſee our vol. LXV. p. 758; and of a Life of Bp. Law, by Dr. Paley, LXXI. 1111. His ſyſtem of Moral Philoſophy was attacked by Mr. Pearſon, tutor of Sidney college, Cambridge, in "Remarks on the Theory of Morals, 1800," and "Annotations on the practical Part of Dr. Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy,

phy, 1801." The laſt publication of Dr. P. was "Natural Theology, 1802," 8vo. Dr. P. was born at Peterborough in July, 1743, where his father was then minor canon of the cathedral, but removed ſoon after to Giggleſwick, in Craven, being a younger ſon of Thomas P. of Langcliffe, ſon of John P. of the ſame place, who lived on a ſmall eſtate which is ſtill in the family. On a braſs plate in the middle of Giggleſwick church is this inſcription:

"Here lies interred
the Rev. William Paley, B. A.
54 years
maſter of this free ſchool,
who died Sept. 29, 1779,
aged 88 years.
Alſo, Elizabeth,
the wife of the Rev. William Paley,
who died March 9, 1796,
aged 83 years.

If any earthly object can render extreme old age deſireable, it muſt be to ſee a beloved ſon riſen to great literary reputation, and advanced, by his own merit, to wealth and dignities in the church. Every anecdote relating to the anceſtors of ſuch a man will be intereſting to poſterity."

Whitaker's Hiſtory of Craven, p. 129. This grammar-ſchool was founded, 7 Edward VI. by John Nowell, clerk, his chaplain, and vicar of Giggleſwick.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, aged 81, the Rev. John Skynner, ſub-dean of York, rector of Blatherwick and of Eaſton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln; the former belongs to H. O'Brien, eſq.; the latter is in the gift of the truſtees of the Marquis of Exeter. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748, B. D. 1756; public orator of the Univerſity, 1752; chaplain to Elizabeth Counteſs of Gainſborough, on the death of whoſe eldeſt ſon, Bap iſt, fourth Earl, March 21, 1750-1, he preached and printed a ſermon, from Pſalm xxxix. 6, in which his Lordſhip's character was delicately drawn. On the reſignation of the public oratorſhip by Bp. Yonge, 1752, Mr. Skynner and Mr. Roſs offered themſelves as candidates; and, Oct. 26, 1752, the former was elected by a majority of ten votes, 85 againſt 75. He reſigned in 1763, and was ſucceeded by Dr. Burford, of King's college. While he held this office he had the honour of delivering a Latin oration to the Duke of Newcaſtle, the chancellor of the Univerſity, on laying the foundation-ſtone of the new public library, in 1755, which was afterwards printed.—On the following day died the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, in my years curate to Mr. Skynner at Blatherwick.

27. Interred, at St. Clement Dane's burial-ground, Mr. James Parker, an eminent portrait and hiſtorical engraver, whoſe talents have for many years been ſucceſsfully employed in ornamenting the beſt editions of the Engliſh Claſſicks, and other works of taſte, which he rendered ſtill more valuable by the fineſt productions of his art. His loſs will be much regretted by the amateurs of fine engraving; but by his friends, and he had many, who had the pleaſure of knowing his equability of temper, his ſuavity of manners, and integrity, his death muſt be for ever deplored, though by none more ſincerely lamented than by the Society of Engravers, of which he was a governor, and who attended him to the grave. By his zeal and indefatigable endeavours he contributed much to their formation into a ſociety for the beſt of purpoſes, humanity; and his meritorious exertions will long be remembered by the fatherleſs and the widows of thoſe of his profeſſion who may be left in neceſſitous circumſtances.

At Pykeſhall, in the pariſh of Cowbit, near Spalding, co. Lincoln, aged 71, Mr. Robert Davie, farmer.

Aged 61, Mr. John Bygott, of Barton.

At Harrowgate, the Hon. Mrs. Maſſey Dawſon, relict of the Hon. James Maſſey D. late of Ireland.

Aged 74, William Bower, eſq. 30 years an underwriter at Lloyd's.

At Weſt Bromwich, co. Stafford, aged about 70, Mr. Bayley Caddick, formerly a conſiderable nail-manufacturer, and elder brother of the late Mr. William C. ironmonger, in Piccadilly. His father died ſuddenly, at the age of 93.

Aged 98. David Morriſon, a native of Scotland, born at Aberdeen in the year 1707, the period when England and Scotland were united. He remembered perfectly well the rebellion in the latter country in 1715; and, till within a ſhort period of his death, enjoyed a tolerable good ſtate of health.

27. Mr. Thomas Nicholl, ſtock-broker of Old Fiſh-ſtreet.

28. In his 72d year, Caleb Smith, eſq. of Mitchelmerrill, Hants.

After a painful illneſs, in his 61ſt year, Bernard Hodgſon, LL.D. principal of Hertford college, Oxford. He was of Chriſt Church; M. A. 1771; removed to Hertford college, where he took the degree of D.C.L. 1776, having been elected principal the year before. He publiſhed Tranſlations of Solomon's Song, 1785, Eccleſiaſtes, 1788, and Proverbs, 1791, all in 4to.

Aged 66, the Rev. Edward Seaghave, rector of Caſtle-Aſhby, co. Northampton, and of Weſtcote-Barton, co. Oxford. He was of Magdalen hall; M. A. 1761.

At Parſon's-green, co. Middleſex, Mrs. Milner, wife of William M. eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir William M. bart. She was daughter of the late Right Hon. Theophi-

lus

its, and grand-daughter of the . John Beresford; and had been ly one year. Her remains were ane 8, at Bolton-Percy, Yorkſh. her ſon's houſe in Maiden-lane, den, in her 70th year, Mrs. Sa- , widow.

tharine Young, youngeſt daugh- late Rev. William Y. of Neſton, k.

ſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 82, Poole, widow.

erton, Devon, in his 78th year, and, eſq.

, after a long illneſs, the wife Hatſell.

ıtingdon, Mrs. Montagu, wife dmiral M. and only daughter of opley, eſq. of Nether-hall, near , co. York.

ouſe in Piccadilly, aged 84, Sir ohnſtone Pulteney, bart. of Weſ- Scotland, M. P. in ſeven ſucceſſive liaments for the town of Shrewſ- e had been in a very dangerous veral days paſt, and underwent operation, which, though well tifically executed, ended in a ion, and occaſioned his death, roach of which he was ſo ſenſi- predict almoſt the hour of his His name was originally John- d he formerly practiſed at the r. As a politician he was up- honeſt, and had long ranked as ne moſt impartial and ſenſible of the independent part of the Commons, wherein he was an d intelligent ſpeaker. His lan- s plain and unadorned; but he expreſſed himſelf with clearneſs ſion. He poſſeſſed a ſound un- ng, and his opinion was always n the Houſe with reſpectful at- As a public man, no Commoner d the conſtitution of his coun- , or more uniformly ſupported conduct. In private life he was principally for his frugal habits, re perhaps the more ſtriking, as ppoſed to be the richeſt Com- the kingdom. His funds I pro- ounted to near two millions ſter- l he was the greateſt American er ever known. It is well known ad the greateſt borough intereſt ntleman in the country, and of is friendſhip was courted by all In the latter part of his life he rkable for his abſtemious man- ing, his food being compoſed of ſimple nourithment, principally l milk. In the apartment where- erally refided very little fire was from a motive of œconomy, but as he himſelf declared, he found his health bettered by it. Sir William's character has been much miſtaken by the world; he was not the prototype of old Elwes, but was penurious only in regard to himſelf, as it is well known that all his ſervants enjoyed comforts unuſual in moſt other families. By his marriage with the heireſs of the houſe of Pulteney he became poſſeſſed of a very large fortune, and took the family-name of Pulteney. He married, ſecondly, within theſe two or three years paſt, the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart. Sir William has left one daughter by his firſt marriage, Henrietta-Laura, the preſent Counteſs of Bath, who is married to Sir James Murray, of Hilton, in Scotland, who alſo thereupon took the name of Pulteney, and is now ſuppoſed to be one of the richeſt men in the kingdom. Lady P's marriage-ſettlement was 10,000l. per annum. In the event of no will being diſcovered, the widow will enjoy one-third of his perſonal property; the principal part of his Shropſhire eſtates, to the amount of above 30,000l. per annum, will fall to the Earl of Darlington; the reſt of the Bath, and his own unentailed property, of courſe devolve on the Counteſs of Bath. He is ſucceeded in his title, and in all his entailed property, conſiſting of his Scotch and Weſt-India eſtates, of about 10,000l. per annum, by his nephew, Capt. Johnſtone, of the Coldſtream regiment of Guards, ſon of the late Gov. J.—On the 11th of June, at 12 o'clock, the funeral proceſſion moved from Bath-houſe, Piccadilly, to Weſtminſter abbey:

Two pages on horſeback.
Eight horſemen.
Two pages on horſeback.
Plume of feathers, covered with eſcocheons,
The hearſe and ſix;
hearſe and horſes covered with eſcocheons;
four pages on each ſide.
Eighteen mourning-coaches and ſix, the horſes covered with eſcocheons;
two pages on each ſide.

In the firſt coach were, Sir James Murray Pulteney and Sir John Johnſtone, barts. as chief mourners. In the ſecond coach, the Biſhop of Chicheſter. In the other coaches, as mourners, were the following noblemen and gentlemen: Lords Kinnaird, Chetwynd, Grantley, Grantham, Northwick, and Molesworth; Sirs Richard Hill, and David Wedderburne, barts.; Generals Bland and Norton; the Right Hon. W. B. Ponſonby; Hon. Cha. Grey; Hon. A. Cochrane; Hon. George Lenox; George Johnſtone, Archibald Dyer, Wm. Young, — Stewart, John Ponſonby, Charles White, and T. Hammerſley, eſqrs.

Then the late Baronet's and Sir James Murray Pulteney's carriages, painted black.
Thirty-three gentlemen's carriages cloſed the

the proceſſion, which arrived at the Abbey about one. The body was depoſited in the family-vault in the South cloiſter. The coffin was covered with black velvet, ſuperbly mounted with ſilver-gilt claſps, nails, handles, cherubim, and the plate for the inſcription. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Dakins. After the interment a conſultation took place between the relatives of the deceaſed Baronet, whether the coffin ſhould not be raiſed, and the vault made deeper, as it was not five inches from the ſurface; however, it was found that the depth was ſufficient to lay the ſtone, and the vault was finally cloſed. An immenſe crowd of ſpectators attended.—The Counteſs of Bath has paid 6000l. for a ſingle ſtamp, on which were iſſued letters of adminiſtration to the perſonal eſtate of her father.

At Courock, in Scotland, aged 107, Archibald Campbell, watch-maker.

30. In a very advanced age, the Rev. John Caſborne, B.A. of Old Newton, rector of Drinkſtone, Suffolk, to which he was preſented laſt year. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1753.

31. In his 54th year, Mr. Thomas Carr, farmer, of Waleſby, co. Lincoln.

Aged 69, the Rev. Charles Moſs, precentor and canon-reſidentiary of Wells, and vicar of Whitchurch Canonicorum, co. Dorſet, in which he is ſucceeded by the Rev. Francis Goforth, of Emanuel coll.

At St. Alban's, of a paralytic affection, aged 72, Mr. John Cowper, one of the ſenior aldermen, and twice mayor, of that borough, clerk of the peace for the liberty of St. Alban, and deputy-regiſter of the archdeaconry. He was buried in the Abbey-church, with his younger ſon, who died ſix weeks before him.

In Tilney-ſtreet, in her 80th year, Catherine Lady Englefield, mother of Sir H. C. E. and relict of Sir Henry, to whom ſhe was married 1751, and by whom ſhe had three ſons and two daughters. She was daughter of Sir Charles Bucke, bart.

Lately, at Birmingham, William Wallis Maſon, eſq. many years an eminent merchant of that town. He was endowed with many exalted virtues; but two ſhone forth in him with peculiar luſtre, public ſpirit, and private friendſhip. He was a great admirer of our excellent Conſtitution: but in all his conduct he regarded expreſſions nothing, unleſs they were ſupported by concomitant actions: his exertions therefore, and his property, were conſtantly uſed in defence of what we hold deareſt to us. Every benevolent and uſeful inſtitution that was formed, or deemed worthy to be tried, in that town met in him with a warm ſupporter. Without guile, and without oſtentation, he made the happineſs of others the means of his own. He was a truly ſincere friend: and all who were upon terms of friendſhip with him were ſtrongly attached to him. He was never reſtrained from ſerving all about him, by any intereſted or ſelfiſh motives. He was invariably ſincere, liberal, and hoſpitable.

June .... A poor man, named Jepſon, 74 years of age, hung himſelf at his reſidence in Pittſmoor, near Sheffield.

Mr. Richard Motton, of Falmouth, a reſpectable and worthy character. Whilſt walking to his farm, he was ſuddenly ſeized with a faintneſs, and obliged to be carried home, but before any medical aſſiſtance could be procured he expired.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, ſuddenly, aged 58, Mr. Joſeph Rowland.

At Aſhford, in Kent, after three days illneſs, Capt. Betſon, of Seething, co. Norfolk, formerly of the 9th Foot.

In his 19th year, Mr. John Blagden Neale, an under-graduate of Pembroke college, having taken a ſailing-boat with a boy from the boat-houſe at Oxford, was croſſed by another boat, and forced by the bowſprit under the water and drowned. He had been warned of his danger by the gentleman in the other boat, who jumped in to ſave him, but without ſucceſs. The accident aroſe from Mr. N. not underſtanding the management of a ſail.

At Newbury, Berks, the wife of Edmund Fry, LL. D. letter-founder.

At his houſe on Clapham common, co. Surrey, John Gautier, eſq.

At Charing-croſs, the youngeſt daughter of Charles Drummond, eſq. banker.

June 1. At Clifton, near Briſtol, John Fiſher, eſq. of Malſhanger, Hants, ſecretary to the Board of Exciſe.

Rev. William Matthews, vicar of Chadeſley Corbett, co. Worceſter.

2. Aged 63, Mr. Richard Sly, organiſt of St. Margaret's church, Lynn.

By hanging herſelf, Miſs Green, a reſpectable lady of Lincoln.

3. Of a conſumption, aged 21, Miſs Hodge, daughter of Mr. H. ſurgeon, of Honiton Clift, near Exeter.

Almoſt ſuddenly, in her 21ſt year, amiable as ſhe was accompliſhed, Miſs Sarah Miles, daughter of Philip M. eſq. of Clifton-houſe, near Briſtol.

At Mr. Pitt's-houſe in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Robert Betty, ſteward and groom of the chamber to Mr. Pitt, and an Exchequer meſſenger.

John Puget, eſq. banker, of the firm of Puget and Bainbridge, a director of the Bank of England, and principal agent for money tranſactions between this Government and Ireland. On the preceding day he was in the Park, on horſeback, and, as he returned home, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he called at the St. James's

coffee

ouſe in St. James's-ſtreet, where ſome refreſhment. While in the emounting his horſe at the door, n an apoplectic fit, on the ſhoul- he porter who held the ſtirrup, carried up ſtairs at the coffee- d put to bed, where he was im- y attended by Dr. Reynolds and edical aſſiſtance, but in vain, for ſpeechleſs till nine o'clock this , and then expired. He was a an of the moſt reſpectable charac- oth public and private life; and a widow and ſeveral children. The of gentlemen's coaches that fol- his funeral is one among many oofs how much he was reſpected. d-clerk of his banking-houſe was nate as to gain (for himſelf and a a 30,000l. prize in the laſt lottery. his houſe in Bond-ſtreet, Mr. ſen. oilman to his Majeſty.

er father's, in Albemarle-ſtreet, well, Miſs Jane Moſeley.

Ireland, wife of James I. eſq. of ton, near Briſtol. While driving ghter, Mrs. Clay, in a gig at Brid- e horſe took fright, and Mrs. I. own out and ſo much bruiſed as ion her death in two hours. Mrs. not materially hurt.

James Thompſon, aged 40; Eliza- is wife, aged 41; and William, n, aged 7; were all unfortunately d in a large brick-pit at Briſtol. n was playing with a hoop, near ık of the pit, and, endeavouring to rom rolling into the water, fell in. other ran to his aſſiſtance, and aching herſelf to lay hold of his , got alſo out of her depth. The hearing their cries, ran to the ad ſeeing the dreadful ſituation of e and child—in the very act of —he, in a ſtate of diſtraction, l into the water (about 11 feet in the hope of reſcuing them; but his aim, and they all periſhed. the bodies were found, about an fter the accident, the mother had claſped in her arms.

fter a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. Wal- ckader, printer, in Tooke's-court, ry-lane.

Irs. Nouaille, wife of Peter N. eſq. n Oaks, Kent.

er grandmother's, in Berkeley-ſtr. well, Miſs Margaret Sewell.

Watkins, of Radcliff-hill, near She had a large evening party, peared in more than uſual health rits, but, while receiving ſome of eſts, ſhe ſuddenly ſank down, and l immediately.

ged 42, Mr. T. Melland, of Derby. lford, co. Lincoln, ſuddenly, in an ſie fit, Mrs. Young.

Mr. John Birtchnell, maſon, of Oak- ham, Rutland. He dropped down in one of the ſtreets there, and died before medi- cal aſſiſtance could be procured.

In the Fleet priſon, where ſhe had been confined about four years, for debts con- tracted in fitting-up an elegant houſe at Blackheath, in Kent, aged 32, Miſs Eli- zabeth-Frances Robinſon (or Robertſon), of ſwindling notoriety. Her remains were depoſited in St. Bride's church-yard, at- tended by her father, mother, and one of the turnkeys of the Fleet.

8. Mrs. Smeeton, wife of Mr. Richard S. of Grafton, near Boroughbridge. She was followed to the grave by nine chil- dren, and her infant child was interred with her in the ſame coffin.

At Seven Oaks, Kent, Jn. Wrainch, eſq.

At Hackney, aged 26, Capt. William Carter, of the Second Royal Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia. He was a gen- tleman of moſt amiable manners; had been married only a few months; and is much regretted. His remains were bu- ried in Hackney church with great fune- ral pomp, carried by the Light Company, which he commanded, from Hackney- terrace to the grave, and attended by all the officers.

9. At his houſe in Upper Wimpole- ſtreet, by accidentally falling over the banniſters of the ſtaircaſe into the hall, Mark Milbanke, eſq. admiral of the White. He was in the 82d year of his age; more than 70 years of which had been devoted to the naval ſervice, into which he enter- ed in the year 1734.

Suddenly, while in bed with her huſ- band, Joan, wife of Robert Monday, of Crowleſs, in the pariſh of Ludgvan. On the diſcovery of her death, her huſband, who had been ſome time rather indiſpo- ſed, removed to another bed, and died in about ſix hours after.

Mr. Makins, of Willoughby. While on his way to Alford, co. Lincoln, he dropped down in a fit, and died inſtantly.

10. Much and deſervedly lamented, Jn. Hooper, eſq. one of his Majeſty's deputy- lieutenants for the county of Kent, and many years deputy of Ramſgate.

At her houſe in George-ſtreet, Hanover- ſquare, after a long illneſs, the amiable Mrs. Walker, relict of R. W. eſq. of Mi- chell-grove, Suſſex, who will be long re- membered for the many very elegant enter- tainments ſhe has given to the faſhionable world. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Michell-grove.

11. Of a decline, aged 31, the wife of Mr. Gouger, of Rupert-ſtr. Coventry-ſt.

15. Eraſmus Corbett, eſq. late a cap- tain in the Oxford Blues, ſhot himſelf this morning in the houſe of Mr. Fox, mercer, in Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, where

here he had lodged for ſeveral years. he firſt witneſs before the Coroner's Jury as Mr. Fox, who ſaid the deceaſed had one out at half paſt 10 that morning and turned home to breakfaſt. He had appeared for ſeveral months in a dejected ate; and, a few weeks ſince, he ſaid the witneſs, "I will pay you my rent, at have met with conſiderable loſſes." Mr. C's ſervant ſtated, that when his maſter returned that morning, he wrote a letter to his relation, Lord Ducie, which he ordered him to put in the poſt-office; that, as he was going down ſtairs for that purpoſe, he heard the report of a piſtol, and returned into the room, where he found his maſter lying on the ground, his ſkull ſhattered to pieces, the room covered with blood and brains, and a horſe-piſtol lying at his ſide, which he muſt have purchaſed that morning, as great care was taken that no fire-arms or deſtructive weapons ſhould be left in his way, as he was in rather a depreſſed ſtate of mind. By the exploſion, and the injury done to the room, there muſt have been ſeveral balls in the piſtol; the ceiling was broken; a ball had paſſed through a picture and lodged in the wall, another went through a pane of glaſs into the ſtreet; two pieces of the ſkull, two inches and a half ſquare, were blown through another pane of glaſs to the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet. Mr. Heariſide, ſurgeon, who attended, thought that from the appearance of the head he muſt have placed the piſtol under the right ear. His face was not the leaſt diſfigured; the ſkin of the head, with the hair on it, remained. The pieces of ſkull having paſſed through it, he muſt have ſtood with his back to the window, of which he had previouſly drawn the curtain. The Jury deliberated above an hour, when they brought in a verdict of Lunacy. Mr. C. was a bachelor, and about 60 years of age, brother to Thomas C. of Darn-hall, in Cheſhire, eſq. and to Capt. Andrew C. who married a ſiſter of the Marq. of Bute.

16. Aged 83, in Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, John Roſe, eſq. At an early period of his life he removed from his native country, and ſettled in South Carolina, where, by perſevering induſtry, he acquired a handſome fortune, and lived in a circle of relations and numerous acquaintance with great reſpect. When the war broke out, which unfortunately terminated in the ſeparation of Great Britain and her colonies, Mr. P. declined taking part againſt Great Britain. Still eſteemed for his probity and honour, he remained in Carolina until the evacuation of Charles-town, when he retired to Jamaica, and, after the peace, returned to England, and ſettled in London, where he continued to reſide, beloved by his family, reſpected and eſteemed by all his friends. His death was premature; for, although far advanced in life, bleſſed with a good conſtitution by temperance and exerciſe, he bid fair to live for ſome years. From a fatal fall in the ſtreet he broke his thigh. After a tedious and painful confinement, worn out, he expired without a groan, bleſſing his children, and leaving them the comfortable reflection, that, however ſevere their loſs, it was the final and unavoidable cloſe of the life of a good parent and worthy old man. Mr. Roſe's perſon was well known in London, being a remarkably tall man, conſiderably above 6 feet high, and much the gentleman in his appearance.

17. Thomas Poole, eſq. of Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-ſtreet. About 2 o'clock he ſent all his clerks and ſervants out upon different meſſages, except one female ſervant, who remained in the kitchen. One of the ſervants, upon his return home, went up ſtairs, and found Mr. Poole lying dead in a room upon the ſecond floor. A piſtol was found lying at his ſide, and his death appeared to have been occaſioned by a ball diſcharged from it, which had entered his mouth, and lodged in his brain. He had betrayed ſymptoms of derangement for ſome time paſt.

At the houſe of her father, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. at the Admiralty, after having been ſafely delivered of a daughter on the 15th, which died in a few hours, Viſcounteſs Ranelagh, wife of Thomas Jones, Viſcount Ranelagh, co. Wicklow, and Baron Jones, of Navan, co. Meath, to whom ſhe was married in Auguſt laſt.

18. At his apartments in Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, in his 78th year, Arthur Murphy, eſq. barriſter at law, and a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. He was a native of Ireland, deſcended from a reſpectable family in that country, and ſent, very early in life, to the College of St. Omer's, where he remained till his 18th year, and was at the head of the Latin claſs when he quitted the ſchool. He was an excellent Latin ſcholar, and very well acquainted with the Greek language, when he returned to his native country; ſoon after which he was ſent into this country, and placed under the protection of a near relation, a perſon high in the mercantile world, by whom it was intended that Mr. Murphy ſhould engage in commercial purſuits; but Literature and the Stage ſoon drew his attention, and wholly abſorbed his mind. He had a brother, who went to the Weſt Indies ſoon after Mr. Murphy came to England, and the latter became ſecurity to the amount of 500l. for the former, who unfortunately fell a victim to the climate juſt as he had the proſpect of acquiring a conſiderable fortune. The ſucceſs of Mr. Murphy's firſt tragedy, "The Orphan of China," enabled him to get

f the pecuniary obligation above-
d, and he paid the money im-
r from the profits of the play,
other regret on the occaſion than
ſe from the loſs of an excellent
Mr. M's mother lived to a very
age; and never was there a
iful and affectionate ſon. Indeed,
had fortitude, after her death, to
any letters or papers belonging
s they would have reminded him
bly of the loſs of ſo good a pa-
he often declared that ſhe had
y been. Mr. M. was tempted to
upon theatrical boards, and made
ttempts to acquire reputation as
; but, though he always diſplay-
nent, he wanted thoſe ſplendid
vhich are eſſential to the acquiſi-
ame and fortune in that arduous
life. He was, however, wholly
ing of the brutal attack on his ta-
n actor which Churchill directed
im, chiefly from motives of party
. Mr. M. anſwered the ſcurrili-
hat energetic but coarſe and fu-
rd in a very humorous Ode, ad-
s the Naiads of Fleet-ditch, and
r ſpirited poem, intituled "Ex-
on," in which he modeſtly but
ndicated his literary character a-
the aſſaults of his various oppo-
Mr. Murphy, however, withdrew
Stage, and employed himſelf in
of the Law; and made two at-
o become a member of the Tem-
f Gray's-inn, but was rejected,
iberal plea that he had been up-
itage. He found more elevated
ts in the members of Lincoln's-
thence obtained admiſſion to the
ere he very rarely exerciſed his
a lawyer. The Dramatic Muſe
engaged his attention, that the
always a ſecondary conſideration.
urſe of his life he wrote twenty-
es for the Stage, moſt of which
ceſsful, and ſeveral of them re-
ſtabliſhed rank among what are
e Stock-pieces of the theatre. It
ave been obſerved, that he firſt
to the Literary World with a ſe-
ſſays intituled "The Gray's-inn
" which diſplayed great obſerva-
knowledge of life for ſo young an
s, according to his own account,
ut 21, when, as he uſed to ſay,
the impudence to write a perio-
er during the time that Johnſon
liſhing his Rambler." At one
his life Mr. Murphy came for-
a political writer, though with-
ng his name to his productions.
ts of this kind which were well
have been the iſſue of his pen
"The Teſt" and "The Auditor,"
a he powerfully ſupported the
operations of Government at that time, and conſequently expoſed himſelf to all the virulence of party defamation. He has ſhewn his taſte and elegance as a ſcholar by a Latin verſion of "The Temple of Fame," and of Gray's celebrated Elegy, as well as other admired Engliſh poems, and a maſterly tranſlation of the Works of Tacitus. He was the intimate of Foote and Garrick (of the latter of whom he wrote and publiſhed a Life a few years ago), and of all the *beaux eſprits* of the laſt century, reſpecting whom he had a large fund of anecdotes, which, to the laſt, he related with much vivacity. Mr. Murphy had many ſquabbles with ſeveral contemporary wits, particularly with the late George Steevens, eſq.; but, though he never quietly received a blow, he was never the firſt to give one; and the attack of Mr. Steevens he moſt acutely returned with abundant intereſt. We cannot ſum up his character better than in the following words, written by his friend Mr. Jeſſe Foot, the celebrated ſurgeon, who prolonged his life by relieving him, ſome years ago, from an illneſs of the moſt alarming kind, whom he has appointed his executor, and to whom he has entruſted all his manuſcripts: "He lived in the cloſeſt friendſhip with the moſt poliſhed authors and greateſt lawyers of his time; his knowledge of the Claſſicks was profound; his tranſlations of the Roman Hiſtorians enlarged his fame; his dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flouriſhed. The pen of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taſte of the critick. He was author of "The Orphan of China," "The Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to Keep Him," "Know Your Own Mind," "Three Weeks after Marriage," "The Apprentice," "The Citizen," and many other eſteemed dramatic productions." Mr. Murphy enjoyed a penſion of 200l. a year from Government during the laſt three years of his life; beſides which he continued, till very lately, to attend as a commiſſioner of bankrupts at Guildhall; ſo that we may hope he did not die in indigent circumſtances. His manners were full of urbanity; and his death is much and very ſincerely regretted.

20. At Enfield, aged 85, John Greygooſe, formerly a farmer there.

21. At Camberwell, Surrey, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Wells, widow of the late Mr. Robert W. of Salisbury-ſqua. Fleet-ſtreet, who died in 1794 (ſee vol. LXIV. p. 677), and mother of Dr. W. phyſician of St. Thomas's hoſpital. She was buried at St. Bride's on the 26th.

23. Aged 23, Mrs. Sophia Baker, wife of Mr. T. B. draper, of Rochester, Kent.

EACH

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	4perCt. Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	3perCt. Navy.	3perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout.S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Exc. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	holiday																		
30	172½	58	59⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	16⅛	——	181	1 a 2d	2p	——	——	——	3⅛p	85⅜	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
31	172⅝	57⅞	59⅛	74⅛	shut	98⅛	16⅛	——	——	1 a 2d	Par	63	57¼	——	3⅛p	85¼	87	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
1	——	58	59⅛	75⅛	shut	98⅛	16¼	——	——	1 a 2d	1d	——	——	——	3⅛p	——	86⅞	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
2	Sunday																		
3	holiday																		
4	holiday																		
5	——	58	59⅛	75⅛	shut	——	16⅛	2⅛	——	1 a 2d	Par 1d	——	——	——	3p	——	87	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
6	174⅛	58	59⅜	75	shut	98⅞	16⅛	——	180¾	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	shut	——	——	3⅛p	——	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
7	177⅞	58	59⅛	75⅛	shut	98⅝	16¼	——	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	57⅞	shut	3⅛p	——	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
8	178½	58¼	59⅜	75⅜	shut	98⅝	——	——	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	——	3⅛p	——	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
9	Sunday																		
10	——	58⅜	59⅞	75⅞	shut	——	16⅞	——	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut	——	——	3⅛p	——	87¼	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
11	holiday																		
12	——	58⅜	59⅞	75⅝	shut	——	16⅞	——	183	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	3⅛p	——	87½	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
13	178	58⅜	59½	75⅛	shut	98⅝	16⅞	——	182½	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	3⅛p	——	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
14	178	58½	59½	75	shut	98½	16⅝	——	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	3⅛p	——	87⅜	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
15	——	58½	59⅝	75⅜	shut	——	16¼	——	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	3⅛p	——	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
16	Sunday																		
17	——	58½	59⅜	75⅜	shut	98¾	16⅜	2⅞	182	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	3⅛p	——	——	0 0	0 3 perCt. dife.
18	——	58⅜	59⅜	75⅜	shut	——	16⅜	2¾	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	4p	——	87½	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
19	——	58½	60⅛	75⅝	shut	98⅞	16⅞	——	182½	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut	——	shut	4⅛p	——	87⅞	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
20	178	58⅝	59⅝	75⅛	shut	98⅞	16⅞	——	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	shut	——	shut	3⅞p	86⅛	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
21	——	58⅝	60	75⅛	shut	98⅞	16⅞	——	182½	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	4p	——	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
22	——	58⅝	59⅞	75½	shut	——	16⅞	——	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	4p	——	——	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
23	Sunday																		
24	holiday																		
25	179	58¼	59½	75½	shut	98⅜	16⅞	2⅛	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	4p	——	87½	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
26	179⅛	58⅜	59⅝	75⅝	shut	98⅞	16⅞	2⅛	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	4p	——	87½	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.
27	179	58⅜	59⅝	75⅝	shut	98⅝	16½	2⅛	shut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	shut	——	shut	3¾ a 4p	——	87½	0 0	0 2 perCt. dife.

N. B. India Stock, and 3 per Cent. Confols. fell as above, with Dividend for the Opening.

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